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The Review of reviews

Albert Shaw

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THE
REVIEW OF REVIEWS.
AN INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE.

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

VOLUME XI. JANUARY-JUNE, 1895.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.
NEW YORK: 13 ASTOR PLACE.

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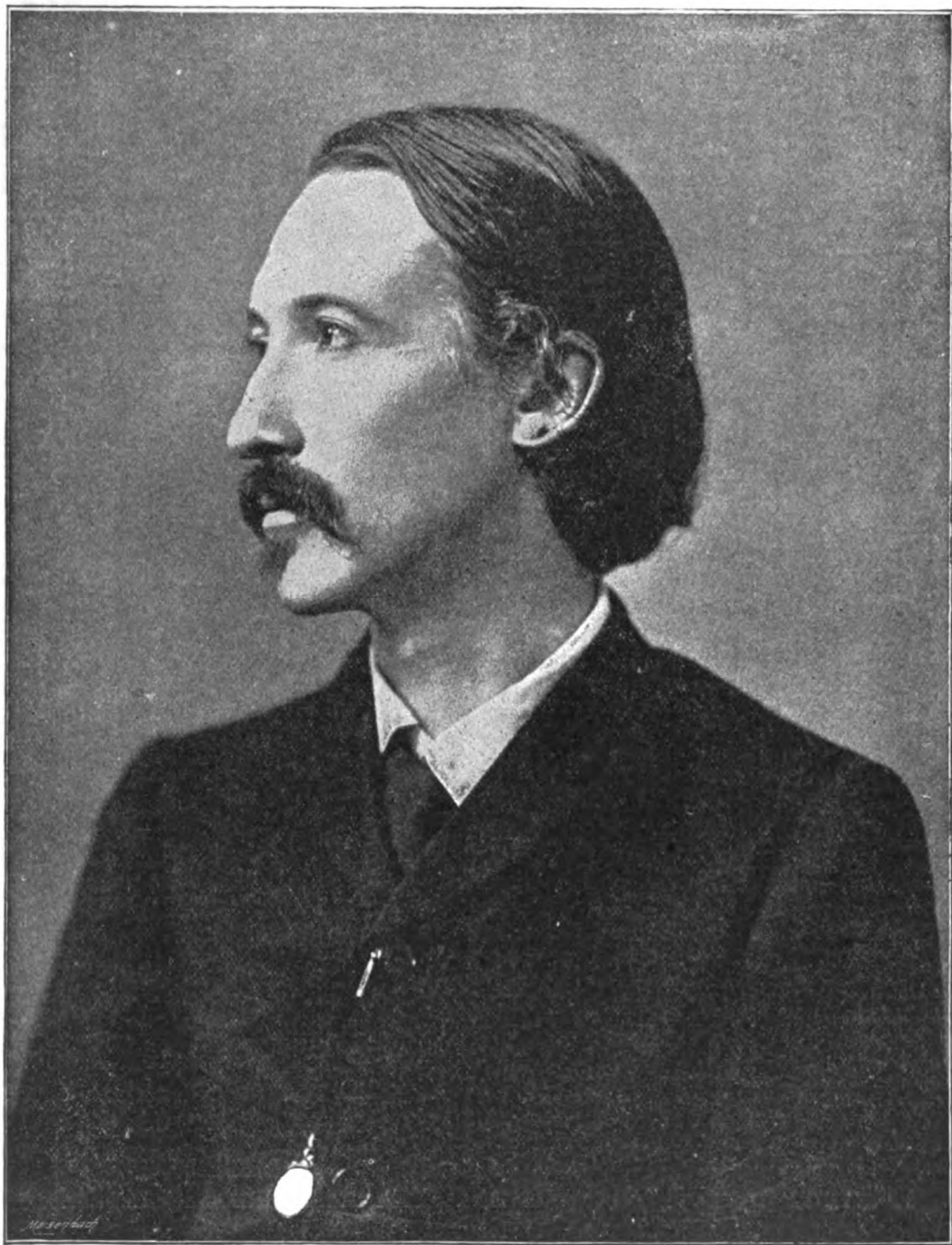
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ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

(Cable dispatches from New Zealand of Dec. 16 reported that Mr. Stevenson had died in Samoa of apoplexy on Dec. 8.)

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

VOL. XI.

NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1895.

No. 1

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*A New
Medical
Discovery.*

If reports from Paris and Berlin may be trusted, a cure has been found for diphtheria; and nothing else in the world's recent progress of which these pages could make note has an equal degree of interest or importance. Just four years ago, public health officers, hospital authorities and private medical practitioners were vying with each other in their haste to reach Berlin and to obtain a modicum of Dr. Koch's precious lymph for the cure of consumption by inoculation. The whole world was thrilled with excitement over the great discovery. Unfortunately the hopes then aroused have not been realized. The nature of pulmonary disease is better understood than ever before, and undoubtedly its ravages have been somewhat diminished by wise methods of prevention, by constitutional treatment in the early stages, and by timely resort to those climates which are natural sanitariums. But the specific annihilation of the tuberculosis germ through Dr. Koch's remedy would seem thus far to have proved a failure. Some two years ago, after one season of cholera epidemic in Russia and various parts of Europe, and in anticipation of another and more trying season, it was announced that Dr. Pasteur in his Paris laboratory had perfected a cure for cholera. His method also was that of the introduction into the human system, by hypodermic injection, of a substance which was to give the person thus inoculated a sure immunity from the dreaded Asiatic scourge. Happily, stalwart measures of quarantine, isolation, water-supply purification, and the like, have driven the cholera back to oriental confines where such administrative precautions are non-existent. But whether or not the Pasteur cholera cure has actual merit, the world at large has not accepted it; and no great community, so far as we can learn, has yet pretended to rely upon it. In the United States, Great Britain, France, and Germany, the cholera is a disease whose actual ravages and possible dangers dwindle into insignificance in comparison with so ever-present and frightful a scourge as diphtheria. This dreaded malady is no respecter of social classes. It invades the palace of the millionaire in almost as high a percentage of cases as the hovel or the crowded tenement house. It defies the best medical skill, so that the grim records show that

more than one-half of the cases prove fatal. Not to attempt here an explanation of the nature or working of the new cure, we may merely remark that the claims made for it abroad are extremely optimistic. Its use in hospitals is said to have reduced the diph-



PROFESSOR ROUX,
Discoverer of Anti-toxine.

theria mortality from more than fifty per cent. to about ten. If the Koch consumption cure and the Pasteur cholera cure have as yet come short of the immediate practical results that were anticipated for them, it does not follow by any means that these distinguished bacteriologists were not upon the right track, nor is there on that account any greater reason for skepticism about the diphtheria cure. The New York Board of Health, which commands scientific talent of a high order, has undertaken the experiment of preparing the anti-toxine serum at much expense and with great care. The health authorities of Boston have taken similar action. We have good reason therefore to believe that official tests in these two great American cities will within a few months give us a conclusive demonstration of the question



INOCULATING A DIPHTHERIA PATIENT.

whether or not the much-discussed new diphtheria cure is a practical and effective remedy.

*The Decline of Certain
Old-fashioned
Maladies.*

While small-pox has never been suppressed beyond the possibility of its re-appearance with occasional threats of epidemic virulence, there is to-day very little fear of it in highly civilized countries. Compulsory vaccination is in many lands one of the most firmly established features of health administration. Aged men and women remember well how fearful and how imminent a scourge the small-pox was in their youth. Nowadays, in the homes of well-to-do people, small-pox is regarded as practically an extinct malady; yet few indeed are the families whose records of two or three generations ago do not contain instances of death by small-pox. There is an anti-vaccination movement in England, with international affiliations, whose adherents maintain with some ingenuity and with intense conviction that the disappearance of small-pox has been retarded rather than assisted by vaccination, and that the decline of what a few decades ago was the commonest and most fatal of infectious diseases has been due simply to general sanitary progress. They attribute the change to our improved arrangements for isolation and disinfection, and to what may be termed the general triumph of private and public cleanliness. It is possible that they are right, although the great consensus of scientific authority is on the side of vaccination;

and the public vaccinator is as well established an official as any other governmental servant. In one respect the friends and the enemies of vaccination occupy common ground. Both parties are solidly committed to the doctrine that the health and well-being of the community are enormously dependent upon the effectiveness of public administration. The anti-vaccinationists stand for public sanitary cleaning services of the most perfect description; for prompt and thorough-going detection and isolation by boards of health or municipal authorities of all cases of communicable disease; for all such services as that of disinfection, and for such restrictions and rules in slums and tenement house districts as will diminish the dangers that arise from overcrowding, from domestic uncleanness, and from insanitary housing conditions. Those who believe in compulsory and official vaccination simply go one long step further in the direction of that public invasion of what was once considered the sacred domain of the individual, which has inevitably marked every advance in modern health services. If the new diphtheria cure should prove to be as valuable as its advocates are confident that it will, we may expect that its application, particularly in the tenement districts of crowded cities, will fall to the lot of the health authorities. Typhoid fever is one of the great scourges which, almost solely through improved public measures, has been reduced to a position far less important than it once occupied.

*The New Fight
Against
Children's Diseases.*

Whereas in European cities the battle of the municipal and health authorities, so far as epidemics were concerned, was until a few years ago waged chiefly against small-pox, typhus, and occasional outbreaks of cholera, it is now considered that the victory has in the main been won against these bolder and grosser enemies of the race, and the conflict has set in against the diseases which are hostile to child life. Scarlet fever and diphtheria are the chief of these children's maladies, with measles as a less dreaded but extremely mischievous third. Thus far the weapons have been mainly those of vigilant, never-ceasing inspection, immediate isolation, disinfection through the aid of highly organized official disinfecting staffs, and in general the sharp blocking up of those avenues through which infection is most likely to be communicated. The difficulty of perfect isolation in tenement houses has led to the great extension of public hospitals for the reception of children ill with diphtheria, scarlet fever and measles. The great objects of the administrators of the public health system are (1) to abolish the plague spots which are the sources of infection, and (2) when infection has appeared to prevent its spread. This of course is the sound policy to be pursued. But, (3) and concurrently, every possible effort is made to save the lives of the poor children actually seized with infectious maladies. If we are rightly informed with regard to the anti-toxine cure for diphtheria, its application is to be beneficial both as a preventive against attack and also, where not previously applied, as a remedy to be administered in the early stages of the disease. Its immediate interest naturally lies in its use as a remedy. A considerable amount of experience, tested in the light of comparative statistics, would be necessary in order to show the preventive value of such treatment, and even then it would be difficult to distribute the honors between a remedial specific of this kind and a generally efficient sanitary administration. As in the case of vaccination, no one could ever tell us conclusively what part the particular treatment has played, and what part improved conditions of public and private cleanliness have had in the gratifying diminution of the malady.

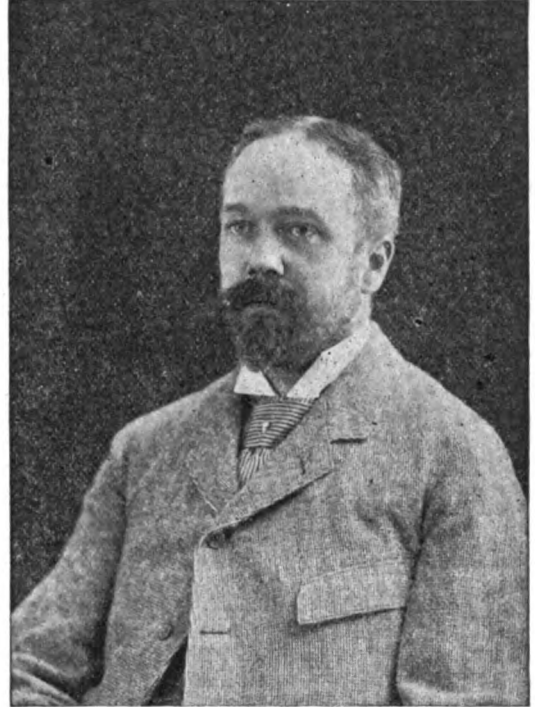
*Public
Health
Services.*

Whatever then should prove to be the merits of this alleged cure for diphtheria, there can be no mistake in the policy of public cleanliness and of constantly improved health administration. Our American cities come short of their European contemporaries in most points of municipal organization and service. Fortunately, in the matter of public health work we have less to be ashamed of than in almost any other particular. There have been some scandals in the health department of New York City, but there has been very much to commend. All that is needed to bring our American municipal health administration up to a point of scientific and practical efficiency equal to that of the very best managed foreign cities, is a reform of our municipal government in general respects. The

work of health boards is necessarily hampered at many points by the existence of corruption, of spoils methods, and of ignorance and inefficiency, in other departments of city government.

*The Question
of
Tenements.*

In the European cities, of late, the most important municipal inquiries in matters pertaining to the public health have been directed toward the question how to improve the housing of the people. Statistical demonstrations



DR. CYRUS EDSON, OF NEW YORK.

have aroused the slumbering conscience of the well-to-do classes to the fact that the death-rate among families living in one or two rooms of tenement houses is enormously greater than the average death rate for the whole community, and that the housing question is the most serious and vital of all the questions that have to do with the improvement of the industrial, social, and moral condition of city populations. In consequence, a vast amount of attention has been given to various phases of the problem. Stringent regulations have been adopted in most foreign cities to prevent the future construction of badly planned and unhealthy tenements, and house-to-house inspection has been organized to enforce the rules against overcrowding and insanitary conditions. In many instances the public authorities have bought up, condemned and destroyed considerable areas of slum property in order to get rid of narrow and vicious street systems, and to secure complete reconstruction where no mere renovation could avail

anything. These drastic remedies have been attended with remarkable improvements in the death rate, and with many benefits. But measures of prevention are chiefly relied upon; and advantage is taken of the natural tendency to build up suburbs and to spread the population over a large area by virtue of modern transit facilities. It is not commonly known that the population of the city of New York is by far the most congested of any in the world. Many circumstances have united to crowd an unprecedented mass of population into the tenement houses of the lower half of Manhattan Island. A recent act of the state legislature appropriated some ten thousand dollars for the expenses of an inquiry into the condition of New York tenement houses, and a tenement house committee was appointed to conduct the inquiry, with Mr. Richard Watson Gilder, editor of the *Century Magazine*, as chairman. Among Mr. Gilder's colleagues are Dr. Cyrus Edson, the distinguished health authority; Mr. George B. Post, an eminent architect; Mr. Roger Foster, a well-known lawyer, and several practical business men. The inquiry has been prosecuted with great fidelity. Many witnesses have been called to testify before the committee, house-to-house examinations have been made, and much statistical information tabulated, as a general result of which the committee will be in position to make important recommendations to the legislature. It is not that any revolutionary treatment of the question is expected at the present time, but only that certain specific reforms can be introduced and a more enlightened public opinion formed to stand behind the Board of Health and the other official authorities who are charged with the administration of laws and ordinances.

Trinity Church as Landlord. The testimony given at the public hearings of the committee did not for a while seem to secure an adequate amount of attention from the newspapers; but when the question of the character of the tenement house property of the millionaire Trinity Church Corporation came up for exposure, a sensational interest was visibly stimulated. Trinity Church derives a vast revenue from New York property in which thousands of people are born, eat, sleep, and die. It is charged against the management of this property that the death rate in Trinity tenement houses is not only far higher than the average death rate of the city, but also appreciably higher than the average in the tenement districts which house a corresponding class of people. It would seem necessary to say that so far as figures of actual death rates have been produced, the mortality in New York tenement houses is decidedly less than that which is to be found in the so-called slum districts of European cities, even where the average rate for the cities as a whole compares favorably with the rate for New York as a whole. Nothing is to be gained by the attempt to make the situation blacker than it is, and we are sure that this is not the desire or disposition of the Tenement House Committee, which indeed is showing a spirit of fine

judgment and discrimination in its work. But it may well ask why the Trinity Church tenements should not be made as healthy as those of the Peabody Fund in London, or as the best models in New York and Brooklyn, instead of showing twice as high a death rate? The facts do not seem to warrant any special censure of Trinity Church for past conditions, but point rather to the duty and opportunity of an entirely new future policy in the conduct of its secular affairs. Any further discussion of the Tenement House Committee and its work, so far as we are concerned, may well await the final report. But it is worth while to suggest that all the facts ascertainable would tend to show that the worst evils of American slums can be abated at far less expense and with far less difficulty than European cities are compelled to meet. It only behooves us to act promptly and efficiently, and in the main through measures of prevention. It is not really necessary in this country at the dawn of the twentieth century that any large part of our population should be housed less decently than horses.



THE REV. MORGAN DIX, D.D.,
Rector of Trinity Church.

*The Duty
of Society.*

Nor is it true that this is a question which the law of supply and demand can settle through its own unaided operation. For the most part, improved shelter for the human race in civilized lands will indeed come about through the operation of ordinary economic forces; but the chief difficulty with slum populations is that they are not open to the inducements which determine the conduct of better favored elements. Through force of gregarious habits, lack of ambition and a strange sort of stupor which seems to overtake people thus situated, the overcrowded slum populations are not eager to leave behind them those conditions that

are not only fatal to their own interests but harmful to the whole community. Some one may reply that if they are content it is their own business; and that neither they nor their greedy landlords should be molested. But no such answer could be made by any one who had ever given a serious second thought to the problem. The slums are full of children; and society has taken upon itself the responsibility not only of giving full citizenship and political sovereignty to every man, but has also accepted the responsibility of furnishing education and an environment of social order to the rising generation. It is therefore the plain business of the community to take scientific hold of the slums precisely as a farmer would proceed to drain and reclaim a swamp. It is the business of society to see that streets are wide enough to let in air and sunshine, and that no houses or rooms shall be used for human habitations into which air and light do not amply penetrate. It is the business of the community to see that the best of schools are provided; that the children have some proper physical culture and manual training as well as mental and moral instruction; that play-grounds are provided; that criminal influences are eradicated to the utmost; that baths and evening classes, as the auxiliaries of ordinary school facilities, should be placed where every poor child may have access to them; and that landlords are compelled to co-operate by repairing or destroying every dwelling which does not conform to a reasonable standard as to its arrangements and sanitary conditions.

Municipal Reform in New York. It is on several accounts fortunate that the work of the Tenement House Committee has been going on in New York concurrently with the investigation into police corruption conducted by the Lexow Committee and abetted by the work of Dr. Parkhurst and his assistants. While it is important in the highest sense to break up the criminal conspiracy which has ruled and robbed New York, it is also well that there should be brought before the minds of the people the need of various positive improvements in the public services and the conditions of municipal life. The Lexow investigations, as resumed after the November elections, continued day by day to unearth new facts and to show by fresh sources of evidence how thoroughly corrupt from top to bottom has been the entire police system and Tammany "machine." The unmistakable demand of the citizens is for an extension of the powers of the Lexow Committee so that it may investigate all the departments of the city and may work without cessation until nothing is left to be revealed. It is seriously feared lest certain influential Republican leaders may be disposed to call a halt at the very moment when a continuance of the investigation is most urgently desired. It will be unfortunate for the Republican party in the State of New York if it forgets that its victory was a protest against bad government, and was won under pledges of disinterested administration in the interests of the people, without regard

to party. Mayor Strong has declared himself since the election with an explicitness that leaves nothing to be wished. He proposes to know nothing about parties, but to do everything in his power to give New York a businesslike municipal government.



MAYOR-ELECT EDWIN U. CURTIS, OF BOSTON.

The Municipal Outlook in General.

Municipal reform, and a non-partisan conduct of the affairs of municipal corporations, have been the watchwords of the month. A very important convention of the Municipal Reform League has been held in Minneapolis, and prominent representatives of numerous cities brought cheering reports to the gathering. To enumerate the American cities which are now engaged in tasks of investigation into their local affairs with a view to improvement, would mean the listing of nearly every important place comprised in the United States census. While the people are in the mood for it is the time to act. There will be reactions here and there; but if energetic work is done in this new year 1895, it can be said with confidence that the bottom has been touched and that American municipal government will never again reach a point of degradation and humiliation so low as it has known in the days that are past. In Boston and the principal Massachusetts cities, as also in various other New England communities, municipal elections were held in December. Not to particularize, it may be said that the average result has been highly encouraging to the men who have worked for municipal improve-

ment regardless of personal cliques and party rings. The question of license or no license has been voted on in a great number of New England towns, with the apparent result of a gain in the no-license vote. In many places the vote of last year was reversed. New England should learn that no real good can ever come from a reopening of this license question at the yearly municipal elections. It is a matter that should be settled upon some dignified basis, once for all. At least it should not be opened oftener than once in ten years; and then it should be considered apart from ordinary municipal elections and made to stand or fall upon its separate merits. The perpetual intrusion of this issue of policy as to the liquor traffic, weakens public interest in other important phases of municipal life, and is profitable neither to the temperance party nor to the saloon party. Massachusetts ought to find a better way to deal with the question.

The Deep-Waterways Movement.

The friends of deep water communication between the great lakes and the Atlantic seaboard have met with many rebuffs, but they were never less inclined than now to dismiss their favorite theme. They have formed themselves into an International Deep-Waterways Association, with standing officers and a permanent executive board composed of Americans and Canadians. The moving spirits have lately been in session at Chicago, and have agreed upon a bill which has since been introduced at Washington in both houses and which

provides for a commission of investigation consisting of one army officer, one navy officer and three civilians. A preliminary report is desired before the first of next December, and a final report at the end of 1896. It is a part of the plan to secure also from the Canadian Parliament a similar commission; and the drafted bills provide that the two commissions may at times sit in joint session if they find it expedient to do so. It is proposed that the investigation to be made shall have the broadest possible character and shall include testimony upon all proposed routes and methods for securing deep-water communication with the great lakes. It will be a part of the task to estimate the present and prospective usefulness of such communication, and to examine thoroughly into the question of expense. The present form in which this topic demands the public hearing is the result of the deep-waterways convention that was held in Toronto last September, which resolved itself into an International Deep-Waterways Association, of which the Hon. Oliver A. Howland of Toronto was made president, Mr. L. E. Cooley of Chicago and the Hon. James Fisher of Winnipeg vice presidents, and Mr. Frank A. Flower of Superior, Wisconsin, executive secretary. Mr. A. L. Crocker of the Minneapolis Board of Trade was made chairman of the executive committee, which, besides the officers named, includes Messrs. James Dunham of Chicago, James Conmee of Port Arthur, Arthur Gifford of Melford, Ontario, R. R. Dobell of Quebec, Edwin H. Abbott of Boston, J. H. Davidson of St. Paul, and W. H. Sey-



HON. O. A. HOWLAND.



MR. L. E. COOLEY.

mour of Sault Ste. Marie. Besides the international organization, there have been appointed a list of presidents of state and provincial organizations for the entire region that can be regarded as in any sense tributary to the chain of great lakes and the river St. Lawrence. The list of state presidents is made up of men of recognized energy and ability. The movement has thus been put upon a basis which must



MR. FRANK A. FLOWER.

command a respectful hearing. The platform adopted at Toronto some months ago recognized the desirability of joint action by the United States and Canada in all further projects looking toward a deep-water outlet for the commerce of the interior. It declared that all channels through the lakes and their seaboard connections should be not less than twenty-one feet deep, and that all permanent structures should be designed on the basis of a depth of not less than twenty-six feet. The convention declared that it recognized the utility of the natural route to the sea by the St. Lawrence river as the most cheaply and quickly improvable, and that it was also impressed with the commercial necessity of the route reaching the Atlantic ocean via the Hudson river. The deep-waterways movement represents the hopes, and the more or less enthusiastic convictions, of a vast number of people in the interior of the United States. The credentials that it presents to Congress are unimpeachable. It asks what is eminently reasonable when it proposes this official commission of inquiry. It is to be hoped that the demand will be granted.

*The
Nicaragua
Canal.* One of the first questions to secure a hearing upon the reassembling of Congress in December, was that of the status of the much-buffed Nicaragua canal project. The canal has a staunch and patriotic defender in Senator Morgan. To speak in general terms, and not to enter here upon the discussion of details, it would seem a clear proposition that the political and financial authority and control of the United States government ought to dominate the affairs of the Nicaragua canal. It is true that Nicaragua is not a portion of the United States; and yet in a very important sense any deep-water channel across Central America would constitute a most essential part of our national coast line. England's interest in the Suez canal on account of her hold upon India has a very shadowy validity in the nature of things, when compared with the propriety of a full control by the United States of the Nicaragua canal. For, after all, India is a great Asiatic empire pertaining in no way to the integrity of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and probably destined in the early future to resume the autonomy which British conquest has suspended. The control of the Nicaragua canal might better be compared with that of the Irish Channel as forming an essential route between parts of one sovereign state.

*British
Versus American
Policies.*

There are many important reasons why action by our government respecting the canal should be prompt and unambiguous. We in this country had supposed that the Bluefields difficulty was entirely disposed of, but Great Britain has unexpectedly refused to acknowledge Nicaragua's complete jurisdiction over the Mosquito strip. As our readers are aware, the Mosquito Coast is as essential to the integrity of Nicaragua as the coast of New Jersey is to that of the United States, or the coast of Kent to that of England. Nothing could be more frivolous than England's claim, through a pretended regard for the Mosquito Indians, to intermeddle in any manner whatsoever with the question of Nicaragua's full jurisdiction over her own territory. England might as well dispute the sovereignty of the United States over the Indian Territory by virtue of some pretended interposition in behalf of the Cherokees. What makes England's position the more absurd is the entire acquiescence of the Mosquito Indians themselves in all the governmental and jurisdictional claims of Nicaragua. There can be only one intelligible explanation of the British desire to intermeddle on the Mosquito Coast, and that is England's determination to have some share in the control of the Nicaragua canal,—the Mosquito Coast lying very near the entrance to the proposed passage. All that is needed on our part is a clear and intelligent policy. Nothing but our own seeming indifference could have emboldened England to her new series of claims regarding matters in this hemisphere. It is not that England has in any wise asserted herself against the

United States, but rather that she has felt it not unreasonable that she might step in where we are in default. Thus there would seem little doubt of the truth of Admiral Walker's recent assertions regarding British intrigues in the Hawaiian Islands. Since the United States has declined to accept those fair possessions as a freely-offered gift, the British can



ANDREW HENDY,
Chief of the Mosquito Indians.

scarcely be blamed for desiring that so enormously valuable an acquisition should come her way rather than fall to Japan or Germany or some other power. We would not be misunderstood as desiring to cast any reflections whatsoever upon British policy. The present prime minister of Great Britain is an imperialist of the most avowed type; and it is considered a bad week in British imperial circles when some new island of the seas, some new African district, or some populous Asiatic province contiguous to the Indian empire, has not been added to the domains which acknowledge allegiance to the British Crown. Nothing could be more idle than for us to complain of the cardinal principles upon which the imperial politics of both great British parties are founded. Our entire discussion has to do with appropriate American policies. Conquest is not desired by any group or party in the United States; but inasmuch as we are living in a world whose affairs are largely dominated by nations of a highly aggressive disposition, it behooves us to guard firmly our own interests. The annexation of Hawaii, the undivided control of the Nicaragua canal, the acquisition of a strong naval station in the West Indies, and the emphatic asser-

tion of certain principles regarding European interference in the affairs of Central and South America, would form a very moderate and reasonable American policy.

*The
Venezuela
Question.*

We are glad to observe that President Cleveland has taken occasion in his message to Congress to call attention to the dispute between Venezuela and Great Britain, regarding the boundary lines of British Guiana, and to express his wish that Great Britain should consent to an arbitration of this question. In view of the history of the case, as outlined in these pages last month, Mr. Cleveland might well have expressed himself with greater emphasis. The subject is one which ought to be dealt with by Congress. Boundary disputes are in constant process of adjustment by joint commissions or outside arbitration, and there is no conceivable reason why the metes and bounds of British Guiana should not long ago have been determined. It is reported that Mexico and Guatemala have just now yielded to good counsels by agreeing to submit for adjustment by a joint commission what had begun to be a very acute boundary quarrel.

*Damages
to Seal
Poachers.*

The character of the verdict rendered in the arbitration over the seals in the Bering Sea, left it incumbent upon the United States to pay certain actual damages in compensation for losses entailed upon Canadian poaching vessels which our revenue patrol steamers had captured or warned away from the sealing grounds. The official inquiry into the amount of such damages has been completed, and the President recommends that Congress shall accordingly appropriate a sum exceeding four hundred thousand dollars, to meet in good faith this international obligation. The award is seriously criticised in some quarters, and it is claimed that a small fraction of this amount would be ample to pay all losses that could be fairly reckoned in. We prefer to believe that the inquiry has been diligently and properly conducted by our own government, and that Congress would pursue the wise and dignified course in promptly assenting to the President's recommendation. There can be nothing gained by wrangling over the items and details. Our government had pursued the policy of protecting the seal herd against poachers because we believed it was our right to do so and that the preservation of the herd required it. But having submitted all questions in controversy to a tribunal of arbitration, and having accepted its findings, we should not haggle over minor expenses but should proceed to pay the bill with good nature and alacrity.

*The
Legislative
Season.*

It is impossible to persuade the country to take any keen interest in the doings of the present Congress. Our venerable forefathers who made the Federal Constitution were political giants, and we all revere their masterpiece. But nevertheless, we may be pardoned for wishing they had not adopted the plan by which each Congress holds its second regular session after its successor has been

electd. Very much useful and interesting legislation is now under discussion at Washington, but the country refuses to pay any respect to a surviving Democratic Congress, when the elections have gone so overwhelmingly the other way. Not until next December, thirteen months after its election, will the new Congress meet in its first regular session. Meanwhile, the results of the November elections will make themselves manifest more promptly in other directions. With the opening of the year, new mayors are entering upon their difficult tasks, and a great number of state legislatures are assembling, with work of more than usual importance laid out for them by their constituents. The eyes of the people, in many communities at least, will be turned with far keener interest to their new city and state governments than to their somewhat discredited national law makers at Washington.

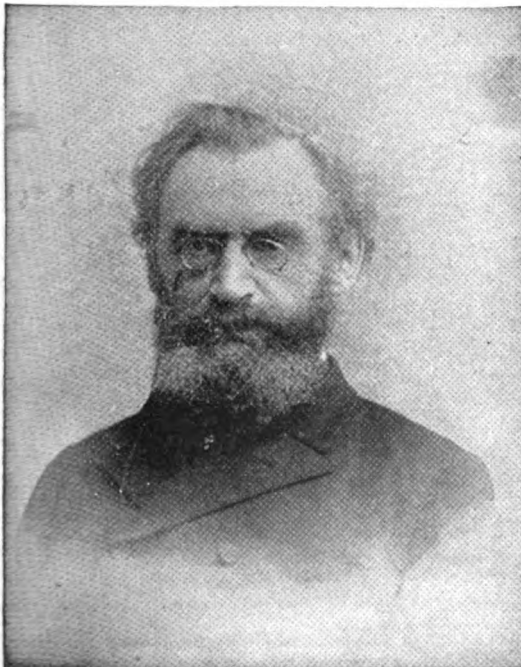
*Progress of
Civil Service
Reform.*

The President's message was not a thrilling document, although it was useful as a summary of our foreign relations and domestic affairs. It was more emphatic in its omissions than in its utterances, and was better received, apparently, by the Republican than by the Democratic press. President Cleveland's non-partisan attitude has been growing continually more obvious. It is now shown in his strong disposition to make further extensions in the sphere of operation of the civil service law. In this policy Mr. Cleveland can now make no mistake on the side of precipitancy. The last elections have done more than anything else

that has ever happened in the United States to sustain the contentions of the civil service reformers; and the great mass of citizens of all parties are quite ready to see every branch of the public business of the country performed in a businesslike way, by persons chosen and retained for merit and competency, without any regard to their political claims or affiliations. The Civil Service Reform League has held its annual meeting, going to Chicago this year; and it never met under more auspicious circumstances. Hon. Carl Schurz, the president of the League, made an important address that deserves to rank with the annual reviews which his predecessor, the lamented George William Curtis, was wont to present on similar occasions. The doings of the present administration have been most perplexingly inconsistent as regards the civil service. At times, one has been almost forced to believe that no administration in the history of the country was ever more shameless in its use of the offices for spoils. The administration at other times has seemed to rise to most commendable heights of disinterestedness in the distribution of patronage. Upon the whole, the cause of clean and honest government is making unmistakable progress in the United States. Many of the newly-elected state governors are expressing themselves as determined to give their states an example of businesslike, non-partisan administration, and various mayors-elect are announcing their plans in similar terms. The overwhelming defeat of the Democrats, in spite of their possession of all the power and influence of federal patronage, has made civil service reformers out of some of the most obdurate spoilsmen in the House of Representatives. They are forced to admit that for most congressmen the chance to dispense patronage is a source of weakness rather than of strength.

*Currency
Reform.*

The President's message, the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the report of the Controller of the Currency all give much prominence to the question of currency reform, and Congress has taken the matter in hand with an interest and a degree of intelligent comprehension that had hardly been anticipated. Recent experience has taught the country several important lessons. It has shown that the volume of outstanding treasury notes puts a wholly unnecessary and exceedingly difficult and costly burden upon the public treasury, through the necessity of maintaining large reserves of gold in order to redeem notes which are never canceled and which may therefore be used again and again to deplete the stock of accumulated gold. Again, it has been made clear to the whole business world that our banking system does not afford any such elasticity of currency as the strenuous demands of business sometimes make desirable. In fact, the recent money panic was due in large part to our system of banking, which refuses to give credit and lend money precisely at those times when banks should come forward and sustain the commercial and industrial world. What is now proposed is some



HON. CARL SCHURZ.



HON. WM. M. SPRINGER,
Chairman of the House Committee on Currency, etc.

plan of bank note issues which may be made, in the first place, to assist in retiring or locking up a large part if not all of the outstanding volume of greenbacks and treasury notes; and which, in the second place, shall have such an element of elasticity as to make the circulating medium expand and contract as the state of business may dictate. Our Canadian neighbors have a flexible and successful system of bank note issues, and the plans now under discussion at Washington resemble in many respects the Canadian currency and bank system. Our monetary circulation has become complicated and diverse, and it needs simplification. Secretary Carlisle's proposals, while in some respects perhaps far from ideal or theoretical perfection, at least point the way toward a currency system that would be a great improvement over the existing one. Upon one thing at least let us congratulate ourselves. It is not necessary for us in practical business to note any distinctions in the form of our currency. For purposes of ordinary exchange it does not make the slightest difference whether one receives payment in gold, silver, greenbacks, bullion certificates, or national banknotes, because the national credit is behind all these varieties of circulating medium, and none of them will be permitted to come to grief. Nothing in Mr. Cleveland's message has a firmer tone or a clearer ring than his declaration that the administration will not hesitate to issue bonds and buy gold whenever it seems neces-

sary in order to preserve the national credit and the parity of our different forms of money. A good monetary system bears a vital relationship to the industrial life and prosperity. It is evident that our present system can be materially improved; but as for those who complain of it too bitterly, we should suggest that residence for a year or two in a country whose currency is really vicious and debased would give them a totally different view of conditions in their own country. We want a dollar that shall be safe, stable, and relatively equable as a measure of value, but we want no crude experiments.

Sir John Thompson, Prime Minister of Canada, died suddenly on December 12 in Windsor Castle. He had gone to England with other Canadians to represent certain official interests, and had been called to Windsor to receive the Queen's hospitality and to pay his respects. His career had been an honorable and faithful, rather than a showy or brilliant one. He had risen to the first place in the Dominion through industrious exercise of fine talents, and not through political intrigue. His party in Canada was not without men of equal repute and ability to close the gap. Lord Aberdeen, the Governor-General, promptly selected the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell as the successor of Sir John Thompson; and accordingly the optimistic and energetic gentleman who has lately rendered conspicuous service as Minister of Trade and Commerce, and who had previously filled other cabinet positions,



HON. MACKENZIE BOWELL,
New Premier of Canada.

notably that of Minister of Customs, is now the man at the helm. Canadian administration gains much from the continuity of statesmen in responsible public life. Mr. Abbott was not a great politician, but

he was a man of administrative capacity and experience, and he stepped into Sir John Macdonald's place without causing a single tremor in the machinery of government. In like manner Sir John Thompson, who was Minister of Justice, was eminently prepared to succeed to the post of prime minister and president of the council, when death removed his colleague and chief. The death of Sir John left a cabinet in which were several gentlemen eminently qualified to sit at the head of the table. The Hon. Mackenzie Bowell's appointment must needs be popular, for his personal affability is united with very genuine enthusiasm for Canada, and with those large aspirations which have brought him inside the circle of the statesmen of British imperial tendencies who are clasping hands across oceans, projecting Pacific cables, subsidizing steamship lines, and in short devoting most skillful and commendable attention to the large political and commercial interests which the British flag represents.



SIR JOHN THOMPSON,
Late Premier of Canada.

Canadian Copyright. Among other errands which took Sir John Thompson to England, and perhaps the particular one, was the business of laying before the final authorities the new Canadian copyright act. Canada has decided to break away from the copyright policy of Great Britain, on the basis of which the United States has extended the copyright privilege to English authors, and has determined upon certain restrictions which are regarded as more favorable to Canadian printers and publishers than those which now exist. There might result much practical inconvenience to the outside world of authors, publishers and book manufacturers, if the Dominion should set up a separate policy of its own. The question now is whether the British government will disallow the Canadian act, or will finally consent

to it. Canada's natural right to regulate such a question as that of international copyright would seem to follow readily enough from her right to regulate so great a matter as her tariff duties on imports. But it seems to be generally understood that the agreement existing between Great Britain and the United States included the whole British Empire; and if the British Government should now permit Canada to adopt a separate system, it is feared that the United States might alter the arrangements of 1891, and that British authors would be left once more without any protection against American piracy. We are not ready to believe that this consequence would follow. We should strenuously protest against any such withdrawal on the part of the United States, and should urge the maintenance of the agreement between Great Britain and this country, no matter what course Canada should pursue. Attempts, by the way, are on foot in Congress to weaken our international copyright legislation at the point which gives protection to the real owners of property in certain forms of art work. The whole tendency of our time is in the direction of a more complete and absolute recognition of the right of property in literature and art, and it is to be hoped that our Congress will do nothing in the opposite direction.

Our English Visitors. The arrival of distinguished visitors from England is by no means an uncommon occurrence, but the number has of late been somewhat greater than usual. We have chosen to present character sketches of two such visitors in this number of the REVIEW. Mr. Robert Donald, editor of an admirable weekly journal entitled *London*, gives our readers such a picture of John Burns as no one else, so far as we are aware, has ever furnished. Archdeacon Farrar illustrates the growing friendliness and good understanding among Christian men in England regardless of church affiliations, by preparing for us an appreciative sketch of the Rev. Dr. Heary S. Lunn, who, if nothing adverse detains him, will land in New York before our next number is in the hands of its readers. Dr. Lunn needs no introduction to the constituency of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. His Grindelwald Summer Conferences in the interest of the reunion of Christendom have been duly described and commented upon in these pages, and his famous historical and educational pilgrimages to English shrines, to Italy, and to the Holy Land, have had the special co-operation of this magazine. Mr. John Burns arrived in New York several weeks ago in the capacity of a delegate from the English Trades Congress to the meeting of the American Federation of Labor at Denver. He was accompanied by Mr. David Holmes as joint delegate. Mr. Burns has naturally appeared before the American people in his rôle of trades unionist and advanced labor leader. He was received with interesting demonstrations in New York, and proceeded to Denver, where his outspoken opinions aroused no little disagreement. It is not so much in his capacity as a labor leader that Mr. Robert Donald describes him

elsewhere in this number, as in that of a leader in the municipal administration of London. Mr. Donald is evidently a warm admirer of John Burns, and the intimate account which he presents of his hero's public and private life will help Americans to obtain a more rounded and just view of a man whose aggressive criticisms have seemed somewhat uncalled for from a momentary and uninformed visitor, but whose manifest honesty and force of conviction ought to be recognized. Mr. Burns has certainly slashed about him rather lustily for a new arrival, having among other things informed us that our American Constitution is obsolete and ought to be discarded.

*Their
Disposition to
instruct us.*

But this *penchant* for instructing us must be pardoned in visiting Englishmen. French or German visitors never

think of instructing us before they have seen something of the country and acquired some knowledge of our life and institutions. But distinguished Englishmen bring with them a knowledge of our language; and we give them such opportunities to speak to audiences and to reporters as they can scarcely resist. They are profoundly convinced of the value to us of their unfavorable impressions, and they have the merit of rugged honesty, with none of the arts of subtle flattery. And so they are never abashed, and are always ready after twenty-four hours' experience on shore to pronounce judgment on the American climate, the failure of American domestic life, the futility of the Federal Constitution and our unworthiness and depravity in forty directions. Very much of what they say has an element of truth in it. The uselessness of it all, however, is due to the fact that it is we ourselves who must reform our own institutions in the light of our own experience and knowledge, through responsible participation in our own affairs. There is a vast deal that we can and ought to learn from foreign experience; but it is we ourselves, studying foreign life and institutions on the ground, who must bring back and apply to our own conditions those principles and results which deserve our attention. Englishmen as a rule are deficient in the comparative faculty. Once in a while an eminent Englishman comes here to observe rather than to instruct. Sir John Gorst looked somewhat into American conditions a few weeks ago, with keen powers of observation and discernment; but few people were aware of his presence in America, and nothing was further from his mind than public pronouncements upon our institutions. Dean Hole has preferred to entertain us; and we are all grateful to him for letting our serious affairs alone. The only Englishman of this generation who has earned the right to give us advice has seldom, if ever, ventured to do anything of the sort. The Rt. Hon. James Bryce, M.P., would be listened to 'with unbounded respect, even if he should express harsh and dogmatic opinions. But nobody ever pronounces such opinions on a foreign country after he has really become acquainted with it. Mr. Bryce has just completed the revision of his great work, "The American Commonwealth," which

describes our institutions with a fidelity not equaled by any other writer, American or foreign. The new edition contains several hundred pages of additional matter, dealing with questions not discussed in the volumes as they first appeared; and the entire work has been completely revised. The new edition will appear in the present month, and from advance sheets we have elsewhere made some comments upon the new chapters, besides having obtained a most interesting statement from Mr. Bryce himself.



DEAN HOLE.

*Labor
Questions.*

Mr. John Burns, as we have remarked, proceeded soon after his arrival at New York to the annual meeting of the American Federation of Labor, held this year at Denver. The meeting was expected to be one of the largest and most important ever held in this country by representatives of organized labor, the events of the year having done so much to stimulate interest in labor questions. While the convention was still sitting, Judge Woods, of Illinois, passed sentence upon Mr. E. V. Debs and his associates who had been committed for contempt of court while directing the great railway strike last summer. Mr. Debs has been pronounced guilty and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. We have no disposition to take sides in the controversy regarding the propriety of this judgment. We do not for a moment believe that the courts of law in this country will return to the bar-

barous doctrine of half a century ago, which made labor organizations synonymous with conspiracy. The case of Mr. Debs turns upon questions of fact rather than upon questions of principle. If, indeed, Debs and his associates were guilty of acts which if committed by men organized as a commercial corporation would have been construed as conspiracy (or as punishable violations of the laws which are intended to secure immunity for the United States mails and for interstate traffic), then and only then should they be punishable. The law must deal impartially with all comers. Nobody can claim anything more than that. The meeting of the Federation at Denver seems to have brought to a sharp issue the latent differences between two wings of organized labor in this country. Mr. Gompers, the founder of the American Federation and until now its president, stood for the more conservative doctrines of the old trades unionism; while a radical element declared itself for various political innovations in the general direction of socialism. This element united upon Mr. John McBride, of Ohio, the head of the coal-miners' union, as their candidate for the presidency. After an exciting contest, Mr. Gompers was defeated, and Mr. McBride is now president. The REVIEW several months ago published an interview with Mr. Gompers, in which, at a time when Mr. McBride was undergoing rather severe treatment from the press on account of his conduct of the coal strike, Mr. Gompers came to his defense and declared him to be a man of high character as well as of great force and ability. The visit of Mr. John Burns would seem to have had something to do with the turning of the scales. Mr. Gompers' defeat suggests that of Mr. Henry Broadhurst in England, when the new trades unionism led by John Burns captured the trades congress.

*The
Armenian
Question.*

The eyes of the world have been diverted from the invasion of China by the Japanese troops, to the condition of an obscure province of Asiatic Turkey. For years the storm has been gathering in Armenia. The region is difficult of access, and those who might have given Europe and America the most trustworthy information, have had reasons for discreet silence. American educational and missionary interests are of importance throughout Asiatic Turkey; and for some time past they have been subjected to harassing and hostile treatment from the local Turkish authorities, with little encouragement when they have sued for redress at Constantinople. Their work has been in such a critical condition that they may be pardoned if they have been slow to inform the outside world of something far more serious—namely, Turkey's mistreatment of the Armenian people themselves. The Armenians are a Christian sect, of very ancient origin, who have remained firm in their adherence to Christianity through the vicissitudes of centuries. They are surrounded by fierce mountain tribes known as Kurds, who, being at once Mohammedans in religion and robbers by trade, have always been the terror

of the peaceful Armenians, who till the valleys. Of late years the Turkish government, which has never been able to control the Kurds, has hit upon the policy of making them over into a kind of irregular Turkish cavalry, in imitation of the Russian Cossacks. In their new capacity as Turkish troops, the Kurds have been even more predatory and cruel than before. The situation in Armenia has been greatly complicated by the fact that in the Russo-Turkish war of 1878 Russia made advances into Asia, and



THE SULTAN OF TURKEY.

permanently acquired what is now known as her Trans-Caucasian province. This province comprises a considerable portion of what was once Turkish Armenia. The Armenians who have thus been brought under Russian rule enjoy peace and quietude, and live under conditions which in comparison with those across the Turkish frontier seem like paradise itself. Many peasants from Turkish Armenia are in the habit of crossing into the Russian province for summer employment. This circumstance has facilitated the development of a new spirit of Armenian revolt against the Turks. Doubtless Russia has been willing to aid somewhat in Armenian intrigues, because there is an Asiatic as well as a European path that leads toward Constantinople: and if Bulgaria is contumacious and ungrateful, that is no reason why Armenia should prove refractory. There is, indeed, no possible ground for an

independent Armenia, and there seems no solution of the Armenian question except Russian annexation. The belief in Russian advance as Armenia's ultimate fate is not, however, inconsistent with a demand for reformed administration on Turkey's part. Under the treaty of Berlin the great powers have a right to demand good government in Armenia. Now that reports of a great massacre, in which from five thousand to ten thousand people were butchered, have been too well authenticated to be denied, the powers have begun to take an interest in the situation. An inquiry has been set on foot by the Sultan, which, of course, will result merely in the whitewashing of everybody concerned. There has been much pressure upon our authorities at Washington in behalf of the Armenians, but England and Russia are the powers which, for diplomatic and practical reasons, can best intervene and proceed to compel the Porte to give the Armenians a decent government. After all, the plan that the civilized world would most readily approve would be an understanding with England by which Russia should send her massed troops across the frontier and proceed to Russianize the whole of Armenia, bringing her Cossacks to teach the Kurds a lesson in fighting. Russia's marvelous success in the administration of her new central Asiatic provinces, and the industrial development of the Caspian country under her recent policy in that direction, have begun to win very favorable comment. As rulers of subject races, the Turks have shown themselves incapable of anything except cruelty and corruption. The English and Russians would seem to be the two modern peoples who can govern Asiatics in such a manner as to improve their condition and insure something like safety, peace and justice.

The War in China.

The Japanese armies, at last accounts, were advancing step by step toward Peking. China's demoralization seemed well nigh complete. The outside world is only beginning to understand somewhat concerning the lack of anything like national integration in the Chinese empire. As Mr. Julian Ralph, who is now sending letters from China, has explained it, the Chinese are a people, but not a nation. He remarks that their present attitude is something like that of a great quantity of leaden shot, scattering in all directions when the bag which contained them bursts. The other provinces have not the faintest intention, apparently, of coming to the support of those immediately involved in the war. A change of dynasty, as a result of the Japanese invasion, seems not improbable. The Japanese have declared their willingness to make terms when China shall directly appeal to Japan, but not sooner. Meanwhile, the Japanese, as a result of this military venture, are to gain at a stroke what they have for so long been anxiously pleading—namely, the revision of the galling treaties which have limited their fiscal and judiciary independence. The day of European and American consular courts in Japan will soon be numbered; and the Japanese see before them clearly the time when they will be at liberty to raise or lower

their tariffs on foreign goods in accordance with their own views of sound policy.

The Drift of the Year.

The close of the year now near at hand naturally suggests the question as to the drift and tendency of affairs during the twelve months. Is the drift backward or forward, toward peace or war, toward barbarism or civilization, progress or retrogression? The answer will vary according to our moods and sympathies. But the general tendency seems to be forward, although many of the agencies and instruments whereby peace, progress, and civilization have been attained are being used up in the movement. Parties and churches and empires are like the baggage wagons of an army in progress. They wear out and break down and disappear and are forgotten, but the army arrives. So it is with the human race. The Chinese Empire, with all its faults, has for millenniums done a civilizing work among a third of the human race. It is crumbling beneath the blows of the Japanese. The Russian Czar, who for the last twelve years has kept the peace of Europe, is dead. The American Democratic party, the hope of the free traders, was overwhelmed at the November elections by an electoral avalanche of disaster. In England the Liberal party is marching to the abyss. And yet who is there who does not feel that the securities for civilization in the East, peace in Europe, political progress in America, and reform in England, have been strengthened rather than weakened in the course of the year?

The Prince of Wales and Peace.

The first of all interests is peace, and the disappearance of the stalwart form of "The Great Emperor of Peace" occasioned for a moment a thrill of awe through the Continent. But hope springs eternal in the human breast, and the manifest *rapprochement* between England and Russia that followed the death of Alexander III has revived the confidence of all those who know that the *entente* between London and St. Petersburg is the *sine quâ non* of tranquillity in Asia. The public both in Russia and in England has noted with satisfaction, even with joy, the close intimacy between the young Czar and his uncle the Prince of Wales. For three long and trying weeks—weeks which count for more than as many years—the Czar and the Prince stood always side by side before the world in public, and in private they were not less intimate. It is not too much to say that since the death of the Czar the Prince of Wales has had his first great opportunity of exerting the imperial influence that belongs to his exalted position, free from the trammels of the court or the embarrassing anxieties of cabinet ministers. By universal consent the Prince has risen to the height of his great opportunity, and without meddling in politics or playing at diplomacy has done more to place the relations between the two Empires on a foundation of personal confidence and affection than could have been accomplished by all their statesmen and all their ambassadors.

*The Peers
and
Reform.*

If princes are being utilized to do the work of the peace society, the English peers are being employed in the work of social reform. In old times it used to be said that one of the favorite expedients of the aristocracy was to engage the attention of the people in a foreign war in order to stave off domestic reform. To-day the peers all unknowingly have taken exactly the opposite course. By their attitude of uncompromising opposition to the concession of Home Rule to Ireland they have compelled their own party to concentrate attention upon projects of social reform. By waging war to the death with Archbishop Walsh, they have given over the citadel to Mr. Chamberlain. To strengthen their ranks against a political change in Ireland they are acquiescing in a social revolution at their own doors. It is interesting and full of suggestive significance. Upon all political and constitutional changes opposed by the Tory party—upon Home Rule, upon Disestablishment, upon Prohibition—they have laid a veto. They are "Thou shalt not" incarnate. But as a party must do something, the Conservatives are driven to adopt a programme of social reform which they would have opposed tooth and nail if it had been brought forward by the Liberals.

*Mr. Chamberlain
as Tory
Bellwether.*

And Mr. Chamberlain is the zealous bellwether of the flock. Liberals lamented when Mr. Chamberlain forsook the party with which he had been accustomed to act. It seemed like the extinction of a personal force which had been confidently counted upon in the interest of progress and reform. But wisdom is justified of her children, and every one can now see that Mr. Chamberlain has been, and is, and is likely to be, more potent in the Tory camp than he ever could have been among the Liberals. There are plenty of reformers of his type in the Liberal ranks. The Tories have none but Mr. Chamberlain. He is a kind of solitary Radical missionary permeating the Conservative heathen with doctrines of social reform. From the point of view of such men as the Earl of Wemyss and all hidebound Conservatives of the old school, Mr. Chamberlain, far more than Lord Rosebery or Mr. Labouchere, is the enemy to be feared and hated. Mr. Chamberlain believes that he won the General Election of 1885 by his unauthorized programme. In the counties, as Mr. Labouchere put it in his gay and picturesque fashion, "Joseph saved us. His three acres and a cow simply romped in." Mr. Chamberlain expects to render the same service for the Conservative Party in 1895 that he rendered to the Liberals ten years ago. Last month he repeated in Lancashire the appeal which he had previously addressed to Birmingham. Here, he said, is a Policy of Construction :

1. Municipal monopoly of public houses.
2. State loans to enable workmen to buy their own houses.
3. Old Age Pensions.
4. Tribunals for Industrial Arbitration.
5. A Veto on Pauper Immigration.
6. A better Employers' Liability bill than that of 1894.

This, says Mr. Chamberlain, is a practical programme, a serious programme, which will meet with little opposition and which can be passed within a reasonable compass of time. Above all he reminds us it can be passed through the Lords.

*The Tories
Adopt the
Programme.*

Lord Salisbury at Edinburgh and the Duke of Devonshire at Barnstaple, have given Mr. Chamberlain's unauthorized programme their solemn and official benediction. Mr. Chamberlain declares :

I am perfectly satisfied with their statements on the subject of my programme, and as a Conservative government gave free education and allotments legislation, I have confidence that they will take up and carry to a successful issue the Unionist programme of social reform which is now before the country, many of the items of which have already been advocated by Conservative members, and which has received the support of some of the most influential Conservative organizations.

The strength of Mr. Chamberlain's position is the fact that he may claim truly enough that he has the House of Lords in his pocket. But the question whether any party in the state can afford to allow its opponent to carry a branch of the legislature about with it in its pocket is one which admits of only one answer.

*An
Inevitable
Conflict.*

The Liberals, in face of the Tory monopoly of the upper chamber, must make a stand or consent to their own virtual extinction. If the Conservatives fail to see this, let them ask what they would think of the monarchy, if the Prince of Wales when he came to the throne were to pose as a thorough-going Radical and to refuse to give the royal assent to any measure passed by the Conservatives. The Tories themselves would declare that in such a case the monarchy would not be worth six months' purchase. Neither party can afford to allow an integral part of the legislative machine to pass solidly and permanently into the hands of its opponents without acquiescing at the same time in its own annihilation as an instrument of government. Hence the question of the peers is for the Liberals a question of life and death. That, and that alone, explains why, with infinite reluctance and without any clear and definite plan, Lord Rosebery has been compelled to challenge the peers to a conflict, the immediate result of which is unfortunately a foregone conclusion.

*The Justification
of Lord
Rosebery.*

Lord Rosebery could not help himself. He was compelled to offer battle, and to do so in such fashion as to render it possible for him to carry his party with him. All that his promised resolution proposes to do is to raise the issue, whether or not the nation desires to be governed by the will of its elected representatives or by the will of four hundred peers? He emphasizes his opinion in favor of a second chamber, because, if he did not, the vehemence of his Radical supporters would give the country cause to believe the resolution was equivalent to a declaration in favor of a single chamber.

Lord Rosebery, like a prudent man, tries to take one step at a time. He is in command of a mixed host of "menders" and "enders." To be able to fight at all, he must offer menders and enders some common formula around which they can rally. This he has discovered in his declaration that the House of Commons must be the paramount partner. As to the second step,—whether it must be in the direction of ending or mending,—that must wait until the first has been taken. And nothing seems to be more certain than that the first step will not be taken until the next general election but one.

The Warning from Forfar. The result of Forfarshire by-election, where a Unionist carried what had long been regarded as one of the safest Radical seats in Scotland, has tended to increase the general feeling among the Liberals that they have no chance worth speaking of at the general election. It is true that the cards were packed in favor of the Unionist. The late Liberal member had disgraced his constituents by leaving them after he had secured for himself legal promotion and before he had secured for his ploughmen electors the statutory half-holiday which they covet much more than Home Rule. The Liberal candidate was a stockbroker from London. The Unionist candidate was the representative of Lord Dalhousie, commanding all the

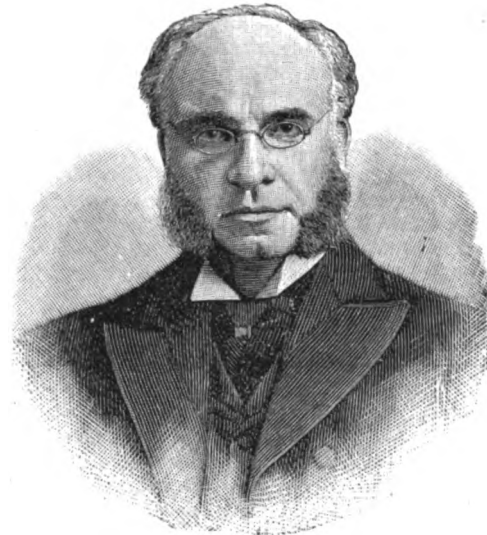
ive programme and secured the defeat of the Liberal interloper by 286 votes, where Sir John Rigby had previously been elected by a majority of 866. Hence deep dismay and grave searchings of heart in the Liberal ranks.

But the Forfarshire ploughman is not the *Mr. Schnadhorst.* Grand Elector of the British Empire; and if Forfarshire stood alone there would be no need for Liberal despondency. But much more serious than the loss of half a dozen by-elections has been the loss of Mr. Schnadhorst. Mr. Schnadhorst for a dozen years and more has been the Carnot



HON. CHARLES MAULE RAMSAY, M.P.,
Successor to Sir John Rigby.

support naturally given to a landlord as liberal and generous as the late Earl, and pledged moreover to a programme more Radical than that of most ministerialists. Free trout fishing, Mr. Chamberlain's social programme, a wide and liberal measure of local government for Ireland, and Home Rule for Scotland so far as to have all Scotch business transacted at the Scotch capital,—these things made up an attract-



MR. SCHNADHORST.

who organized victory for the Liberals. He was the tried and trusted chief of the staff at the party headquarters, a post for which he had every qualification but one. That defect, not noticed when he was in the saddle, tells heavily against the party to-day. He trained no successor. He had assistants, and another man now sits in his sanctum; but there is no Schnadhorst II. And therein the Liberals suffer a grievous injury which will cost them many seats at the general election.

Irish Disunion the Hope of Unionism. The danger of a crushing Liberal defeat may lead the Irish factions to drop their internecine feuds. It would be well if Mr. Healy and Mr. Redmond and Mr. Justin McCarthy could be shut up like a jury, without fire, food or drink until they arrived at an agreement by which they could spike the Unionists' chief argument. That is based upon the rooted conviction that the Irish are a race afflicted, as by some strange curse, with an utter lack of that political common sense which finds expression in the give and take of sensible compromise, without which self-government is impossible. At present there is but small sign of any movement in this direction. The Parnellites, whose object it seems to be to borrow, even from the

charnel-house of death, poison with which to envenom the weapons of political controversy, quote the Duke of Devonshire's speech at Barnstaple as a justification for prolonging the present anarchy of faction among Irish patriots. The Duke said :

We can offer to the people of Ireland their full share of all those reforms, political or social, which we think a wider knowledge of the wants of the people and a fuller sympathy have brought into our view.

This, it is argued, may mean that Ireland will receive local self-government from the hands of the Unionists. If the Irish prefer a Local Government bill to Home Rule, no doubt this may come true. But do they? That is for the Parnellites to decide.

London School Board Election.

The London school board election contest was prosecuted with unusual acrimony on both sides. Churchmen maligned Nonconformists as Atheists, and Nonconformists discredited a good cause by making party capital out of the private devotions of Mr. Athelstan Riley, whom they regarded as a Romanist in disguise. The *odium theologicum*, however, usually bears these poisonous fruits. The real and the only important issue from a practical point of view was not theological but educational. The denominationalists had starved the board schools lest they should compete at an advantage with the schools of the church. That policy of the "stingy stepmother" was the thing against which the indignation of the citizens was directed. The result was unexpectedly favorable to the opponents of the church party. The Progressives polled a clear plurality of 185,000 votes, representing a majority of some 80,000 voters. The East and South of London gave a heavy majority for the Progressives. The strength of the Moderates lay in the wealthy voters of the City, Westminster, Chelsea and Kensington. So decisive a victory at the polls has filled the Liberals with delight and the denominationalists with dismay.

The Cumulative Vote.

The moral effect of this emphatic deliverance by the citizens was partially obscured by the fact that, owing to the fitful operation of the cumulative vote, a party with a majority of about 130,000 voters in the constituencies finds itself in a minority of three on the board. The result is due to the collapse of the Labor and Social Democratic parties. When the Progressives nominated their candidates they only nominated twenty-eight—sufficient to give them a majority of one if every candidate was elected, relying upon the return of a sufficient number of Labor or Socialist candidates to make up for any casualties among the Progressives. But as often happens in a severe contest, the forces of gravitation proved irresistible. Citizens who might in ordinary times have voted for independent candidates, rallied to the regular party ticket when they got interested in the main issue. As the result, the independent candidates were "left" everywhere. The cumulative vote, which was invented to give representation to minorities, left the Labor, Socialist, and Catholic groups without a solitary representative

on the board. This system, advocated as an ideal plan for apportioning seats in proportion to the number of the voters, worked out in practice so as to give a majority of the seats to the minority of the voters.

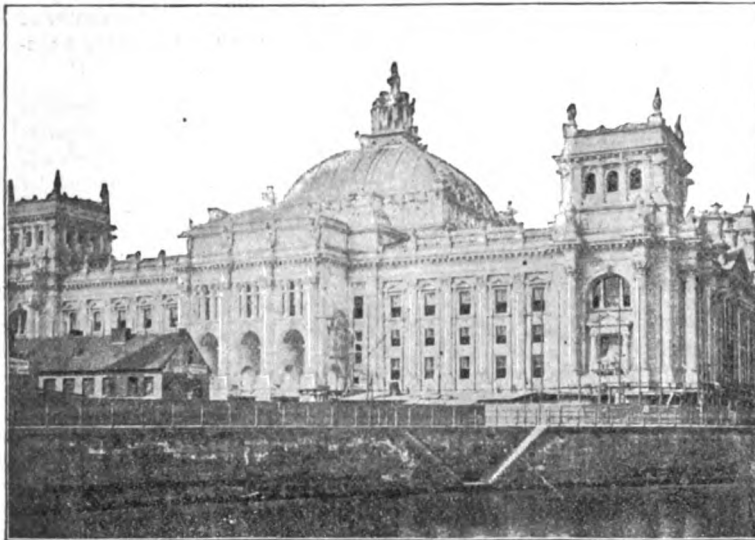
Other School-Board Elections.

The school-board elections in London were immediately preceded by similar elections in Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Rochdale and Salford, and followed by others in Bradford, Gateshead and Sheffield. The results call for little remark, the *status quo* being left on the whole unchanged. The attempt to run Labor candidates met with very slight success. The Labor party won two seats from the church party at Rochdale and one from the Progressives at Salford. None of their candidates were elected at Liverpool, Manchester or Birmingham. The most notable feature in these elections was the return of Mr. Anstell, the representative of the Teachers' Association, at the head of the poll at Birmingham. Mr. Anstell polled 146,000 votes out of a total of 390,508, polling actually more than the total, 121,488, which returned the whole Liberal eight! The next highest poll was 33,329. If the Birmingham teachers had run a teachers' ticket and distributed Mr. Anstell's votes they might have had a majority on the board. In West Lambeth Mr. Macnamara, the teachers' candidate, polled the heaviest vote cast in London—viz., 48,255. The advent of the teachers as a force in British school-board politics is a new and somewhat significant feature of these elections.

The Teacher in Politics.

The teachers if they please can without much difficulty elect the English school boards. They have the confidence of the parents. They are closer to the electors than any politicians, and if they choose to follow Mr. Macnamara and Mr. Anstell, they can oust both Progressives and denominationalists, and run the elementary schools to suit themselves. Mr. Bryce adverted to another phase of this question when speaking at Clerkenwell on education for citizenship :

In view of the ever-increasing duties of citizens in the exercise of their several franchises, the function of the teachers became one of the most important in the State. There had been countries where almost everything depended upon the teachers. In Bulgaria, after the Turks were driven out, this class became the most important in the community. The teachers became the ministers and administrators of the country and had enjoyed ever since a large share in its government. Again, in Germany in her dark period between the great peace in 1815 and the revolutionary outbreaks of 1848, it was by the German professors that the torch of freedom was kept alive and the dream of a revived Germany cherished. In this country the elementary teachers would have much to do in molding the future citizens of the country. It would be their duty to cultivate these principal qualities in their pupils: First, intelligence to appreciate the real issues before them; secondly, independence of all sinister influences, whether of employer, or of political organization, or even of spiritual adviser. Above all, the voter should take care that the controller of the organization should not "boss" it, as the Americans said. The third quality was interest and earnestness.



THE NEW REICHSTAG BUILDING.

Of one thing we may be quite sure. The policy of the "stingy stepmother" will never command the enthusiasm of the teachers.

Cecil Rhodes and South African Affairs. The most important event in the British colonial world has been the arrival of Mr. Cecil Rhodes with his staff in London, and the subsequent publication of the agreement between the South African Chartered Company and the British Government, by which the administration of the British sphere of influence up to Tanganyika is made over to the company. This is equivalent to the "Well done, good and faithful servant; thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things." Mr. Rhodes will no longer subsidize the British Empire by defraying the cost of Nyassaland. That will pass into Mr. Johnston's hands and be administered at the cost of the Empire. But he will undertake to answer for order in all the Hinterland up to the southern shore of Tanganyika. His telegraph to Cairo is being pushed northward, and all seems to be going well with this most prosperous of Africanders. If the lady dentist in San Francisco who has introduced the fashion of setting diamonds in the front teeth of lovely women should inaugurate a new and popular craze, Mr. Rhodes would probably feel strong enough to undertake a mission to the Mahdi. For Mr. Rhodes keeps the strong box of the Golconda, wherein are most of the diamonds of the world, and not even a 25 per cent. duty can shut the gems of De Beers from the United States.

The French in Madagascar.

The French last month decided to send an expeditionary army of 15,000 men, at the cost of \$12,500,000, to Madagascar to subdue the Hovas and convert that country of prospective gold fields into a French colony. They

will find, as England did in Afghanistan, that it is easier to take a wolf by the ears than it is to make a sou by the tanning of his hide. The Hovas have General Fever to decimate the army of their invaders, and civilization has not yet made a road for the powder-cart to the Malagasy capital. It is interesting to note that the French profess to dread the ambition of "that daring, ardent and venturesome man of genius," Mr. Rhodes. This is almost the first case since the days of Clive and of Warren Hastings of a British colonial statesman big enough to cast a shadow that can be felt in Paris. Mr. Rhodes is ambitious enough, no doubt, but he has hitherto manifested no anxiety to interfere with the French in Madagascar.

Affairs in Germany. The opening of the session of the Reichstag, together with the dedication of its new parliament house in Berlin, was an occasion upon which the interest that might naturally have



THE LATE PRINCESS BISMARCK.

been attached to the completion of a great work of public architecture, was wholly eclipsed by a political incident. The socialists in the Reichstag refused to rise to their feet in honor of the Emperor William. All sorts of measures are pending against the socialist party, and there has been much threat of legal proceedings against the socialist deputies, under the German law which defines *lèse-majesté* and provides penalties for conduct which insults or dishonors the monarch. Whatever the terms of the law may be, nothing could be a worse mistake in practical policy than to bring the processes of the criminal law to bear against men who have simply been guilty of rudeness. The socialist deputies would never have refused to rise in deference to the presence of the grandfather of the present Emperor, and discreet conduct on the part of this sovereign may yet win for him the personal respect of all political groups. Meanwhile, under the Chancellorship of Prince Hohenlohe, the policy of socialistic repression is to be pursued relentlessly. The consequences are likely to be the still more rapid growth of the social democratic movement.

*The Death
of Princess
Bismarck.*

The death of Princess Bismarck not merely removes an interesting woman from the European stage, but it deprives the foremost world-statesman of his experienced and devoted nurse. Prince Bismarck, happy in many things, was especially blessed in his wife. Great as he appeared to the outside world, he ever seemed even greater in her faithful and adoring eyes. She was to him all that Mrs. Gladstone is and was to Mr. Gladstone. Marriage certainly does not seem to have been a failure in the case of the foremost statesmen of modern Europe. But for their wives neither Mr. Gladstone nor Prince Bismarck would have been able to do the work they have done. It is by no means all nectar of roses to be a great man's wife. It requires a self-sacrifice which is only possible to a great woman.

*The Death
of Count
de Lesseps.*

The French were prepared for the death of Count Ferdinand de Lesseps. His great age and the complete loss of his faculties had so completely removed him from the scenes and contests of active life, that he was already reckoned with those who had been gathered to the majority. M. de Lesseps was seventy-five years old when, fifteen years ago, he founded the Panama Ship Canal Company and began operations. Six years ago he and his colleagues were compelled to retire from the enterprise, the failure of which was at last admitted. Gradually his marvelous vitality failed, and his mind became a blank. Until his eighty-fifth year, however, he retained a higher degree of vigor and capacity than most men possess at sixty-five. His great career had a sad ending, but he will be remembered for his success at Suez, rather than for his failure at Panama. After all, it was as a diplomatist rather

than as a financier or an engineer that his talents were greatest. He visited the United States with his family in 1880 in the interest of the Panama Canal, and by the magic of his charming personality, and the glow of his incomparable optimism, he won a considerable support of money and of sympathy in our own country, where we had every reason to know that the plan of a tide-level ship canal at Panama could never succeed, and that the Nicaragua route was the feasible and desirable one.

*Death of
Robert Louis
Stevenson.*

While our newspapers are discussing President Cleveland's recommendation contained in his message to Congress, that we should withdraw from our part in the protectorate over Samoa, there came the news from that fair



ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON,
Drawn from life by V. Gribayédoff.

island of the South Seas that its one eminent resident had passed away from this life. Many of us had regarded Robert Louis Stevenson as the foremost living writer of the English language. He was still a young man, having reached only his forty-fifth year. He had been in declining health for a number of years, and had made Samoa his home because of the climate. He was a marvelous master of style, and a mighty story teller. His work will live as long as the classics of English literature keep their hold on the generations of men.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.



A TERRIBLE TANGLE.

AGGRAVATED OLD LADY (of the Treasury): "Drat the thing. I can't do anything with it."
From Judge (New York).

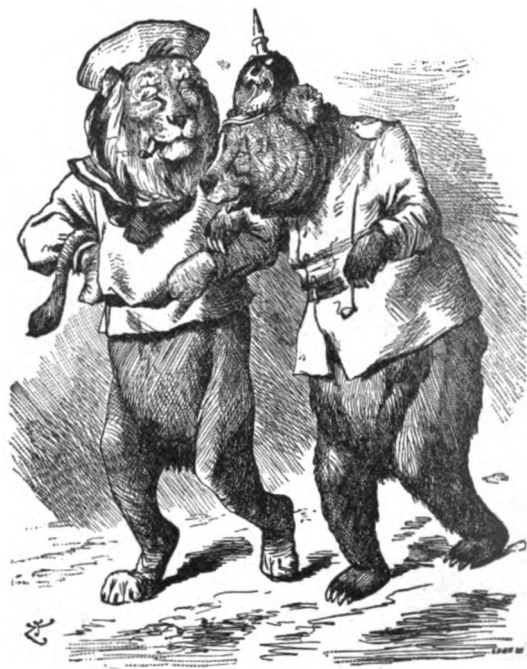


THE PREMIERSHIP OF CANADA. THE HON. MACKENZIE BOWELL TAKES THE OARS OF GOVERNMENT.



A TOUCHING APPEAL.

JOHNNY CHINAMAN: "Boo-hoo! He hurted me welly much! No peacey man come stoppy him!"
From *Punch* (London).



"ALL'S WELL!"

BRITISH LION AND RUSSIAN BEAR (together): "Wha-pty we didn't know each other before!"
From *Punch* (London).



PEACE KEEPER OF EUROPE AT PEACE
LVADIA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1ST, 1894.



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WILLIAM BLUEBEARD.



THE POLITICAL ZOO.

I.—THE BIRMINGHAM FOX: THE RIGHT HON. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, M.P.

We leave it to the political ingenuity of our readers to discover the names of the animals whose feathers prove Brer Fox's prowess.

II.—THE EDUCATIONAL JACKDAW: MR. ARTHUR ACLAND.

"... Never was heard such a terrible curse!
But what gave rise
To no little surprise

Was that nobody seemed one penny the worse!"
—*The Jackdaw of Rheims.*

From *Westminster Budget* (London).



THE ENGLISH OFFICERS IN MADAGASCAR: THE TWO-FACED JOHN BULL.

Certainly, dear Cousin, I think it an unheard of thing, too, and the fruit stealing shall be punished.

Show me what you have got there. That tastes delicious.

From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



"LECTURERS ARE TO BE SENT TO AUSTRALIA IN THE INTERESTS OF IMPERIAL FEDERATION."—CABLE.

J. BULL (lecturing on the British Lion): "In conclusion, I would say that he is the most amiable, the most sagacious animal in the world, and is very fond of children, and if any little boy in the audience would like to step up and put his head in the lion's mouth he will be given the opportunity. He may get swallowed, but, in that case, it will be a comfort to know that he has become an integral part and parcel of the boundless and glorious British Empire."—From the *Sydney Bulletin* (N.S.W.).



CHAINS OF GOLD.

PLUTOCRAT (to people): "I've harnessed your watch dogs with golden chains. I am in full possession. What are you going to do about it?"—From *The Great Divide* (Chicago).



From *Sydney Bulletin* (N.S.W.).



THE COREAN WAR.

The First Installment.—From *Fun* (London).

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

November 20.—The National W. C. T. U., in session at Cleveland, elects officers, with Miss Frances Willard as president ... The Knights of Labor, in session at New Orleans, re-elect General Master Workman Sovereign and most of the other officers.... The French Chamber of Deputies votes confidence in the government by a large majority.

November 21.—The Japanese capture Port Arthur, after stubborn resistance on the part of the Chinese....



MR. JOHN M'BRIDE,

New President of the American Federation of Labor.

Salvador Franch, the anarchist who threw the bomb in the Barcelona Theatre, is executed.... M. Tricoupis submits the budget statement to the Greek Chamber.... Another violent earthquake shock in Southern Italy and Sicily.... The Dutch government receives an official dispatch from Lombok, stating that the Rajah, his son, and grandson have surrendered, and all resistance has ceased.

November 22.—The new treaty between the United States and Japan is signed at Washington; its chief provision relates to the abolition of American consular courts in Japan.... The French Chamber of Deputies defeats by a majority of 360 a motion to adjourn the Madagascar debates.

November 23.—The steamer *Ozama*, of the Clyde Line, is lost off the Carolina coast.... London school board election, resulting in the return of twenty-nine Moderates and twenty-six Progressives, although the latter poll 130,000 more votes than the former.... Lively debate in the French Chamber of Deputies on the Madagascar credit.

November 24.—The Yale football team defeats Harvard at Springfield, 12 to 4.... A bookkeeper in the National Shoe and Leather Bank, of New York City, in collusion with a depositor, is found to have stolen \$354,000 during the past nine years... News is received of another victory of the Dutch over the Balinese in Lombok.

November 25.—Transatlantic steamers arriving at New York report extremely heavy weather at sea.... Several villages in Sicily are destroyed by earthquakes.... The Czar invites M. de Giers, Russian Foreign Minister, to remain in office.

November 26.—Secretary Carlisle awards the whole issue of the new bonds to a single syndicate.... An inquiry into the charges against Judge Ricks, of the U. S. District Court, is begun at Cleveland.... The Trans-Mississippi Congress meets at St. Louis.... The wedding of Czar Nicholas II and Princess Alix, of Hesse, takes place in St. Petersburg.... The French Chamber of Deputies passes the Madagascar credits bill by a vote of 377 to 143.

November 27.—The South Carolina legislature meets in annual session at Columbia... England declines to recognize the sovereignty of Nicaragua in the Mosquito reservation.... The French Chamber of Deputies adopts a commercial treaty with Canada... Many Russian Hebrews in Paris take the oath of allegiance to the Czar.... A royal decree in Spain abolishes public inflictions of the death penalty.... The Roumanian Chamber is opened.... An earthquake shock is felt at Trient, in the Tyrol.... The London County Council approves recommendations of a special committee on the unification of London.

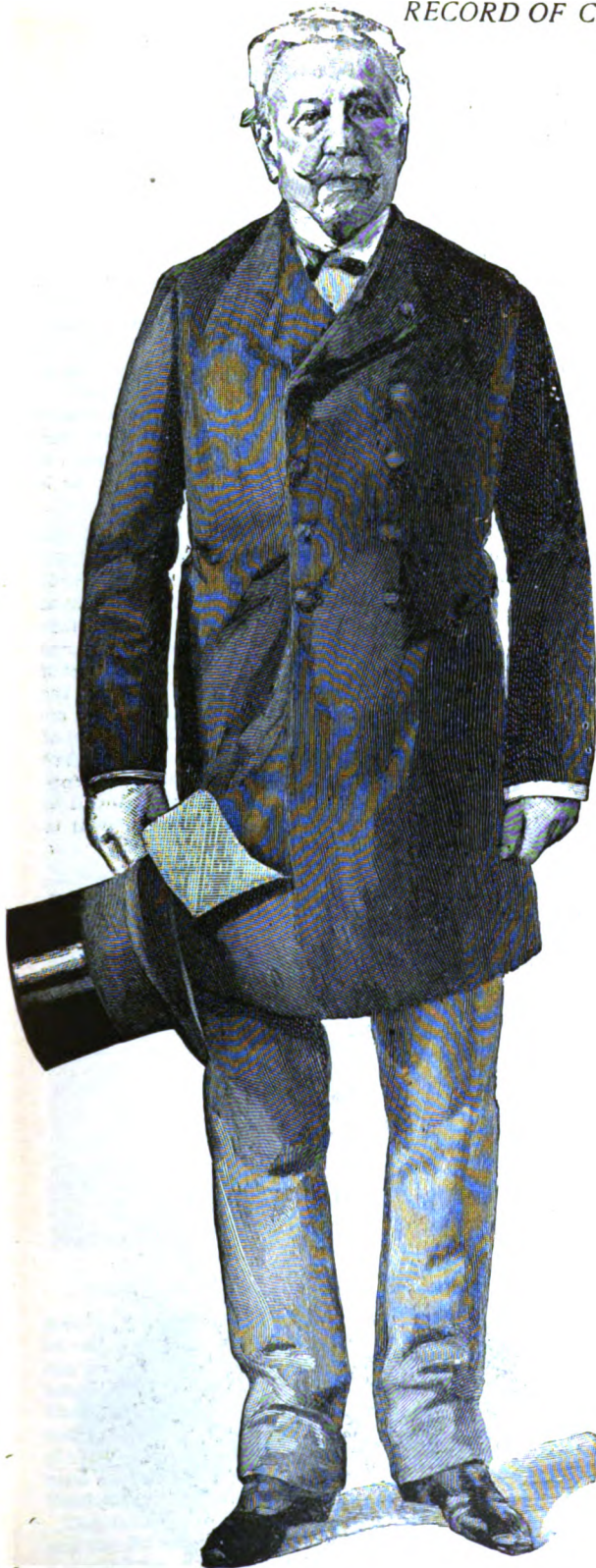
November 28.—The Alabama legislature re-elects U. S. Senator Morgan.... The Trans-Mississippi Congress adopts resolutions including a demand for free silver.... The Portuguese Parliament is dissolved.... A manifesto of the Czar remits about 50,000,000 roubles in taxes to the poor.... The British South Africa Company comes to an agreement with the government regarding the administration of the British Sphere in General Africa, north of the Zambesi.

November 29.—Thanksgiving Day is observed throughout the United States.... In a football game at Philadelphia the University of Pennsylvania defeats Harvard, 18 to 4.... The Malagassy government replies to the ultimatum of France.... The Japanese Premier declines to treat with Commissioner Dietering (who was sent with a letter by Li Hung Chang) on the ground that he is not a properly accredited envoy of the Chinese government.

November 30.—Fourteen acres of made land at Tacoma, Wash., are engulfed by the waters of Puget Sound.... The Mosquito Indians abandon their claim to independence, and agree to become subjects of Nicaragua.... The Armenians in Asia Minor appeal to the Pope to intercede for them with the Sultan.... In reporting the Papal budget for the ensuing year, the finance committee of Cardinals provides for a reduction in expenditures of \$60,000.

December 1.—Hon. W. C. Oates is inaugurated Governor of Alabama, at Montgomery; Kolb also takes the oath of office, but there is no disturbance.... Yale defeats Princeton at football in New York City, 24 to 0.... A large portion of Port au Prince, Hayti, is burned by revolutionists.... A dense fog prevails throughout Central and Southern England; river navigation is generally suspended.

December 2.—John Burns, M.P., British labor leader, arrives in the United States.... The Austrian government concludes negotiations with the Rothschild syndicate for



THE LATE COUNT FERDINAND DE LESSEPS.

a loan of 76,000,000 florins in gold, required to complete the reform of the currency.

December 3.—Congress: Both houses assemble and listen to the reading of the President's message; a cloture resolution is introduced in the Senate, and bills to repeal the income tax, to establish the free coinage of silver, and to reduce tonnage taxes, in the House... The New York Senate Committee resumes its investigation of the New York City police department.... Marines are sent by the United States for the protection of Minister Denby at Pekin.... The Italian Parliament is opened.... Emperor William opens the bridge over the North Sea and Baltic Canal at Levensau.... The Hungarian Ministry is defeated by a majority of two in the lower house of the Diet.... Amnesty is proclaimed in Venezuela.

December 4.—Congress: The House passes appropriations for military parks on the battlefields of Chickamauga and Shilo.... John Gary Evans is inaugurated Governor of South Carolina.... Municipal elections in Massachusetts and Connecticut are generally favorable to the Republicans; New Haven elects a Republican mayor.... General Barrios, envoy of the Nicaraguan government, is negotiating in London for the settlement of the Bluefields controversy.

December 5.—Congress: The Senate begins the discussion of the cloture resolution; the House passes the bill to regulate the printing and distribution of public documents, and discusses the railway pooling amendment of the Interstate Commerce law.... Secretary Herbert establishes a new naval station in the South Pacific.... The President nominates E. H. Strobel, of New York, now Minister to Ecuador, to be Minister to Chili.... Emperor William reads the speech from the throne at the opening of the German Reichstag; the new Reichstag building is opened with elaborate ceremonies.

December 6.—Congress: The Senate passes a few bills of minor importance; the House debates the railroad pooling amendment; the pension and fortifications appropriation bills for the next fiscal year are reported to the House, the former carrying an appropriation of \$41,581,570, the latter one of \$1,879,057.... The extreme western portion of Texas is swept by a raging fire, 25,000,000 acres of grass being consumed in thirteen counties.... Lord Dunsraven sends a challenge for the America's cup.... An exciting scene is caused in the German Reichstag by the refusal of Socialist Deputies to cheer the Emperor; there is a like disturbance in the Belgian Chamber.... Henri Housaye, the French historian and critic, is elected a member of the Academy.... Lord George Hamilton is chosen chairman of the London County Council by a majority of three.... An extensive strike is started by the silk weavers of Lyons, France.

December 7.—Congress: Senate not in session; House continues discussion of railroad pooling amendment to the Interstate Commerce law and begins consideration of bill to protect public forest reservations.... Utah settlers arm themselves against the Ute Indians, purposing to drive them to Colorado.... The new emigration treaty between the United States and China is ratified at Washington.... The French troops from Réunion Island are landed in Madagascar for the purpose of occupying Tamatave and Majunga.

December 8.—Congress: Senate not in session; the House considers the railroad pooling bill and the bill to provide a retired list for the revenue cutter service.... A convention of the National Municipal League is opened in Minneapolis.... At Sioux City, Iowa, the Grand Jury finds fifty-two indictments against ex-county officials for

embezzlement of funds....The Conservatives carry the by-election in the Brigg district of Lincolnshire.

December 9.—The three hundredth anniversary of the birth of Gustavus Adolphus, the leader of Protestantism



THE LATE HENRY S. HARRISON,
Editor of the *Advance*, Chicago.

in the Thirty Years' War, is celebrated in Sweden and Germany.

December 10.—Congress: The Senate debates the Nicaragua Canal bill; the House session is devoted to District of Columbia business; Secretary Carlisle and Comptroller Eckels make arguments on currency reform before the Committee on Banking and Currency....Governor Flower dismisses the charges against the management of the New York State Reformatory at Elmira....The annual convention of the American Federation of Labor is opened at Denver...Several banks suspend payment at St. Johns, N. F....The new Hungarian laws dealing with the relations between church and state receive the royal sanction....Heavy rains cause a flood in the department of Magdalena, Colombia....Baron von Berlepsch, German Minister of Commerce, resigns....Berlin Treaty powers suspend diplomatic relations with Turkey, pending an exchange of views concerning Armenia.

December 11.—Congress: The Senate continues debate on the Nicaragua Canal bill; the House passes the railroad pooling amendment by a vote of 166 to 110, the effect of the bill being to permit railroads to pool their earnings under certain conditions....Benjamin R. Tillman is elected U. S. Senator by the South Carolina legislature....Curtis (Rep.) is elected Mayor of Boston over Peabody (Dem.)....Plans for the reorganization of the Chicago police department on a civil service basis are submitted to Mayor Hopkins....Premier von Hohenlohe, of Germany, outlines the government's policy in an address to the Reichstag....Seven hundred French troops arrive at Tamatave, Madagascar.

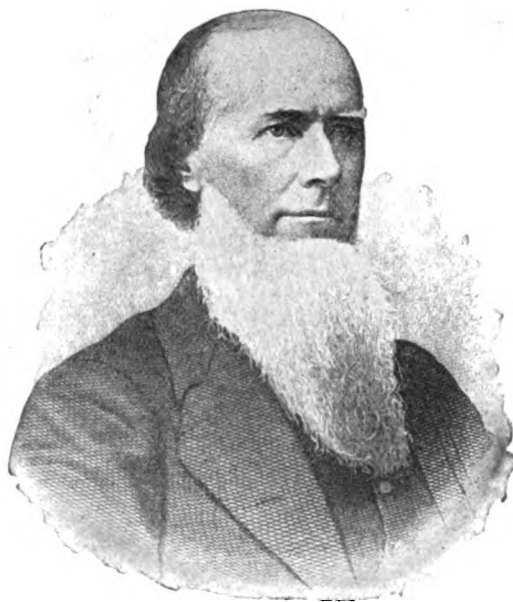
December 12.—Congress: In the Senate, motions to consider the bill to repeal the differential duty on refined sugars and to take up the cloture resolution are defeated; in the House, a motion to strike out from the Urgent De-

ficiency bill an appropriation for the collection of the income tax is defeated by a vote of 54 to 127....The Georgia legislature adjourns *sine die*...The Goodridge Ministry in Newfoundland resigns because of the financial crisis....Disorder in the German Reichstag caused by Herr Liebknecht's attack on the Emperor.

December 13.—Congress: The Senate considers a bill to establish a national university, and Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) concludes his argument in support of the Nicaragua Canal bill; the House passes these appropriation bills: Urgent Deficiency (\$2,006,595), Fortifications (\$1,879,057), and Military Academy (\$457,376)....Secretary Carlisle makes public the regulations for the collection of the income tax...The National Civil Service Reform League, in session at Chicago, re-elects Carl Schurz president....A new Ministry is formed in Newfoundland, with Joseph Greene as Premier; large amounts of specie are forwarded to St. John's....Joseph Zemp (Ultramontane) is elected President of the Swiss Federal Council; he is now Vice-President.

December 14.—Congress: Senate not in session; the House passes the Pension appropriation bill (\$141,581,570) and a resolution calling for the correspondence relative to the promise by the government to pay \$425,000 to Great Britain on account of claims made by Canadian sealers growing out of the Bering Sea controversy....Eugene V. Debs is sentenced to six months in jail for contempt of court in the A. R. U. strike proceedings....The jury in the case of the eleven men charged with lynching the six negro prisoners near Memphis, Tenn., brings in a verdict of acquittal....A New York police captain confesses before the Senate committee to having paid \$15,000 for his captaincy....Lord Aberdeen invites Mackenzie Bowell to form a new Canadian cabinet....The Porte objects to a separate American consular inquiry in Armenia.

December 15.—Congress: Neither branch in session; the House Committee on Banking and Currency votes to report Secretary Carlisle's currency plan without amendment....The Newfoundland legislature is opened at St. Johns; it is summoned to consult regarding the mone-

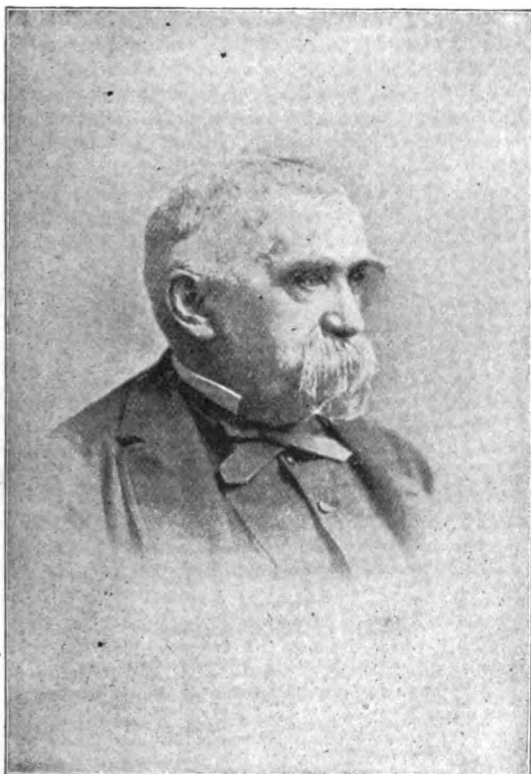


THE LATE HON. JOSEPH E. BROWN, OF GEORGIA.

tary crisis....The German Reichstag, by a vote of 168 to 58, rejects the proposal to prosecute Herr Liebknecht for the offense of *lèse-majesté*.

December 16.—President Cleveland starts on a hunting trip to the Carolinas....The Italian Parliament is prorogued.

December 17.—Congress: The Senate debates the Nicaragua Canal bill; the House passes the bill to protect public forest reservations (as amended so as to give free timber to miners and settlers on public lands), the Army Appropriation bill (\$23,259,808), and a bill appropriating \$100,000 to meet a printing deficiency. Governor-elect Morton, of New York, announces his decision not to appoint the twelve additional Justices of the Supreme Court, for whom provision is made in the new constitution, thus leaving the seats vacant till they can be filled by election....John McBride is elected president of the



THE LATE WM. T. WALTERS, OF BALTIMORE.

American Federation of Labor, and the headquarters will be removed from New York to Indianapolis....At a London mass-meeting to denounce the Armenian atrocities a letter of encouragement from Mr. Gladstone is read....The French government is saved from defeat by a narrow majority in the Chamber of Deputies....The resignations of the Bulgarian Ministers are accepted by Prince Ferdinand. Debate on the Anti-Socialist bill in the German Reichstag is adjourned till January 8.

December 18.—Congress: The Senate debates cloture and the Nicaragua Canal; the House resolves itself into a committee of the whole for the discussion of the Carlisle Currency bill reported by the Committee on Banking and Currency....The U. S. Circuit Court, at Boston, decides that the Berliner patent of the Bell Telephone Com-

pany is null and void....The directors of the Whiskey Trust issue a statement relative to reorganization....Overdrafts amounting to nearly \$2,000,000 are found in the accounts of one of the suspended banks at St. John's, N. F....M. Henri Brisson is elected President of the French Chamber of Deputies.

December 19. Congress: Admiral Walker's Hawaiian correspondence with the Navy Department is transmitted to the Senate; the Nicaragua debate is continued; the House continues debate of the Currency bill in committee of the whole....The Canadian Ministry is completed by the new Premier, Mackenzie Bowell....The *Magnificent*, England's largest battle ship, is launched at Chatham....An Italian force attacks and defeats the Arabs near Halai, with a loss of ten killed and twenty-two wounded (native soldiers).

December 20.—Congress: Proceedings in both houses in connection with the unveiling of statues of Daniel Webster and General Stark; in the House, debate in committee of the whole on the Currency bill; a second Urgent Deficiency bill is passed by the House. Ten vessels, carrying 800 persons, are reported overdue on the Pacific coast....Official Canadian trade returns show a falling off amounting to nearly \$10,000,000 for the five months ending December 1, as compared with the corresponding period in 1893....Three thousand unemployed persons gather at the Montreal city hall and clamor for bread....The Russian government raises the duties on cotton imports.

OBITUARY.

November 21.—Rev. Henry Samuel Harrison, editor and proprietor of the *Chicago Advance*....Rev. Dr. John Langdon Dudley, once a prominent Congregational clergyman, later a Unitarian....Francis Bain, of Charlotte-town, Prince Edward's Island, a noted historian and botanist....François de Caussade, librarian of the Magazine collection, Paris.

November 22.—William Thompson Walters, of Baltimore, Md., prominent art collector....General William Harvey Gibson, of Ohio....John H. Sickels, patentee of the fire hand engine known by his name.

November 23.—General Thaddeus Phelps Mott, an American soldier of international fame....E. S. Hamlin, founder of the *Cleveland Leader*, and a member of Congress half a century ago....Robert D. Morrison, of the Baltimore bar.

November 25.—Bishop W. B. W. Howe, of the Diocese of South Carolina....Jean Victor Duruy, French historical writer....Col. James L. White, of Jacksonville, Fla.

November 26.—Judge Samuel Blake Prentiss, of Cleveland, Ohio....Stanislas Gautier, for twenty-three years United States Consul at Cape Hayti.

November 27.—Princess Johanna Frederika von Bismarck....Señor Carlos G. de Garmendia, Venezuelan financier....George Barker, a landscape photographer of wide reputation.

November 28.—Edouard Thierry, Parisian dramatic critic and theatrical manager....Judge Isaac Howe, the defeated Populist candidate for Governor of South Dakota....Dr. Abernathy, a well-known educator of North Carolina....Joaquin Garcia Icazbalceta, the Mexican bibliographer.

November 29.—Cardinal Zeferino Gonzales y Diaz Tunon, of Spain....Sir Charles Newton, Keeper of Greek and Roman antiquities in the British Museum and Professor of Archaeology in University College, London....Henry Hussey Vivian, first Baron Swansea.

November 30.—Ex-Senator Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia....Dorsey Gardner, editor and literary man....Princess Louise, of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, aunt of the Princess of Wales.

December 1.—Rev. Dr. Henry Martyn Storrs, of Orange, N. J....General Juan N. Méndez, president of the Mexican Supreme Court of Military Justice.



JEAN VICTOR DURUY,
The Historian.

December 2.—Sherwood Dixon, the newly appointed U. S. District Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois....Benjamin W. Downing, ex-District Attorney of Queens County, N. Y.

December 3.—Robert Louis Stevenson, the novelist.

December 4.—Leon Abbett, Justice of Supreme Court of New Jersey, and twice Governor of that State....Oden Bowie, ex-Governor of Maryland....Ex-Congressman Daniel W. Connolly, of Scranton, Pa....Victoria Vokes, the London actress.

December 5.—Col. Richard Michael, of Reading, Pa., a veteran of the Mexican and Civil Wars.

December 6.—Andrew J. Campbell, Congressman-elect from the Tenth New York district....Dr. George A. Peters, a well-known surgeon of New York City....Samuel Robbins, of Lakeville, Conn., the oldest charcoal ironworker in the United States....Mark Robert Harrison, a well-known Wisconsin artist.

December 7.—Count Ferdinand de Lesseps....Ex-Surgeon-General John Mills Browne, U. S. N., retired, best known as the surgeon of the *Kearsarge* in her battle with the Confederate ram *Alabama*....Horatio Walpole, fourth Earl of Orford... General Eliakim Scammon, of New York, a veteran of the Mexican and Civil Wars.... Aaron Thompson, of the Philadelphia bar.

December 8.—W. H. Russell, consulting engineer of the Boston and Albany Railroad.

December 9.—Rev. Dr. R. Y. Thomson, professor in Knox College, Toronto....Nathan Barnes Greeley, only brother of Horace Greeley.

December 10.—Jean François Gignoux, the noted French painter....Commodore W. B. Trufant, who served under Admiral Walker during the Civil War in many engagements....James Stevenson, general manager of the Quebec Bank.

December 11.—Captain Edgar C. Merriman, U. S. N., retired.

December 12.—Sir John S. D. Thompson, Prime Minister of Canada....Auguste Laurent Burdeau, President of the French Chamber of Deputies....Louise Rothschild, widow of the banker Carl Rothschild, of Berlin....Lieutenant Charles B. Rohan, military editor of the Boston *Globe*.

December 13.—Jean Macé, French litterateur.

December 14.—Adjutant-General Josiah Porter, of New York....Father Denza, director of the Vatican Observatory....Lewis T. Ives, a well-known artist of Detroit, Mich... John Polhemus, a prominent New York printer and publisher....Sir Oswald Walters Brierly, an artist of note.

December 15.—Dr. John Lord, historian and lecturer.

December 16.—Chief Justice James Gilfillan, of the Minnesota Supreme Court....Judge William H. Cather, of Quincy, Ill.

December 17.—William A. Leveland, of Denver, a Colorado pioneer....Gen. E. S. Dennis, of Illinois, a veteran of the Civil War....Joseph Lucien Shipley, a journalist of Springfield, Mass.

December 18.—Sir Edmund Anthony Harley Lechmere, Bart, M.P. for the Evesham division of Worcestershire....Erastus Flavius Beadle, of Cooperstown, N. Y., publisher.

December 19.—Eugene Kelly, a New York banker of distinction....G. duca Anfora de Licignano, Italian Minister to the Argentine Republic....Theodore Houston, U. S. Consul at Juarez, Mexico....David McLellan, Register of St. John, N. B., and ex-Provincial Secretary....Samuel M. Bridgeman, of Chicago, prominent in the secret service of the U. S. Army in the Civil War.

December 20.—Ex-Governor and ex-United States Senator James L. Alcorn, of Mississippi.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

DAYS OF MEETING, JANUARY, 1895.

Figures in parentheses indicate number of days to which session is limited.

January 1.—Delaware*, Idaho* (60), Michigan**, Nebraska* (100), North Dakota (60), Pennsylvania.

January 2.—Maine*, Massachusetts*, New Hampshire*, New York.

January 4.—Illinois*.

January 7.—California* (60), Montana** (60), Tennessee*, (75), Oklahoma Territory.

January 8.—Colorado* (90), Kansas* (40), Minnesota*, (90), New Jersey*, South Dakota* (60), Texas* (60), Wyoming** (40).

January 9.—Connecticut, Missouri (70), North Carolina** (60), West Virginia* (45), Wisconsin.

January 10.—Indiana (60).

January 14.—Arkansas* (60), Oregon* (40), Washington* (60).

January 21.—Nevada (40), Arizona Territory (60).

January 30.—Rhode Island*.

* U. S. Senator to be chosen. ** Two U. S. Senators to be chosen.

TWO ENGLISH VISITORS.

I. JOHN BURNS: LABOR LEADER, MUNICIPAL STATESMAN AND PARLIAMENTARIAN.

BY ROBERT DONALD.

WHAT John Bright was to the commercial classes in London forty years ago, John Burns is to the working-people to-day. Bright's ambition was to strike off the shackles which prevented the expansion of trade. Burns' object is to widen the field of social opportunity for the workers. He is the leading type of the new democracy, which advocates reform along social and municipal lines without disturbing the system of political institutions—simply adapting it to the social needs of the time.

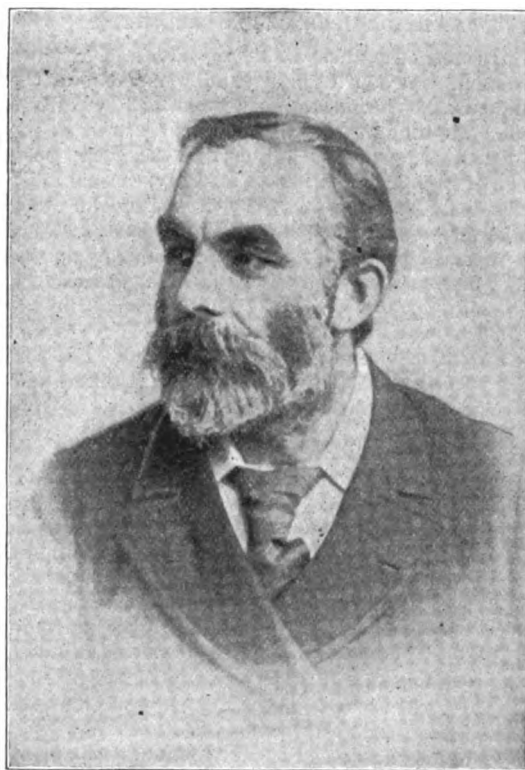
During the last ten years John Burns has bulked larger in the eyes of the working-people of England than any other popular leader. First as agitator and demagogue he was to be found in the spare hours which he spent outside the engineer's shop speaking at street corners and commons in Battersea and coming into conflict with the police. He was the "Man with the Red Flag," who became the orator for the crowds of unemployed who gathered in Trafalgar Square, and got himself many times arrested, twice tried, and once convicted for seditious conspiracy. He pleaded for the poor and thundered against the privileged in the people's forum of Hyde Park, and wherever there was work to be done in strikes or in agitations, or wherever there were heads to be broken, Burns was to be found in the midst of the discontented ready to run any risks, legal or physical.

All this stormy work in the early years of the agitator has been changed for calmer but not less determined tactics. Burns has become a power in the land. Classes who formerly despised him now respect him; the police who batoned him now bow to him; Battersea, which was ashamed of him, now glories in him; London, which looked upon him with alarm and felt safer when he was in Pentonville Prison, now treasures him as a valuable public servant. The agitator, demagogue, and socialist has become a municipal statesman and parliamentarian without losing his individuality, or without sacrificing his opinions.

AS AGITATOR.

John Burns—a Scotsman in origin, a Londoner in birth and a cosmopolitan in sympathies—began agitating when he was in his teens. Battersea—his birth-place—the scene of his later triumphs, was the centre of his early operations. He imbibed the rudiments of education at the parish school, but continued to burn the midnight oil when as a boy he worked in

a factory, and having picked up a smattering of economic doctrines began to retail it at the street corners. He was always a student, and read industriously. When he was apprenticed as an engineer he threw himself into the trade union movement; his principal agitating was done on behalf of unemployed workmen. In 1884 and 1885 he went all over London in the evenings



JOHN BURNS.

and on Sundays spreading the Gospel of Discontent—making the workless feel more keenly their misery, and pointing out what he thought was the remedy. He joined the Democratic Federation in 1884 and came first into national notice by contesting Nottingham as a social democrat in 1885. It is curious to note now that Mr. Andrew Carnegie was one of the subscribers to his election fund. In 1886 the London police made a determined effort to put down the dangerous agitator. He was arraigned along with

three others for seditious conspiracy on the occasion of a riot when shop windows of the West End were broken, and bread stolen from bakers' shops. He was then known as the "Man with the Red Flag," and the powerful speech which he made at his trial got him acquitted along with his colleagues in the dock. A year later he was again in the clutches of the police on the occasion of the Trafalgar Square riot. The government had closed the Square and the Radicals organized an attack upon it. Burns and Cunningham-Graham, M. P.—a stormy petrel in Parliament, half Celt, half Moor—were the only two who risked a conflict with the police. They were knocked on the head and locked up.

Burns made another big speech at the trial, but was convicted and sent to prison for three months—an experience which has enabled him to agitate in Parliament in favor of prison reform, and obtain a departmental inquiry.

AS TRADE UNIONIST AND ORGANIZER.

Burns has been always a strong advocate of trade unionism. He has been a leading member of the Amalgamated Engineers ever since he learned the trade. He thought that the unskilled as well as the skilled workers should combine, and the great Dock strike of 1889 gave him his opportunity. Casual labor at the docks had been always a pitiful spectacle. Dock workers, 'longshoremen and others of that class were the most helpless of workingmen—always at the mercy and caprice of their employers. Burns took the leading part in the strike which resulted in the formation of the Dock Union; he worked night and day and turned himself prematurely old. His coal black hair was gray when the struggle was over and he was only turned thirty.

THE NEW UNIONISM.

This was the foundation of the new unionism. It was successful because it was not merely an industrial question, but a humanitarian problem. It was a demand for a "living wage"—for a moral minimum of sixpence an hour and for eight hours a day. The new unions collected funds for protection or fighting only. They were not mutual benefit concerns. During the next two years there was great expansion of the new unionism, although there has been reaction since then. Many of the unions have been dissolved. This kind of unionism, which does not rest upon purely industrial questions, and which is not maintained by mutual benefit organization, will always be subject to peculiar vicissitudes. The benefits of the dock strike have, however, been permanent, and what is more they did no harm to trade, as the shipping trade at the port of London actually increased.

If new unions have not made much progress, the new unionism and the principles it implied have triumphed. At the trade union congress at Liverpool in 1890 the new unionism first came into serious conflict with the old. Its representatives, led by Burns, advocated a legal eight-hours day, and the organization of industry on collectivist principles. They were



BATTERSEA TOWN HALL.

then in a small but powerful minority, and Mr. Henry Broadhurst, then secretary of the Parliamentary committee, led the attack against them. Burns and his colleagues, Tom Mann, Ben Tillett, and others were excluded from the cabinet of trade unionism. Three years later, at Belfast, the new unionism had not only permeated the old, it had absorbed the old, and Burns was elected at the top of the Parliamentary committee and made its chairman, and Henry Broadhurst was defeated. This year, at Norwich, the advanced party were dominant, and the parliament of British trade unionists, instead of demanding simply peddling political reforms, declared practically in favor of socialism, and Burns was again elected at the top of the Parliamentary committee. Henry Broadhurst meanwhile having been twice defeated at elections turned opportunist and followed the party he three years before abused.

BURNS AND BATTERSEA.

Battersea, the birthplace and home of John Burns, is one of the administrative units of London, a parish with a population of 160,000, of whom 90 per cent. belong to the industrial and laboring classes. It was, therefore, a first rate place for a labor agitator. Burns never took part in the Local Municipal Council—known as the Vestry—but has organized the democracy in the district and molded the municipal policy carried out by the Vestry. It was not till 1887 that Battersea obtained local autonomy, and enjoyed full administrative powers. The local elections were fought by the Labor League, which was created by Mr. Burns, and is the organization which "runs" him for elections.

Burns has been very closely identified with the municipal renaissance of Battersea, and but for him it would not have taken place. Although only constituted a municipal authority in 1887 Battersea now possesses: 1. A splendid public library—supported out of the rates—with two branches, bringing free reading to the doors of all its people. The libraries are open on Sundays.

2. Public baths and wash-houses, where people may have baths of all kinds at a very moderate charge, including the largest swimming-bath in London, and where the poor housewife can use all the most improved machinery for washing.

3. New municipal buildings, with a Town Hall capable of holding 1,500 people.

4. A Polytechnic Institute, a real people's university, and the best of its kind in equipment in London.

These institutions are not the most notable things in Battersea's municipal policy. It was one of the first districts in London to abolish contractors and employ direct labor. All new streets and sewers are now made by the Works department. The local governing authority has its own horses, carts, plant, and constantly employs over 500 men on municipal work. The streets are cleaned every day, and dust and ashes collected from houses once a week. The dust and waste products are consumed in a destructor. The clinker which comes from the furnaces is used for making up new streets, and, out of other products of the dust, concrete is made and material found for the manufacture of tar paving.

All this shows that the municipal policy of Battersea is decidedly an economic one. The local authority works its men only eight hours a day, pays trade union wages, and insists that all contractors it employs for building, etc., shall do the same. It arranges the work so as to have most doing in the winter season when trade is slack. It contemplates establishing

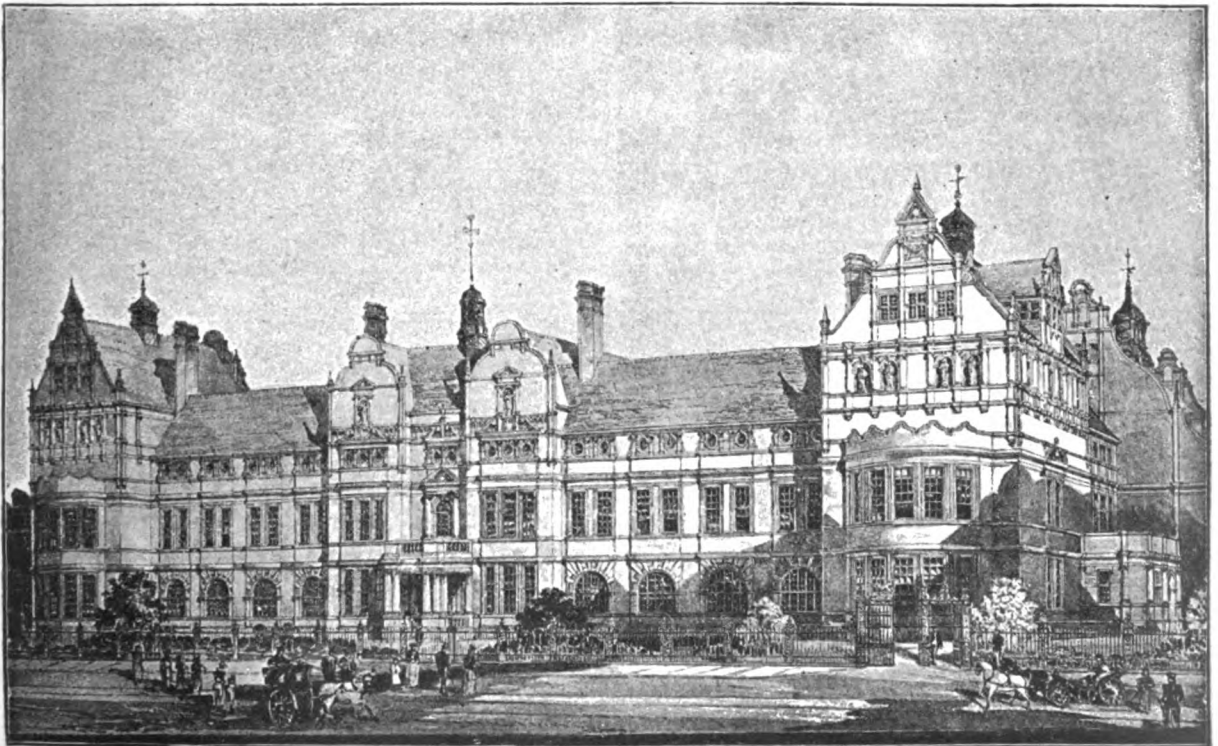
a Works department to erect its own buildings, and is maturing a scheme for municipal electric lighting. I may add that, notwithstanding its high preponderance of laboring and poor people, Battersea has a smaller percentage of criminals to population than any district in the metropolis. I have made these references to Battersea to indicate the practical character of Burns as a reformer, as all the improvements carried out have had his support.

BURNS AS MUNICIPAL COUNCILOR.

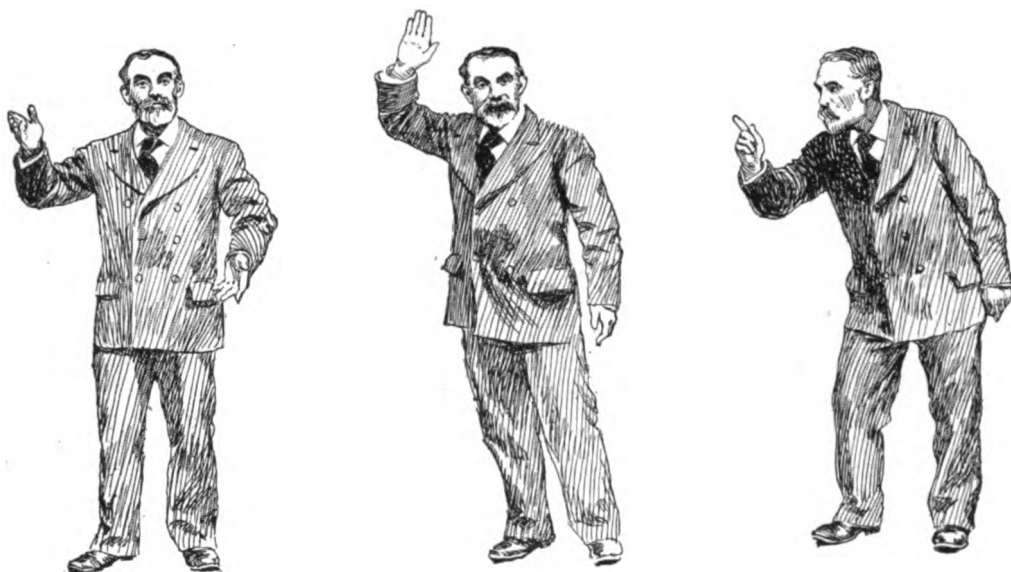
The various districts like Battersea—forty-one in all—which make up London, never enjoyed union and homogeneity under representative government until the establishment of the County Council in 1889. A central authority there was before, but it was neither representative nor enterprising, and it was corrupt. The creation of the Council gave Burns the opportunity to put in practice some of the theories which he advocated. He had the chance to become a practical administrator. He was exceedingly popular with the people, as he had not long been out of prison for maintaining the right of free meeting in Trafalgar Square. Although he had directed parochial affairs in Battersea from the outside, it was not known whether he would be a useful servant inside the municipal machine.

FIRST ELECTION ADDRESS.

He stood for Battersea as a "workman and social democrat" and declared that he was "an uncom-



BATTERSEA POLYTECHNIC.



JOHN BURNS ON THE PLATFORM OF COOPER UNION, NEW YORK, DECEMBER 8, 1894,—

promising advocate of principles that the County Council can adapt to the requirements of our municipal life, and through their extension raise the social, moral and physical well-being of the whole community." This address contained some "tall orders" which experience has taught him to modify, such as the demand that the Council "undertake the organization of industry and distribution," and some proposals which practice has shown had better be left for the District authorities, such as the establishment of free baths. Half the points in his programme—some of which were included in other progressive programmes—have been or are being carried out. The Council has built artisans' dwellings, let at rents just sufficient to cover cost and maintenance; it has erected a municipal lodging house; it has purified the Thames; obtained equalization of rating; it pays its workmen trade union wages, and works as nearly as possible eight hours a day; it has provided free gymnasiums in the Parks, and is acquiring the street railways and the water supply. All these points were referred to in Burns' first address. He was the only direct labor representative on the first Council and was elected at the top of the poll in Battersea. It took some time before the Council got used to Burns, but it was not long before he made his influence felt. It was a new experience to another gentleman—Lord Rosebery, who had submitted himself to popular election. The two poles of the social world met in London's first parliament, and it was significant that the peer and the working engineer at once became friends. Burns walked home from the first meeting with Lord Rosebery and the lord learned something of the needs of the workers of London from one of themselves. Lord Rosebery considered then, as he does now, that men like Burns are better inside the Council than outside, and Burns

considers that there is no reason why a peer should not be made an instrument to push onward the democratic machine

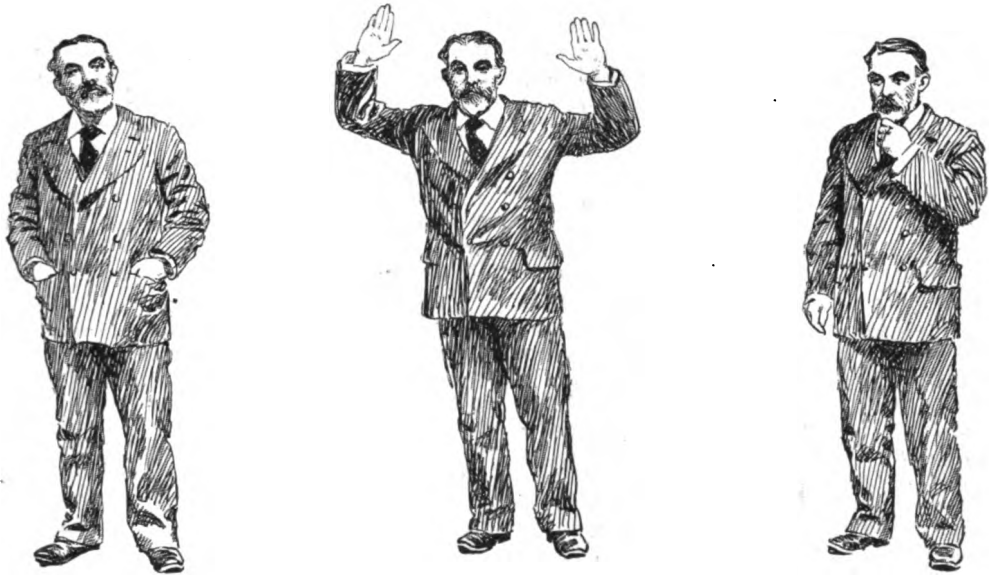
AS ADMINISTRATOR.

On the County Council Burns has proved himself essentially a worker. The Council transacts its business by departmental committees, the principal of which are the Main Drainage committee, the Parks and Open Spaces committee, the Bridges committee, the Works committee, the Fire Brigade committee and the Highways committee. Burns attached himself to those departments with which labor was most concerned. As the Council employed a large number of contractors the first thing done was to make them pay trade union wages and observe trade union hours. This was done by adopting the following resolution:

Any person or firm tendering for any contract with the Council shall make a declaration that they pay such rate of wages and observe such hours of labor as are generally accepted as fair in their trade.

Penalties were imposed for breaches of contract, and clauses introduced to prohibit sub-letting. These labor clauses have gradually been strengthened so that there is no possibility of contractors evading them. Mr. Burns' hand was not much seen in the development of the Council's labor policy. It was his mind which evolved and directed the policy, but he got others to move his resolutions. It has been his general plan to get others less likely to provoke hostility to act for him. He lies in wait and pulverizes the opposition. He is a constant attendant at committee meetings, but rarely speaks in the Council Chamber. When he does speak it is always to some purpose. He has become a great tactician.

One of the departments to which Mr. Burns at-



—AS SKETCHED BY AN ARTIST OF THE "NEW YORK HERALD."

tached himself was that which had the disposal of the main drainage of London, and what has been done for labor in this department will indicate what has been done in others. The department is occupied with the disposal of the sewage produced by over 5,000,000 of people. The Main Drainage system under its control extends beyond the metropolitan boundary. Over 68,000,000,000 gallons of sewage produced in the year is taken to precipitation works on the banks of the Thames and transformed into a clear, innocuous effluent, which flows into the river, and into thousands of tons of solid sludge, which is shipped to sea. The Council has carried out many improvements in the working of this department, but London is more particularly concerned just now with the better treatment of labor. Through the efforts of Mr. Burns the hours of labor have been reduced from sixty-eight per week to fifty-four, and the wages of mechanics and others increased by several shillings per week. Engineers receive £2 per week, fitters 9 pence an hour, or £2. 0/6, smiths, 9 pence an hour, flushers, 30 shillings. Mechanics have had their weekly wages increased from 39 shillings to 46 shillings. All men receive ten days' holiday in the summer, and six general holidays. They receive medical attendance and sick pay, and a large number of them are provided with free quarters, coal and gas. The Council has built a number of cottages to accommodate them near the works, and provided a dining room where they may take their meals in the middle of the day.

What has been done in the Main Drainage department has also been done in the Parks, Bridges, and other departments of the Council's work. A minimum wage of 24 shillings per week is given to the lowest class of unskilled labor employed in any department.

THE WORKS DEPARTMENT OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

In the mean time, when the status of the municipal worker was being improved, whether he was employed by contractors or the Council, a new development was taking place—the elimination of the contractor in the execution of new works. The Council had in its first year, on the proposition of the Main Drainage committee, at the instigation of Burns, passed the following resolution :

That all work of a continuous nature which does not involve a large outlay for plant, such as the cleansing and watching of the bridges and embankments under the control of the Council, be executed as far as possible by men directly employed by the Council without the intervention of a contractor.

This rule was acted upon and greatly exceeded by several committees, which commenced executing work which was new and not continuous. The most notable work carried out by the Main Drainage committee was constructing a new sewer. There was a strike of contractors against the Council and no reasonable tender for the work was obtained. The engineer's estimate for the work was £7,000; the lowest tender was £11,500, and the Main Drainage committee, acting as its own contractor, with Mr. Burns as general manager, executed the work for £5,163. The very best material was used and the highest wages paid. This job was an eye-opener to contractors. A smaller work was also an object lesson in favor of direct labor. A school had to be built for the Main Drainage department to accommodate the children of men employed at its work. The estimate for the work was £900, the lowest tender received was £3,200, and the work was executed without a contractor for £700. With these two and other similar encouraging examples before them, the

Council did not hesitate long before establishing a Works department, which would act as a contractor to all the other departments. John Burns had long advocated the creation of such a department. It was part of his programme of collectivism. The department has now been in existence from May, 1893, and has executed works valued at about £200,000. Mr. Burns is a member of the Works committee and has watched its development closely. His knowledge of good workmanship has been valuable. He has seen that the material used has been of the best; that there was no slop work, no "jerry building," no defrauding of the rate payers as under the contract system. During the last year his attention has been concentrated largely on the Works department. On him has fallen the chief strain of protecting and defending it. Never had a municipality a more difficult task. The Works department had critics in every direction. It had critics inside as well as outside the Council—enemies in officials as well as in members. It was watched on all sides by interested enemies ready to pick holes in its work.

All the hierarchy of middlemen were eager to pounce upon it. Departments of the Council which used to pride themselves on executing their own work were jealous of the Works department when working for them. In fact, the Works department was expected to be above suspicion—the most perfect executive concern ever organized. There is any number of checks surrounding it. An estimate must be submitted to the Works department by entirely independent officials. If the department considers the estimate sufficient it contracts to do the work; if it is not satisfied with the estimate the job is put up to tender. There must be an estimate, as the Council is not allowed to spend any sum exceeding £50 without an estimate, which, however, can only be an indication of what the cost will be. If the cost exceeds the estimate the Works department is said to have saved; if it is under the estimate it is supposed to have lost. Judged by this somewhat arbitrary rule, and when the estimates are made out by hostile officials, the Works department has been a great success. It has saved 5 per cent. The real "saving," however, is not seen in the figures; it is in the superior quality of the materials used and the higher class of labor employed that the great advantage to the community has been. All materials used are bought by tender. The chief danger to the Works department has come from within, not from without.

While Burns was busily repelling attacks, he was always watching the workmen and seeing that they gave the community better labor than they would give a private individual. He made enemies, too, in keeping out lazy fellows who wished to sponge on a public department, and in getting rid of inefficient workmen. This department has made mistakes. It expanded too suddenly; it undertook more work than it could execute in the time. It was handicapped for want of machinery and a trained set of foremen. All these early deficiencies in organization have been repaired. The older it grows the better and the cheaper

it does the work. To a great extent the success of this municipal enterprise has depended on John Burns, whose practical experience as a workman and ability as an organizer have been of much value.

AS A SPEAKER.

As I have said, Mr. Burns is not a frequent speaker at the Council, but he always speaks with a purpose. It is his powerful oratory and convincing argument which has more than once decided a question. Only quite recently he turned the balance of feeling in the Council in favor of insisting on a certain moral standard in the conduct of music halls. He is sometimes indignant in his utterance, generally eloquent, and always careful. He comes primed with facts, which he fires off in telling epigrammatic sentences. In an attack on the contract system and a defense of the Works department on the day he left London for New York, he produced in the course of his speech samples of bad bricks, bad painting, bad mortar used by contractors. He often introduces dramatic touches like these.

Besides being a member of the Works, Main Drainage and Bridges committees he is a member of the General Purposes committee, which decides matters of policy, and of the Parliamentary committee which promotes bills. He works hard, but with great tact and shrewdness. It suits his purpose to let his influence be felt where his hand is not seen. He also declines to accept the chairmanship of any committee. In the first Council Burns had to lead the battle of labor single handed, as he was the only direct labor representative. He has now seven colleagues; moreover, the majority of the Progressive party are in full sympathy with him. The Works department is supported by bankers, lawyers and all classes of business men in the Council.

Burns was re-elected by Battersea again at the head of the poll in 1892, and in the same year was elected to Parliament. The programme upon which he was elected to the County Council in 1892 was as follows:

1. The extension of the powers of the Council, so that the city, with all its funds and endowments, be included in and used by a real municipality for London.
2. That all monopolies, such as gas, water, tramways, omnibuses, markets, docks and electric lighting should be municipalized, and the profits, amounting to £4,000,000, or three times the Council's revenue, devoted to public purposes.
3. Establishment of free hospitals in every district, and control by the Council of those which already exist.
4. Artisans' dwellings to be constructed and owned by the Council.
5. Enlargement of powers, so as to enable the County Council to undertake the organization of industry and distribution, especially of those departments dealing with the necessities of life.
6. Rigorous enforcement of Public Health Acts, and efficient sanitary and structural inspection of dwellings and workshops.
7. The organization of unemployed labor on useful work at fair wages.
8. The direct employment of all labor by the Council.

at eight hours per day for equal work. Three years' experience has proved that contract work, however well supervised, does not produce such good buildings and workmanship as the Council could secure by its own workmen.

9. Direct control by the Council of the five millions of money now spent and too often squandered on useless officialism and feasting by charitable institutions and City companies.

10. The police of the City and Greater London to be controlled by the County Council.

11. Cumulative rating, the taxation of ground landlords for the relief of the occupier, and providing new sources of revenue, as 6 pence (half our present rate) now goes to pay the old debt left by our predecessors, thus depriving London of many necessary improvements. Besides these measures, I will work and vote for any plan that will enable London to reduce its poverty, brighten the lives and increase the comfort of its people.

AS A LEGISLATOR AND PARLIAMENTARIAN.

Since Mr. Burns was elected to Parliament such has been the pressure of government business and the obstruction of the House of Lords that there has been little scope for the legislator. The platform upon which he was elected was more advanced than that of any other member. Here it is :

The recent movements of labor, the popular demand for more leisure and a higher standard of life, the determination to use Parliament for a social end and not as an appanage of vested interests, will find in me an earnest advocate.

As a Social Democrat, I believe that nothing short of the Nationalization of the land, railways, mines and the means of production, will permanently remove the poverty and inequalities which surround us, and that eventually society will accept that view. Till that is completely realized, and it is being fast accomplished, Parliament can be made the means of giving to the people those legislative, municipal and decentralized powers by which poverty can be reduced, burdens lightened, and the community immeasurably benefited.

As a candidate, dealing with immediate questions and asking your votes, I am in favor of the following :

"Home Rule for Ireland, and such measures of legislative independence as the Irish people may demand for their political, social and industrial emancipation.

"Payment of members and election expenses.

"Adult Man and Woman's Suffrage, and drastic amendment of Registration Laws, Second Ballot and Referendum.

"Triennial Parliaments.

"Abolition of the House of Lords and all hereditary authorities.

"Conferring upon the London County Council all the powers enjoyed by other municipalities and giving to London a unification of complete municipal self-government, with power to acquire all existing monopolies.

"District and Parish Councils, with full and popular powers.

"Alteration of the incidence of taxation, so that the ground landlord, the owner, and the rich shall pay their just proportion of taxation.

"Disestablishment of the Church.

"The Legal Eight-Hour Day as the best means of securing work for all, overwork for none, the avoidance of strikes, reduction of the rates, and giving permanent



JOHN BURNS.

Reproduced from a cartoon by "Spy" in *Vanity Fair*.

employment where demoralizing casual labor now prevails.

"Raising the age of child labor, and placing all trades within the scope of existing and future Factory and Sanitary acts.

"Alteration of existing Poor Law, and diversion of its funds to some scheme of Old Age Pensions that, by cumulative or graduated Income Tax on the rich, would give sustenance to old people, without pauperization.

"Giving to localities absolute and complete power in

deciding upon all questions relating to the drink traffic by Direct Veto and Local Option.

"The recognition of Trades Unions, the abolition of sweating and sub-letting, the payment of Union wages in all government departments and the checking of waste, jobbery and extravagance wherever found.

"Beyond the above, I will attend to all local matters before Parliament, and will always endeavor to make the district in which I have lived my whole life respected where it is not feared, and will ever have in view the best and most permanent interests of the community."

It will be noticed that except for the vague reference to "all hereditary authorities" there is nothing that smacks of Republicanism in this document. Not that Burns is a monarchist; far from it. But as the monarchy behaves itself in England by doing nothing, he knows that the way to bring it down and every other privilege is by development on social lines. When the landed aristocracy are cut down and the House of Lords abolished, the props upon which the monarchy rests will topple over and the crown crumble in the dust at the feet of democracy.

It takes some time to make one's mark in the House of Commons, but Burns has succeeded in impressing it, in influencing it and in getting something out of it. He has made the government a "fair house." That is to say, he has got the government works, the arsenals, the dockyards, the powder and small-arms factories to adopt trade union wages and some of them the eight-hour day. He has also induced the government to send circulars to local bodies counseling them to do what Battersea Vestry and the County Council does—arrange their work to fall in the season when most workmen are unemployed. And here I may say that Burns does not believe in municipal workshops and farm colonies as remedies for distress. He wants to see the unemployed absorbed into industries which already exist by abolishing all overtime and cutting down the hours of labor to eight per day. Municipal workshops, he says, would produce goods for which there is no demand. He would like to see municipalities acquiring garden allotments during the winter season, as the County Council has done, and setting the unemployed to make the land ready for cultivation.

Burns' work in Parliament so far has been mainly in getting government departments to do things which they had power to do rather than agitating for new laws which there was no chance to get through. He has obtained inquiries into the prison system, into the cab trade in London, and other matters. He worked hard for an eight-hour law for miners and a new employers' liability act. He also supported the County Council bills; but his parliamentary successes have been mainly in influencing departments. He has become a wily parliamentary hand.

KNOWS WHEN TO BE SILENT.

The most notable feature of Burns' character as a public man is the caution which he shows and the tact he displays in all his actions. Mr. Gladstone has the wonderful talent of giving satisfactory answers which mean little or nothing, or may mean

whatever their author desires at a later period. Burns is not such a talented phrasemonger, and as he cannot give evasive answers he gives none at all. He knows when to hold his tongue. He preserves a significant silence on occasions when others less cautious would commit themselves. He is appealed to for his opinion on all sorts of matters, and the parliamentary angler dangles attractive bait before him, but he never responds. The letters which he has occasion to write are peculiarly laconic. His writing is like his speeches—incisive, direct and to the point. He strains somewhat after phrases and has a happy knack of pithy epigram. He never makes a speech in which there is not some thought neatly and cleverly expressed.

HIS HOME LIFE.

Mr. Burns lives in one of the principal streets of Battersea, at 108 Lavender Hill. The street is partly commercial, partly residential. It contains the principal local institutions—the town hall, the free library, and John Burns. Until recently Burns only occupied two rooms in the basement of the house; but since he has been in Parliament he has added two rooms on the first floor, but the modest character of the lodgment may be judged by the fact that the rent is only 11 shillings (\$2.75) per week. Mrs. Burns makes an excellent housewife. She springs from the working classes, like her husband, but, like him, has learned a great deal. She writes well, and talks well, and without participating in her husband's public work, is in complete sympathy with him and is very helpful to him in many ways. They have no family—indeed, Burns declares himself a neo-Malthusian. The Burns tenement is well furnished and is kept scrupulously clean. Ever since he was a boy Burns has been collecting and reading books. His little den is lined with books and documents, carefully arranged. You will find there all the leading economic works, histories, blue books, a marvelous collection of labor pamphlets, and many works in French, which Burns understands. American literature is represented by Labor Bureau reports. One side of the room is occupied with a large glass case, which was once used by a geologist, but instead of accommodating fossils, it now contains ammunition for aggressive labor campaigning. Here we find clippings, reports, etc., carefully tabulated under various headings, such as "Sweating," "Direct Labor in the Provinces," "Bogus Organizations," "Profit-Sharing Schemes," "Co-operation," "Strikes and Lockouts," "Labor Leaders," etc. He has, by the way, a complete record of all trade unionist and labor leaders; and rather dangerous material it proves to those against whom it may be directed. Apart from studying the particular books which are helpful to him in his public work, Burns is fond of reading historical and philosophical books, and occasionally dips into works of current literature. As for recreations, he is fond of cricket, skating, and other outdoor games and tries to maintain his healthy mind in a healthy body.

HOW HE HAS BEEN MAINTAINED.

Mr. Burns was working as an engineer when he was elected to London's first Parliament, but it soon became evident that he could not do justice to himself, to the constituents, or to his work unless he gave up his daily labor. The workmen of Battersea, with some assistance from outside, therefore subscribed a sum to maintain him. For the first three years he received £2. 2/ per week. The money was collected by the Labor League, and a careful balance sheet prepared, showing every item of disbursement. The Dockers' Union, of which Mr. Burns was trustee, voted him a guinea (\$5) per week, and his wages as



WHERE JOHN BURNS LIVES.

County Council were thus raised to some \$15 per week. After all his traveling expenses, postage, and other outlays were covered, he was just left a bare living. County Councilors are allowed traveling expenses when attending committees and visiting works, but Mr. Burns has never claimed any expenses from the Council. Every now and then the Burns Wages Fund has run very low, and appeals have had to be made for subscriptions from the public. He declines subscriptions from political organizations or from political leaders. He has had many tempting offers or bribes from parliamentary wire pullers, company promoters and self-seeking patronizers of labor, who have tried to "noble" him, but he has systematically refused such help. He prefers, as he says, "to be, with all its occasional personal humiliation, the industrial robin redbreast, picking up the crumbs of of labor contributions, rather than accept Greek gifts from other sources, with their inevitable result to labor and myself." Since he has been elected to Parliament, Mr. Burns has been paid £5 per week,

out of which he has to defray all his household expenses, his traveling expenses, which must be considerable, postage, books, newspapers, etc.

In addition to the money which is required to maintain Mr. Burns, there are also funds to be found to keep up his electoral organizations to pay election expenses. Altogether during the six years of his public work nearly £3,000 has been subscribed for registration and election expenses and other outlays of an impersonal character.

But for the fact that he is a man of very simple tastes he could never maintain himself on the pittance which he has received. He has rarely had but one suit of clothes at a time, he has never been seen with the luxury of an umbrella, and rarely has an overcoat. He is a teetotaler and an anti-tobacconist, and the only luxury he indulges in is an occasional visit to a theatre, where he may be found in the cheap parts of the house. He never takes a cab, and if a cheap 'bus or street car cannot be found he walks. He has usually to walk home from the House of Commons to his house, a distance of three miles, in the middle of the night. There are various legitimate ways in which a County Councilor or member of Parliament may increase his earnings. He may, for instance, be made a member of a Royal Commission and receive an allowance for attendance. Mr. Burns has been offered a position on several commissions but has declined. Lord Rosebery has offered him a position of Under Secretary in one of the ministries, but he has also refused to take office. For the same reason he has abstained from taking the chairmanship of any County Council committee, and has kept himself clear from all official entanglements.

Mr. Burns' public work has not by any means been confined to his work on the County Council, upon which he has attended twelve hundred committee meetings in five years, or to his position in Parliament, where he has put in four hundred attendances and divisions, nor to his work on the parliamentary committee of the Trades Union Congress.

He is a governor of Battersea Polytechnic Institute, and has fought the battle of labor in over fifty strikes, and has been adviser and mediator in many disputes, as well as taken part in innumerable public meetings. He was president of the Progressive Council at the last School Board election. The benefit which he has conferred upon labor is incalculable. The model set by the County Council has been adopted by over two hundred and fifty public authorities in the United Kingdom, and they, in their turn, have influenced private firms to accord better treatment to labor and to raise the standard of life. Alderman Hoare, one of the leading bankers in London and a member of the County Council, has declared, "as a banker, that John Burns' services to labor in this country are worth £3,000,000 a year."

FREE AND INDEPENDENT.

Burns does not belong to any political or social party organization. He is not a member of the Social Democratic Federation, the Independent Labor

Party, or any of the Socialist leagues or the Fabian Society. He meets with the hostility of them all, with the exception of the Fabians, who are peaceable folk and do not like to quarrel with any one who is promoting collectivist principles. Burns' severance from others with whom he worked is a remarkable but not a surprising fact. The truth is that English Socialist organizations are undermined by personal jealousies between rival leaders. The Social Democratic Federation despises the Fabians and declines to act with the Independent Labor Party. With the latter it is independence of party ties, or nothing, and so far it has been next to nothing. Most of the best men who do good work have left the Social Democratic Federation. The chief fault which this body and the Independent Labor Party find with Mr. Burns is that he compromises with Liberals. He negotiates, schemes and contrives to get his reforms carried. Burns' reply is that one practical scheme in the hand is worth a dozen Socialist dreams in the bush. He objects, too, to the Social Democratic Federation pursuing factious opposition and futile candidatures. His chief fault with them is that they are not true to the principles of social democracy. He has not changed his opinions, but he has modified his method of advocating them, and he now evades wild cat, harum scarum schemes of socialist Utopias and recognizes that the transition to social democracy

must be gradual; that the policy must be give and take, and that all the existing institutions and machinery must be utilized to advance the cause. It must be said that Burns does nothing to conciliate the hostile elements against him. On the contrary, he embitters them. He is authoritative and hits out strongly when attacked. He feels that he has nothing to fear from friend or foe, and is more direct in his replies than his opponents like. It is the weakest point in the English labor movement that the various leaders cannot unite. While the others are quarreling, changing their tactics and remodeling their societies, it must be admitted that Burns has the satisfaction of seeing his programme of social democracy being realized.

While up to now he has abstained from taking any official position, there is not the slightest doubt but he will yet accept office, and some day be Lord Mayor of unified London. His popularity in London is constantly growing, his capacity for administrative work is increasing with his responsibilities, and his statesmanlike qualities are developing concurrently as his opportunities are enlarged and his duties accumulate. As Burns has been the leading fighting figure in the social and civic regeneration of London during the last ten years, nothing could be more fitting than that he should fill the position of its first citizen and chief magistrate.

II. DR. HENRY S. LUNN.

BY ARCHDEACON FARRAR.

MY friend, the Rev. Dr. Henry Lunn, is about to pay a brief visit to America, and he will have some opportunities of bringing before American audiences an outline of the great religious ideals to the furtherance of which he has devoted the self-sacrifice of his life. My experience of the unbounded kindness and hospitality of many American friends, who had not even been known to me by name when I first set foot in the United States, makes me quite sure that Dr. Lunn will receive that kindly—I had almost said that affectionate—welcome which it was my own happy lot to enjoy and which has been so generously accorded to many English visitors. But as there may be many who know but little of Dr. Lunn or of his work, and as my regard for him is great and my sympathy with him in his efforts is warm, I gladly accede to the request of the editor of the *AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS* to say a few words with reference to his visit.

Dr. Lunn was born in 1859, and is therefore still a young man. Even as a youth he consecrated his life to self-denying labor, and deciding to enter the Wesleyan Ministry passed through a Theological College, and then proceeded to Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated in Arts, Medicine and Surgery, with a

view to becoming a Medical Missionary in India. Amid these labors he also studied in the Divinity School of the University, where he won the Essay Prize given by the President, and the Oratory Medal of the Theological Society of the College.

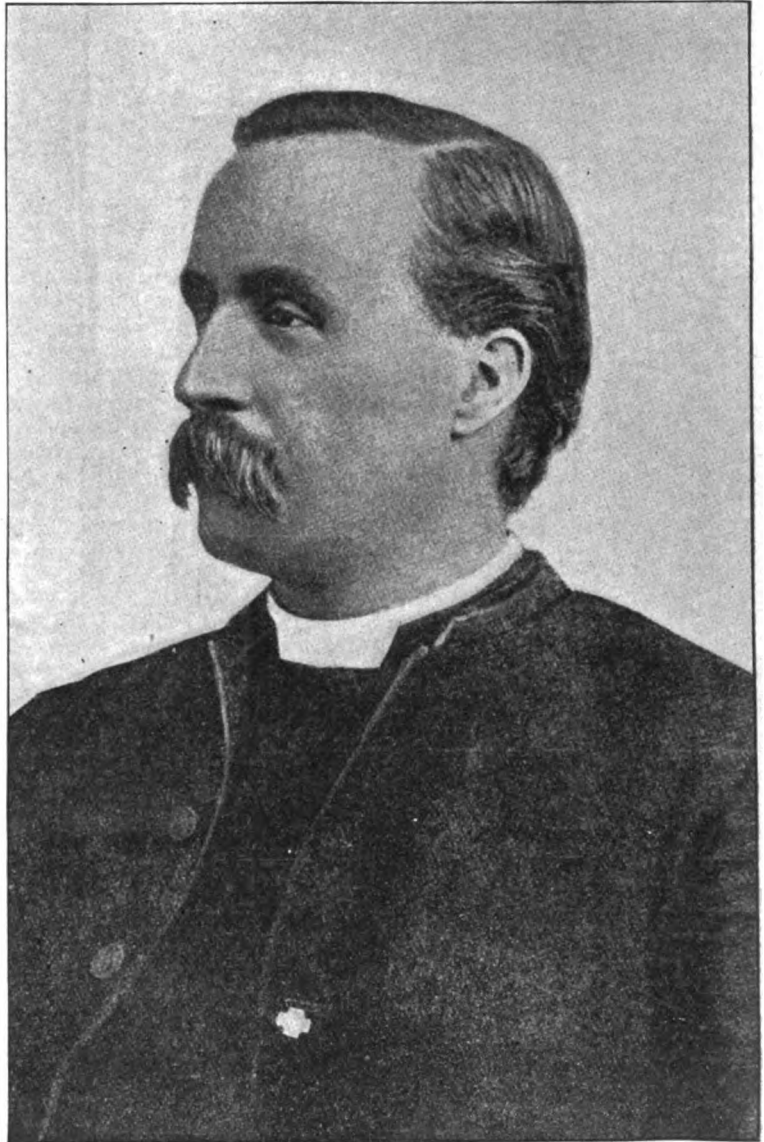
At the age of twenty-seven he carried out the fixed intention of his life by proceeding to India as a Medical Missionary. The experience which he here gained bore fruit in the articles which he contributed to the *Methodist Times* on Mission work. They produced a powerful impression and gave rise to what is known as the Wesleyan Missionary Controversy. But repeated attacks of fever showed that Dr. Lunn's health would not permit him to live in India, and he was reluctantly compelled to abandon his Missionary labors.

But inactivity was not possible to his strenuous nature, and Dr. Lunn sought for manifold opportunities of usefulness which his ability readily secured.

Then he became the Chaplain of the Polytechnic Institution in Regent street. It was founded by my friend Mr. Quintin Hogg, and like all the most remarkable efforts for the good of man it grew gradually, noiselessly, from the most obscure and humble beginning. Mr. Quintin Hogg was a gentleman of a

wealthy and distinguished family, and was educated at Eaton College. When he grew to early manhood he felt the earnest desire not to live in selfish ease and luxury, but to devote his leisure to the benefit of his brother men. Touched by the squalor and wretchedness of the poor boys in the London streets, he opened a sort of Refuge and ragged school for them. It soon appeared that he had been gifted with such power of control over boys, such sympathy with them, such a faculty for raising and influencing them, that numbers of youths began to look up to him as their patron and their friend, and he began a work which resembled the remarkable efforts of General Gordon at Gravesend. The work grew and grew to such an extent that at last Mr. Quintin Hogg was led, at his own expense, to acquire the great building known as the "Polytechnic," and there to start gymnasia, baths, classes, services and instruction in all branches of technical and useful knowledge. There the number of youths who flocked to share these advantages rose to many hundreds, and first and last Mr. Quintin Hogg must have exercised a beneficent power over the lives of some thousands. There are, I believe, at least two thousand youths who are now in connection with the Polytechnic, and with truly royal munificence the founder has spent upon it no less than £250,000 of his own income. It is at this Institute that Dr. Lunn works as Chaplain, and it is his interesting and important duty to influence these youths so that they may walk in the paths of righteousness amid the manifold temptations of the world, and grow up to be "profitable members of the Church and Commonwealth, and hereafter partakers of the Immortal glories of the Resurrection." He is Speaker of the Polytechnic Parliament, which numbers more than five hundred members; he has Bible classes on week nights, and every Sunday evening he addresses a gathering of some twelve hundred and fifty youths. What work could be more useful?

Next, Dr. Lunn is editor of the *Review of the Churches*. Nothing is more difficult in these days than to start a new religious periodical, and the *Review* has had to struggle with many able competi-



DR. HENRY LUNN.

tors. Its distinctive feature, and perhaps, alas! one of the reasons why it has not achieved a success proportional to its high merits, is its remarkable fairness and catholicity. A periodical which is the organ of a party commands the support and enthusiasm of religious partisans, and is often successful in exact proportion to its spirit of animosity and one-sidedness. But a periodical which only appeals to the essential unity of all Christians, which rises above the exacerbating controversies and subordinate distinctions of sects and parties; which recognizes each great body of Christians as a Church of Christ, inasmuch as it is a part of the one common universal

Church of Christ; such a journal, strange and sad to say, is far less likely to command a wide circulation. Yet the *Review of the Churches* has been full of admirable and pre-eminently valuable matter, and has in many ways exercised a high influence as the main and almost the sole representative of the movements which make for Christian unity.

Again, Dr. Lunn had been the originator and the leading spirit of the now famous Grindelwald Conference. It was founded in 1892 with the same high object which has played so large a part in all Dr. Lunn's endeavors—the desire to promote Christian Unity. This could best be furthered by bringing Christians

of all Schools in the Anglican Church, High, Low and Broad, into friendly social intercourse with each other, and with the many wise, learned and eminent men who stand at the head of the various Nonconformist Communities. Among the original supporters



MR. QUINTIN HOGG.

of the proposal were men so well known as Earl Nelson, the President of the Home Reunion Society; the eloquent Dr. W. Boyd Carpenter, Bishop of Ripon; the learned Dr. Perowne, Bishop of Worcester; Dr. Maclaren, so well known for his sermons in all the Churches of Congregationalism; Mr. Hugh Price Hughes, one of the leading representatives of Wesleyans; Père Hyacinthe, one of the most eminent preachers of the Conferences at Notre Dame in Paris, and afterward one of the leaders of the Old Catholic movement which arose from the Pope's new and monstrous dogma of Papal Infallibility; Dr. Clifford, Dr. Berry, and many others whose praise is in all the Churches. It was the custom of these Christians of varying bodies, but one in heart, to meet together on Sunday morning at that festival which is pre-eminently the festival of Christian Union and Christian love, the Holy Eucharist. On one occasion, the regular chaplain being absent through illness, the conduct of the service was kindly and readily taken by the Bishop of Worcester. This circumstance led to the usual virulence of deliberate misrepresentation in the current "religious" journals of the extreme Ritualists, and thus furnished one more proof, if proof were needed, of the way in which the Holy Supper—which should be the very bond of peace and of all tender and holy memories among the true servants of a crowned Lord—has been turned by sacerdotalism and materialistic superstition into a watchword of controversy and a source of disunion.

During the sessions of the Conference the lovely mountain village of Grindelwald was accidentally burnt down, and much damage was done, though



DR. LUNN AT GRINDELWALD.



Rev. Douglas Mackenzie.	Rev. Dr. Glover.	Rev. Dr. Berry.	Very Rev. Dean of Armagh.	Rev. Dr. Henry S. Lunn, <i>President</i> .	Rev. H. P. Hughes.	Rev. Fredk. Relton.	Percy W. Bunting, Esq.	Rev. Thos. Scowby.	Rev. Preb. Grier.
							Very Rev. Dean of Bristol.	Rev. Preb. Webb- Peploe.	

SPEAKERS AT THE GRINDELWALD CONFERENCE, 1894.

happily no lives were lost.. Nevertheless the Conference, which was attended by 950 persons, was eminently successful. The pilgrims were engaged all day in delightful recreation or pleasant mountain excursions, and in the evening they met for interchange of thought, which was rendered more frank and interesting by the social ties which they had formed among themselves in mutual intercourse. Men of the most diverse opinions learnt to understand and to love each other; to learn that though opinions differ, Christianity is one; to find more earthly charity in their hearts for brethren whom, if they were faithful, they would meet in the large tolerance of a common untheological and uncorrupted Heaven; to learn what Christ meant when

He said, "Herein shall men know that ye are my disciples if ye love one another."

The Conference of 1893 was attended by no less than 1,600 persons. Apart from the happiness and enjoyment of the many who attended it, the most important incident was the issue of an appeal to the Churches signed by the Bishop of Worcester, Canon Barnett, Preb. Webb Peploe, and other dignitaries of the Church, as by most leading Nonconformists. Among other suggestions this appeal urged that on Whit Sunday special prominence should be given in all Churches to the subject of Christian Unity in the midst of minor theoretic diversities. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Moderator of the Church of Scotland, and other ecclesiastical rulers, responded to the appeal,

with a result that the evils of religious division were emphasized in sermons preached on the Festival of Pentecost in Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's Cathedral, many provincial cathedrals, and many churches both of the Anglicans and the Dissenters.

In 1894 the Conference returned to Grindelwald and was attended by twenty-five hundred visitors. It was not only a very conspicuous social success, but resulted in an appeal to all Methodist bodies to unite in co-operative reunion. This address was signed by the Presidents of the four English Minor Methodist bodies, by Mr. Hugh Price Hughes, and by Dr. J. B. Neely, the Commissioner for Reunion appointed by the Methodist Episcopal Church of America.

There is not one of these hundreds of visitors who would not unite in the testimony, that, as these gatherings were inaugurated by Dr. Lunn, so they owe to his tact, courtesy and remarkable skill in organization, all their happiness and material success as well as their higher moral significance.

As a fourth public service which is chiefly indebted to Dr. Lunn I may mention the recent Bible Education Council. The object of the Council was to avert, if possible, the imminent peril of the secularizing of National Education in consequence of the very ill-advised attempts, promoted mostly by members of the extreme Ritualist party, to enforce fresh theological definitions of a very bold and partial character on the calm and noble Compromise of 1871, by which the members of the first London School Board, a Board far superior to any of its successors, had secured to thousands of London children a thoroughly sound Biblical education in accordance with their age and capacity. The imposition of a Circular could not but have practically brought with it the imposition of tests, which the English nation in general has happily come to abhor as the favorite instrument of priestly tyranny and exclusiveness. The tactics of a small party majority of what claimed for itself the name of the "Church party" and even, with still more consummate arrogance of the Christian party

on the School Board, have been prolific of every possible disaster, the disgust of thinking men, the deep pain of all who love peace, the dragging down of the most consummate mysteries to the level of vestry politics, the embitterment of Christians against Christians, deepened alienation of the whole Nonconformist body from the Church of England, the indignation of the great body of workingmen, storms of furious and often most unscrupulous misrepresentations, and the revolt and disgust of hundreds of teachers who felt themselves cruelly and foully wronged by the suspicions that they had abused the Compromise for the insinuation of un-Christian or Unitarian teaching. On the Bible Council were united clergymen and Nonconformists who—although many who eventually agreed with them and knew them to be absolutely in the right, were too timid to join them,—yet won an absolute moral victory and averted an imminent peril. The absurd anomalies of the cumulative vote in huge electoral districts did indeed give a majority of three to the party which dubbed themselves "Moderates" as against the Progressives, but the Progressives had a majority of some one hundred thousand votes. The infinite labor and correspondence which fell on Dr. Lunn in the work of the Bible Council prevented the visit to America which had been arranged for the October of 1894.

What I have said is, I trust, sufficient to show the high aims, the modesty, the ability, the self-sacrificing magnanimity of my friend Dr. Lunn; and I am quite sure that all American citizens who come to know him cannot fail to regard him with genuine esteem. In spite of the part which he has taken in various controversies, he has no enemies. And he, for his part, will, I doubt not, carry back with him from America the same feeling of lifelong gratitude for the spontaneity and warmth of American friendliness and hospitality which is cherished as a lifelong treasure of memory by myself and by so many Englishmen who have had the good fortune to visit the United States.



THE ARMENIAN CRISIS.

[The subjoined article upon Armenia and its affairs, toward which the eyes of the whole civilized world are at this moment directed, has been prepared, in the light of the most recent information, by an American who has intimate knowledge of affairs in Armenia, derived from years of residence, and who has returned to this country within a few weeks. The illustrations are chiefly from photographs taken by himself. His name is withheld for reasons which concern others and which will be appreciated by every one who understands the difficulty of obtaining full and frank evidence regarding the horrors of Turkish administration.—EDITOR.]



VICTIMS OF TURKISH TAXATION.

A LURID flash, and the echo of a smothered cry, has reached the civilized world, from out of the oblivion and silence in which Armenia has been wrapped. A startled and confused effect has been produced. Is this to be all? The snows of a severe mountain winter are already rapidly sealing the country, effectually preventing any European commission from making personal investigations on the ground before spring. By that time, six months will have elapsed, the signs of the massacre will all have been removed, the country will have been put in a very peaceful and orderly aspect, and public interest will have died out.

Why this perilous delay? The British Government is in possession of the detailed report of Vice-Consul Halward, made upon the spot within a few days of the event. Unimpeachable written testimony has repeatedly been received from disinterested parties, living within a day's ride of the scene, positively substantiating the horrible accounts that have, after three months, found their way into the press. The powers have abundant evidence on which to proceed with the case, if compelled by sufficient popular interest.

In this crisis, after long silence, I feel that Christian manhood demands from me a statement, which cannot be buried in the archives of the British foreign office "for state reasons," nor withheld in an authenticated form by mission secretaries who must be loyal to the interests of great missionary enterprises. The motives and spirit of the latter are un-

questioned. I simply discharge a duty which my freedom from any responsible connection with either diplomats or boards renders both possible and obligatory.

So far as the statements in this paper are not based on my own personal investigations, they are taken from written documents, furnished with difficulty and risk by parties neither Turkish nor Armenian, for whose veracity and competence I vouch, but whose names, in the nature of the case, cannot now be published. The illustrations are from photographs obtained by myself on the ground or by exchange with European gentlemen.

EXPLANATORY INFORMATION.

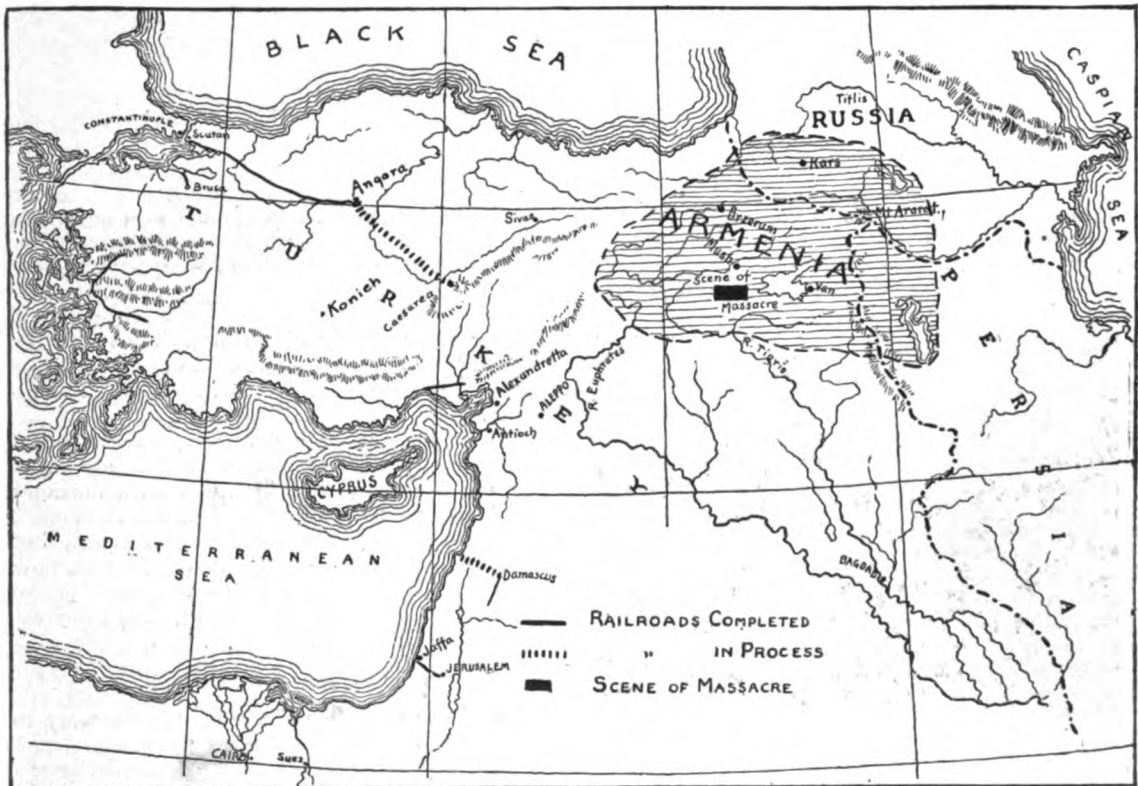
In order to grasp the situation, it is necessary to have the following explanatory information.

The massacre took place in the mountainous Sassoun district just south of Moosh, and a day's ride west of Bitlis, a large city where the provincial governor and a permanent military force preside. It is near



ARMENIAN GIRLS OF VAN.

the western end of Lake Van, about eight hundred miles east of Constantinople, two hundred and fifty miles south of Trebizand on the Black Sea, and only one hundred and fifty miles from the Russian and Persian frontiers of Asiatic Turkey. These distances do not seem great until the difficulties of travel are considered. The roads are, in most cases, bridle paths, impassable for vehicles, without bridges, infested with highwaymen, and unprovided with lodg-



SHADED SECTION SHOWS REGION POPULARLY CALLED ARMENIA, OF WHICH THE NORTHEAST PORTION IS NOW RUSSIAN, THE SOUTHEAST CORNER PERSIAN, AND THE REST UNDER TURKISH RULE.

ing places. It is, therefore, necessary to go to the expense of hiring government guards, and to burden oneself with all articles likely to be needed on the way, tents, food supplies, cooking utensils, beds, etc., which also imply cooks, baggage horses, and grooms. Thus equipped, it is possible, after obtaining the necessary government permits, often a matter of vexatious delay, to move about the country. The ordinary rate is from twenty to thirty miles a day. With a good horse and no baggage I have gone three hundred and fifty miles, from Harpoot to Van, in eight days, but that was quite exceptional. In spring, swollen streams and mud, in summer, oppressive heat, and in winter storms are serious impediments. In the neighborhood of Bitlis the telegraph poles are often buried, and horses cannot be taken out of the stables on account of the snow. The mails are sometimes weeks behind, both in arriving and departing, and even Turkish lightning seems to crawl sluggishly along the wires. Turkish Armenia—by the way, "Armenia" is a name prohibited in Turkey—is a large plateau quadrangular in shape, and sixty thousand square miles in area, about the size of Iowa. It is bounded on the north by the Russian frontier, a line from the Black Sea to Mount

Ararat, by Persia on the east, the Mesopotamian plain on the south, and Asia Minor on the west. It contains about six hundred thousand Armenians, which is only one-fourth the number found in all Turkey. The surface is rough, consisting of valleys and plains from four to six thousand feet above sea level, broken and shut in by bristling peaks and mountain ranges, from ten to seventeen thousand feet high, as in the case of Ararat. Ancient Armenia greatly varied in extent at different epochs, reaching to the Caspian at one time, and even bordering on the Mediterranean Sea during the Crusades. It included the Southern Caucasus, which now contains a large, growing, prosperous and happy Armenian population under the Czar, whose government allows them the free exercise of their ancestral religion, and admits them to many high civil and military positions. The Armenians now number about four million, of whom two million five hundred thousand are in Turkey, one million two hundred and fifty thousand in Russia, one hundred and fifty thousand in Persia and other parts of Asia, one hundred thousand scattered through Europe, and five thousand in the United States.

The scenery, while harsh, owing to the lack of verdure, is on a grand scale. Around the shores of

the great Van Lake are many views of entrancing beauty. The climate is temperate and the atmosphere brilliant and stimulating. It is a dry, treeless region, but fertile under irrigation, and abounding in mineral wealth, including coal. Owing to primitive methods of agriculture, and to danger while reaping and even planting crops, only a small part is under cultivation.



ARMENIAN FAMILY, BITLIS.

The mineral resources are entirely untouched, because the Turks lack both capital and brains to develop them, and prevent foreigners from doing it lest this might open the door for further European inspection and interference with their methods of administering the country.

All local authority is practically in the hands of the Valis, provincial governors, who are sent from Constantinople to represent the sovereign, and are accountable to him alone. The blind policy which was inaugurated by the present Sultan of dismissing non-Moslems from every branch of public service—post, telegraph, custom-house, internal revenue, engineering and the like—has already been carried out to a large extent all over the empire, and especially in Armenia. The frequent changes in Turkish officials keeps their business in a state of "confusion worse confounded," and incites them to improve their chance to plunder while it lasts. Traces of the relatively large revenue, wrung from the people, and spent in improvements of service to them, are very hard to find.

THE INHABITANTS.

Probably one-half of the population of Turkish Armenia is Mohammedan, composed of Turks and Kurds. The former are mostly found in and near the

large cities of Erzinjian, Balbourt, Erzroom and Van, and the plains along the northern part. The Kurds live in their mountain villages over the whole region, but especially in the south, near Moosh, and Bitlis, and in the Hekkiari country beyond Van, and the mountains stretching south and east and far over into Persia. Their number would be difficult to compute. A few



REBELS WHO WOULD NOT PAY TAXES.

of them go a great ways. They are a race of fine possibilities, as shown in the case of Saladin. But at present they resemble packs of human wolves—active, cruel, proud, treacherous, and still calling themselves "lords of the mountains," though the Turks have largely broken their power and spirit during the past fifty years. They keep up a strict tribal relation, owing allegiance to their Sheikhs, some of whom are still strong and rich, and engage in bitter feuds with one another. They could not stand a moment against the Ottoman power if determined to crush and disarm them. But three years ago His Majesty summoned the chiefs to the capital, presented them with decorations, banners, uniforms and military titles, and sent them back to organize their tribes into cavalry regiments, on whom he was pleased to bestow the name "Hamidiéh," after his own. Thus, shrewdly appealing to their pride of race, and winking at their subsequent acts, the Sultan obtained a power eager in time of peace to crush Armenian growth and spirit, and a bulwark that might check, in his opinion, the first waves of the next dreaded Russian invasion.

The Armenians are generally known as being bright, practical, industrious and moral. They are of a very peaceable disposition, and entirely unskilled in the use of arms, the mere possession of which is

a serious crime in the case of Christians, although the Kurds are well equipped with modern rifles and revolvers and always carry them. Their great and fundamental weakness, seen through all their history, is a lack of coherence, arising from their exaggerated individualism. They have the distinction of being the first race who accepted Christianity, this having taken place when King Dertad and his people received baptism in 276 A.D., thirty-seven years before Constantine ventured to issue even the Edict of Toleration. Their martyr roll has grown with every century. The fact that the Armenian stock exists at all to-day, is proof of its wonderful vitality, and excellent quality. For three thousand years Armenia, on account of her location, has been trampled into dust both by devastating armies and by emigrating hordes. She has been the prey of Nebuchadnezzar, Xerxes and Alexander; of the Romans, the Parthians and Persians; of Byzantine, Saracen and Crusader; of Seljuk and Ottoman, and Russian and Kurd.* Through this awful record, the Christian church founded by Gregory, the "Illuminator," has been the one rallying point and source of strength, and this explains the tremendous power of the Cross on the hearts of all, even of the most ignorant peasant. The reader is now in a position to examine evidence as to the



TURKISH SOLDIER,
REGULAR."

CHARACTER AND EXTENT OF THE LATE MASSACRE.

The first evidence is from a letter dated September 26, 1894, and written at Bitlis within a few miles of the scene, about ten days after the occurrence :

Troops have been massed in the region of the large plain (Moosh) near us. Some sickness broke out among them which took off two or three victims every few days. . . . I suspect that one reason for placing quarantine was to hinder the information as to what all these troops were about in that region. There seems little doubt that there has been repeated in that region back of Moosh what took place in '77 in Bulgaria. The sickening details are beginning to come in.

This is from another letter written October 3, shortly after, from the same place :

Mr. Halward, the new consul at Van, has gone directly there (to Sassoun), and it is said that other consuls from Erzroom have also been sent to investigate. The

* Lord Byron's estimate : "This oppressed nation has partaken of the proscription and bondage of the Jews and of the Greeks, without the sullenness of the former, or the servility of the latter."

government tried to get the people here to sign an address to the sovereign, expressing satisfaction with this rule, disclaiming sympathy with the Armenians who have "stirred matters up," stating that the thousands slain in Talvoreeg met their just deserts, and that the four outsiders captured should be summarily punished ; expressing regret that it has been thought best to send consuls to investigate, and stating that there was no need for their coming. The effect of such papers on foreigners will be much modified when they know the means used to procure them.

Here is an extract from a letter dated Constantinople, October 31, 1894 :

We have word from Bitlis that the destruction of life in Sassoun, south of Moosh, was even greater than we supposed. The brief note which has reached us says : "Twenty-seven villages annihilated in Sassoun. Six thousand men, women and children massacred by troops and Kurds." This awful story is only just beginning to be known here, though the massacre took place early in September. The Turks have used infinite pains to prevent the news leaking out, even going to the length of sending back from Trebizond many hundreds from the Moosh region, who had come on this way on business. (Some Kurds, having robbed Armenian villages



TURKISH SOLDIER, "IRREGULAR."

of flocks, the Armenians pursued and tried to recover their property and a fight ensued in which a dozen Kurds were killed. The slain men were "semi-official robbers," i.e., enrolled as troops and armed as such, but not under control. The authorities were telegraphed here that "Armenians had killed some of the Sultan's troops." The Sultan at once ordered infantry and cavalry to put down the Armenian rebellion, and they did it, only, not finding any rebellion, they cleared the country so that none should occur in the future.)

Another letter, dated Bitlis, October 9, 1894, gives the following details :

Nearly all these things are related here and there by soldiers who participated in the horrible carnage, some of them weeping, claiming that the Kurds did more, and declaring that what they did was to obey orders. Others said that a hundred fell to each of them to dispose of. No compassion was shown to age or sex even by the regular



REVIEW OF KURDISH CAVALRY BY GOVERNOR OF VAN.

soldiery,—not even when their victims fell suppliant at their feet. Five to ten thousand met such a fate as even the darkest ages of darkened Africa had hardly witnessed, for *there* women and tender babes might have at least the chance of a life of slavery, while *here* womanhood and innocency were but a mockery before the cruel lust that ended its debauch by stabbing to death with the bayonet, while tender babes were impaled with the same weapon on their dead mothers' breasts, or perhaps seized by the hair to have their heads lopped off with the sword. In one place three or four hundred women, after being forced to serve the vile purposes of a merciless soldiery, were hacked to pieces by sword and bayonet in a valley below. In another place, some two hundred, weeping and wailing, begged for compassion, falling at the commander's feet, but the bloodthirsty wretch, after ordering their violation, directed the soldiers to dispatch them in a similar way. In another place some sixty young brides and more attractive girls were crowded into a church, and, after violation, were slaughtered and the gore was seen running out of the church door. In another place a large company under the lead of their priest fell down before them, begging compassion, and averring that they had had nothing to do with the culprits (†) but all to no purpose, all were killed. In another place proposition was made to several of the more attractive women to change their faith, in which case their lives might be spared. "Why should we deny Christ?" they say: "We are no more than they," pointing to the mangled forms of their husbands and brothers before them, "Kill us too," and they did. Great effort was made to save one—the beauty—but three or four quarreled over her, and she sank down like her sisters. But why prolong the sickening tale? There must be a God in Heaven who will do right in all these matters, or some of us would lose faith. One or more consuls have been ordered that way to investigate. If Christians, instead of Turks, had reported these things in the city of Bitlis, and the region where I

have been touring, the case would be different, but now we are compelled to believe most of it.

Another letter says:

The massacre, even as reported by regular soldiers themselves, some of whom admit having disposed of one hundred persons, was most fiendish. Rape, followed by the bayonet. Twenty to thirty villages wholly destroyed; some people burned with kerosene in their own homes.

Close on the heels of the report of this massacre has come

THE SULTAN'S ENDORSEMENT.

Constantinople papers of November 17, in the official column, state: "His Imperial Majesty, the Sultan, has sent a special officer to Erzinjarn, to convey to Zeki Pasha, Commander of the Fourth Army Corps, the decoration of the 'Imtiyaz' in brilliants, and four new flags to the Kurdish cavalry regiments."

A well-known American of Constantinople, after thirty-five years' observation and experience with Turks and foreign diplomats, writes me: "The Sultan's act is a sort of insolent challenge to Christendom. Who would dare accuse the man whom His Imperial Majesty thus honors; or tell stories about Kurdish troops whom His Majesty specially commends? Perhaps you will recall the fact that, after the Bulgarian atrocities, the Sultan decorated the Turkish officer who was chiefly responsible. And that act put the Sultan and all his officers out of court, as witnesses."

One who for thirty-nine years has labored in Syria, and whose name would carry, perhaps, more weight than that of any one else, in England or America, and who has personal knowledge of the facts, makes



A HIGHWAY IN ARMENIA.

this statement: "In 1860, twelve thousand Christians were massacred in Damascus and Lebanon, and the only outbreaks occurred where Turkish officers were in command, and had disarmed the Christians before turning the Mohammedans and Druses loose upon them."

Here are three massacres in Turkey, gigantic, unprovoked, officially ordered and approved, occurring at intervals of seventeen years, and hundreds of miles apart. Do they not demonstrate that Mohammedan Turkey is the same, always and everywhere?

THE OFFICIAL PRAYER OF ISLAM

which is used throughout Turkey, and daily repeated in the Cairo "Azhar" University by ten thousand Mohammedan students from all lands, throws a flood of light on the subject. The following translation is from the Arabic:

"I seek refuge with Allah from Satan, the *rejeem* (the accursed). In the name of Allah the Compassionate, the Merciful! O Lord of all Creatures!

O Allah! Destroy the infidels and polytheists, thine enemies, the enemies of the religion! O Allah! Make their children orphans, and defile their abodes, and cause their feet to slip; and give them, and their families, and their households, and their women, and their children, and their relatives by marriage, and their brothers, and their friends, and their possessions, and their race, and their wealth, and their lands, as booty to the moslems, O Lord of all Creatures!"

All who do not accept Mohammed are included among "the infidels" referred to in the prayer.

THE CHRONIC STATE OF ARMENIA.

That the recent outrages are conspicuous by their extent rather than character, the following incident, which came within the writer's own knowledge, on the ground at the time, will show. In June, 1893, four young Armenians and their wives, living only two miles from the city of Van, where the Governor and a large military force reside, were picking herbs on the hill side. They carefully kept together and intended to return before night. They were observed by a band of passing Kurds, who, in broad daylight, fell upon the defenseless party, butchered the young men, and, as to the brides, it is needless to relate further. The villagers going out the next day found the four bodies, not simply dead, but slashed and disfigured almost beyond recognition. They resolved to make a desperate effort to let their wrongs at least be known.

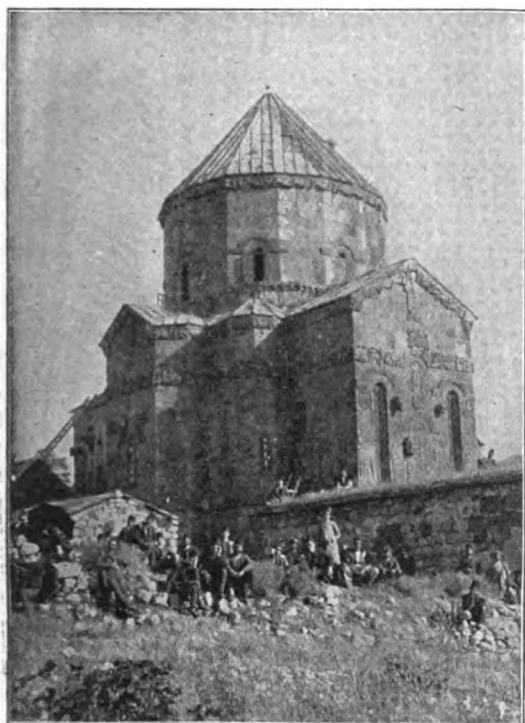
Hastily yoking up four rude ox carts they placed on each the naked remains of one of the victims, with his distracted widow sitting by the side, shorn of her hair in token of dishonor. This gruesome procession soon reached the outskirts of the city, where it was met by soldiers sent to turn it back. The unarmed villagers offer no resistance, but declare their readiness to perish if not heard. The soldiers shrink from extreme measures that might cause trouble among the thirty thousand Armenians of Van, who



KURDISH SOLDIERS EXECUTING THE "SWORD DANCE."

are now rapidly gathering about the scene. The Turkish bayonets retreat before the bared breasts of the villagers. With ever increasing numbers, but without tumult, the procession passed before the doors of the British and Russian Vice-Consulates, of the Persian Consul-General, the Chief of Police and other high officials, till it paused before the great palace of the Governor.

At this point Bahri Pasha, who is still Governor, stuck his head out of the second story window and said: "I see it. Too bad! Take them away and bury them. I will do what is necessary." Within two days some Kurds were brought in, among whom

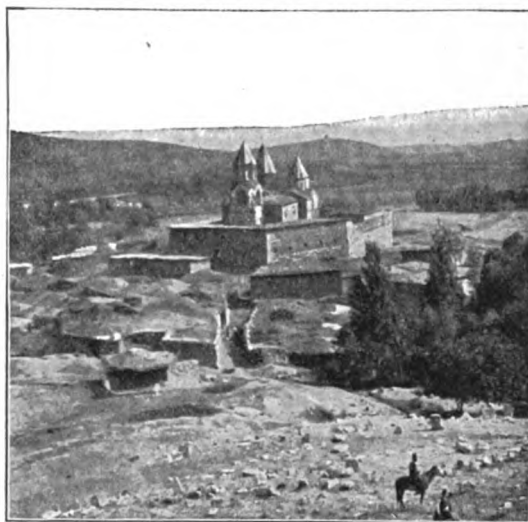


THE ISLAND MONASTERY OF AKHTAMAR.

were several who were positively indentified by the women; but, upon their denying the crime, they were immediately released and escaped. The utter hopelessness of securing any justice was so apparent, and experience had so often demonstrated the danger of arousing the Kurds to greater atrocity by further efforts to punish them, that the case was dropped and soon forgotten in the callousness produced by other cases of frequent occurrence. The system of mail inspection is so effective (all letters of subjects must be handed in open at the post-office) and the danger of reporting is so great that I doubt that any account of this incident has ever been given to the civilized world. This case was doubtless reported by the former British Vice-Consul, unless he was busy hunting, and, as usual, was buried in the archives of the Foreign Office for "state reasons."

How significant this extract from a letter from Bitlis, April 8, 1894, *five months* before the massacre! "There is no computing the lives that are going, not in open massacre, as in Bulgaria—the government knows better than that now—but in secret, silent secluded ways."

A foreign physician, never a missionary, and now



NAREG: ANCIENT CHURCH AND MODERN HOVELS.

out of the country, told me that during a large practice of a year and a half in Armenia, while using every effort to save life, only one case was remembered of regret by the doctor for a fatal ending,—so sad is the lot of those who survive. This instance will explain the strange statement. A call came to see a young man sent home from prison in a dying condition. He could not speak, and had to be nourished for days by artificial feeding, because his stomach could not retain food. Constant and skillful care for a month brought him back to life, from the condition to which his vile, dark, unventilated cell and scanty food had brought him. As soon as the police learned of his unexpected recovery, he was seized and re-imprisoned, though an only son, with a widowed mother and sisters dependent upon him. When last heard of, he was still "awaiting trial." Such confinement is a favorite method of intimidation and blackmail in the case of the innocent, and, in the case of the guilty, amounts to punishment without the cost and labor involved in proving the guilt and securing sentence by legal process.

From the house of an American missionary in Van goods of considerable value were stolen in November, 1893. Though he had good clues to the guilty parties, and could ill afford the loss, the missionary felt constrained to use every precaution *not* to let the affair come to the ears of the police, lest they should use it as a pretext for searching the houses of many innocent Armenians, in the hope of finding a letter, book or weapon of some kind, which might serve as an

excuse for imprisonment. This course of his exposed him to further attacks of thieves.

WHY ARE THESE FACTS NOT KNOWN?

The ignorance and incredulity of the public is a most significant commentary on the situation. But the explanation is simple. In the nature of the case, in reports of outrages where the victims or their friends are still within the clutches of the Turks, all names of individuals and often the exact locality must be concealed. Such anonymous accounts naturally arouse little interest, and, of course, cannot be verified. The former British Consul-General at Erzurum, Mr. Clifford Lloyd, showed me at that place many such reports sent to him by members of parliament for verification. He was unable to verify them, but said that the reports gave a correct impression of the condition of the country. At that very time, October 1890, Mr. Lloyd called attention, in an official dispatch, published in the "*Blue Books*," to :

"1. The Insecurity of the lives and properties of the Armenians. 2. The insecurity of their persons, and the absence of all liberty of thought and action. 3. The unequal status held by the Christian as compared with the Mussulman in the eyes of the government."

On this subject there are five channels of varying market value. First. Consular reports, meagre and often inaccessible. The United States has no consuls in Armenia, and consequently no "official" knowledge of its condition. European consuls are expected to report nothing that they are not absolutely sure of, and are given to understand, both by their own governments and by that of Turkey, that they must not make themselves obnoxious in seeking information. They are, at best, passive until their aid is sought, and then alarm the suppliants by refusing to touch the case unless allowed to use names. Second. Missionaries, whose mouths are sealed. They would be the best informed and most trustworthy witnesses. But they feel it their first duty to safeguard the great benevolent and educational interests committed to them, by not exciting the suspicion and hostility of the government. Their position is a delicate one, conditional on their neutrality, like that of officers of the Red Cross Society in war. Third. Occasional travelers, such as Mrs. Isabella Bird Bishop, whom I had the pleasure of meeting there, and who embodied the result of her careful investigations in an article entitled, "The Shadow of the Kurd" in the *Contemporary Review*.* Fourth. Much evidence from Armenian sources, which is often unjustly discredited as being the exaggeration, if not fabrication, of "revolutionists who seek a political end." Fifth. Turkish official reports, often obtained by corrupt or violent means, or invented to suit the circumstances. Though the financial credit of the Ottoman government was long ago exhausted, there are some well meaning people who still place confidence in Turkish explanations and promises.

* *The Contemporary Review*, May and June, 1890.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The scope of this article does not permit a discussion of even the Armenian phase of the Eastern question, beyond a bare reference to its possible three-fold solution. There is, first, Russian annexation, a step for which the sufferers themselves are praying, and which Russia is prepared to execute at a moment's notice. If this were the only alterna-



AN ARMENIAN TOMBSTONE OF A. D. 934.

tive from present conditions, it should be universally welcomed. Russia is crude, stupid and, in certain aspects, brutal, but she is not decrepit, debauched and doting like official Turkey. The diseases of the "Sick Man" are incurable and increasing, while the bully of the North is young, of good blood, and with an energy suggestive of a force of nature. Russia shaves half the head of seceders from the Orthodox Church and transports them. Turkey, with more tact, quietly "disposes" of converts from Islam,

many of whom would step forth if the prospect were less than death. The Jewish question in Russia is primarily an industrial one, like the Chinese question in the United States. When the writer passed from Turkish Armenia into the Caucasus, it was from a desert to a garden; from danger to perfect security; from want and sorrow to plenty and cheer.

Until lately, thousands of Turkish Armenians have been in the habit of crossing the Russian border in spring, earning good wages during the summer, and returning to spend the winter with their families. This has opened their eyes to the contrast between the two lands and turned their hearts to Russia.

The second solution is Armenian autonomy, like that of Bulgaria, the dream of a few visionaries, who ignore the geographical difficulties, character and distribution of the population and the temper of Russia and other powers by whom it would have to be established.

The only other method is radical and vigorous administrative reforms, which the European powers

years violated most sacred treaty obligations, and England a special guarantee for such reforms. While attended with difficulties, this is the most desirable solution, and is favored by the great mass of Armenians throughout Turkey, by the Anglo-Armenian Association,* founded by Prof. James Bryce, M. P., and by the Philarmenic Society in this country.† The real spirit and aim of the Armenian race, as a whole,



THE CATHOLICOS OF ETCHMIADGIN,
Religious head of the Armenian Church.

should initiate, and report to Turkey, instead of *vice versa*, as arranged in Article LXI, of the Berlin Treaty.* These "Christian nations" have for sixteen

* Treaty of Berlin, 1878, Art. LXI: "The sublime Porte undertakes to carry out, without further delay, the improvements and reforms demanded by local requirements in the provinces inhabited by the Armenians, and to guarantee their security against the Circassians and Kurds. It will period-



THE CATHOLICOS OF AKHTAMAR.
Wearing the Sultan's highest decorations for services rendered.

is unfortunately obscured, in the mind of the public, by utterances and acts of a few irresponsible Armenian hot heads, who have imbibed nihilistic views in Europe and are trying, in a very bungling way,

ically make known the steps taken to this effect to the Powers, who will superintend their application."

Anglo-Turkish Convention, 1878, Art. I: "If Batoum, Ardahan, Kars, or any of them, shall be retained by Russia, and if any attempt shall be made at any future time by Russia to take possession of any further territory of His Imperial Majesty, the Sultan, in Asia, as fixed by the Definitive Treaty of Peace, England engages to join His Imperial Majesty, the Sultan, in defending them by force of arms."

"In return. His Imperial Majesty, the Sultan, promises to England to introduce necessary reforms, to be agreed upon later between the two Powers, into the government and for the protection of the Christian and other subjects of the Porte in these territories; and in order to enable England to make necessary provision for executing her engagement, His Imperial Majesty, the Sultan, further consents to assign the Island of Cyprus to be occupied and administered by England."

* "The Armenian Question" Anglo-Armenian Society, London.

† "An Appeal to the Christians of America from the Christians of Armenia." P. Matthews Ayvad, 10 Spruce street, New York City.

and at a very safe distance, to apply them. They are hated by the vast majority of Armenians in Turkey. They are related to the question at issue in the same way and degree as train wreckers and box car burners were to the industrial problem during the riots at Chicago in July last, and deserve the same treatment. The Turks take great pains to thrust them into public notice, as a cloak for themselves, and with good success.

THE PRESENT CHANCE TO HELP ALL THE RACES IN
TURKEY.

According to the Koran, which is the basis and ultimate authority of Mohammedan law—Code Napoleon, treaty stipulations, and Imperial *Irads* notwithstanding—the whole non-moslem population of Turkey are outlaws. The millions of ancient, hereditary inhabitants, whether Greek, Armenian, Nestorian, Jacobite, Jew or Syrian, are considered aliens. Their legal status is that of prisoners of war, with corresponding rights and responsibilities.* Not one of them is expected or even allowed to serve in the army. Non-moslems whose services are indispensable to the government, are in rare cases, put in civil offices, especially financial, for which no Mohammedan of sufficient integrity or ability can be found.

It cannot be denied that the above is true in theory, and it is equally true that the theory is carried out so far as fear of intervention by Christian nations permits.

In this hour, when our hearts are stirred by the lot of our co-religionists under the crescent, let us not forget that the moslem population almost equally is cursed and impoverished by Turkish misrule, venality and taxation. They drink the cup of woe, all but the more bitter dregs of religious persecution, which is reserved for Christian lips. Their benumbed condition, natural stolidity and unquestioning obedience to a creed whose cardinal principle is submission,† accounts for the fact that they do not appear as a factor of the problem. Yet even Mohammedans sometimes secretly come pleading that Europe take some interest in their case, too. In the name of humanity, yes, of Christianity, let them not be forgotten.

HAS AMERICA A DUTY TO PERFORM?

Is it unreasonable and un-American to ask that some adequate provision be made for the protection of the imperiled lives and property of American citizens? Dr. Reynolds, of Van, one of those quiet heroes too busy and too modest to discover himself, still at his post, bears on his head, face and arms some fifteen scars, which I have seen, from the cimeter of the notorious Moussa Bey, a Kurdish chief of Moosh plain in 1883.‡ No redress for this murderous, unprovoked attack was ever secured, though General Wallace, a fighting man, forsooth, was our "Minister Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary" at the court of the Sultan. Dr. Reynolds, too, fought the battles for the

Union, but that, of course, is forgotten. More recent cases of violence to an American woman, of arrest and insult might be given. There are at least two hundred and thirty-six adult American missionaries, connected with eight societies, laboring in Asiatic Turkey alone, not to mention their children, and other American residents engaged in business. They hold over \$2,000,000 of American property, to say nothing of the millions given by Americans for the support of benevolent and educational objects there since 1822.

Is it unreasonable and un-American to desire that our representative at Constantinople shall have such support from Washington as to justify his taking a position of dignity and influence among the distinguished representatives of other powers?

It is not flattering to read in the *Foreign Relations of the United States, 1893*, that official correspondence of Minister Thompson with Consul Jewett at Sivas was repeatedly intercepted by Turkish authorities.* Nor is it satisfactory to learn that the explicit demand, authorized by the Secretary of State eight months ago,† for a license, or *iradé*, in favor of the Marsovan College, which was burnt down by a Turkish mob, unrestrained by the authorities, has not yet been complied with.

WHAT WILL BE DONE?

What will be done? Nothing, until the President and Congress are assured in unmistakable terms, by the press and pulpit, by mass meetings, deputations, petitions and personal communications, that the American people desire, 1, a larger and more efficient Consular service in the interior to secure to American citizens the safety of their persons and property, and their engaging without interference in lawful pursuits; 2, such an attitude on the part of the United States Minister as will guard the honor of his country and secure her just demands; and, 3, such a friendly but significant protest from Congress, through the President, to the Sultan, as will leave the latter in no doubt as to the feeling of the American people in regard to the late massacre. A well-known principle of international law justifies interference "where the general interests of humanity are infringed by the excesses of a barbarous and despotic government."‡ The United States has repeatedly acted on this principle.§ May I remind them of what America owes to Lafayette, who was not and American, and quote the words of Lowell, whom America is proud to honor as a diplomat and a man?

"He's true to God who's true to man ; wherever wrong is done
To the humblest and the weakest, 'neath the all-beholding sun,
That wrong is also done to us ; and they are slaves most base
Whose love of right is for themselves, and not for all
their race."

* "Notes on Muhammadanism." Rev. T. P. Hughes, pp. 200-210.

† Ibid., pp. 10-11.

‡ "Foreign Relations of the United States," 1882.

* "Foreign Relations of the United States," 1893, p. 608.

† Ibid., p. 625.

‡ Wheaton's "El. International Law," Pt. 2, Chap. I, Sec. 2.

§ Wharton's "International Law," Vol. I, Chap. III, Sec. 55.

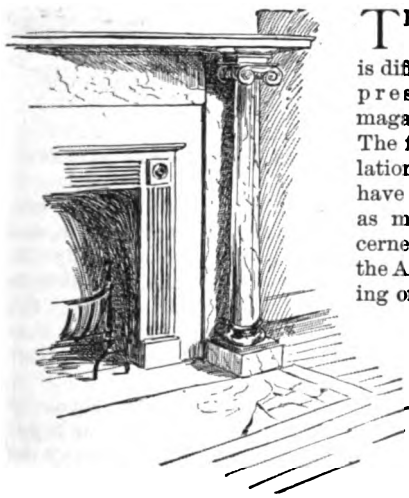
THE INDUSTRIAL CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE OF NEW YORK.

BY ARTHUR W. MILBURY.

[In the office of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, the other day, with a stenographer to record the conversation, the editor addressed to Mr. Arthur W. Milbury, the indefatigable founder and manager of the Industrial Christian Alliance, the following interrogatory remarks :

"In every country, to-day, thoughtful men, either through public and official agencies, or else through agencies of a character that we may call philanthropic, are endeavoring to deal with the problem of a floating population. Our modern industrial system and our whole social structure, sadly enough, make it true that every city has in variable proportions, but, as a constant factor, a population element that is for the time being detached from regular occupation, from circles of friendly assistance, and from that whole regimen of life which gives the more fortunate man his place, his status, his associations and his daily work. I have been interested greatly in all that I have learned of the Industrial Christian Alliance of New York, because in a city which makes scant public and official recognition of the need for wise dealing with the "stranded," and the unfortunate floating element, it has been said that no other agency has been working so hopefully, and, upon the whole, so successfully as the Alliance in this very obscure and difficult field. So much, Mr. Milbury, by way of explanation of my desire to learn directly from you, for the benefit of the readers of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, about the origin of the Alliance, its objects, its methods of work, the principles which it is working out in experience and the future which it sees before it,—with the application of its principles and its experience to similar problems in other English-speaking centres of urban population."

Whereupon Mr. Milbury made the replies, afterwards carefully revised by him, which follow in these pages.]



THE subject is so vast that it is difficult to compress it into a magazine article. The floating population of which you have spoken, so far as men are concerned,—and as yet the Alliance is dealing only with men,—is composed of three classes. First. Outcast men, cut off from friends, employment, self-respect

and self-reliance by their sins and follies, who are a vagrant charge upon the community and a menace to society. Second,—fortunately not so permanent or so prominent a factor,—are the men who are homeless through no fault of their own; who plead no employment, exhausted savings, long sickness, discharge from hospitals as soon as able to walk and when too weak to work. The third, and in many respects the saddest, is that large and apparently increasing class of men, honest, temperate and industrious, who earn a precarious living by "odd jobs." These are the partially-incapacitated men, forced out of regular trades by impaired sight, or hearing, or by the loss of a limb; the paralytic; the semi-invalid, who can work to-day and is down to-morrow, and the old man,—for it is an unhappy truth that our modern industrial system demands young, alert, vigorous brain and brawn. In every city thousands

of this third class, men and women, are waging a heroic fight against desperate odds, supporting themselves and supporting, or contributing to the support of families from "odd jobs," netting them the year around less than 50 cents a day. To these may be added "the incapables," to whom nature has denied something vital in their make up,—the mean-wells, but ne'er-do-wells of the race.

The Alliance so far is working chiefly with the first class.

As to the origin of the Alliance: Some four years ago a few men engaged in rescue work became convinced that the existing methods for the reclamation of these men were spasmodic and ineffectual; that to reform a man whose life is all out of joint, something more is needed than a night's lodging, an occasional meal, and a fervent exhortation to be good. He must be removed from evil influences into a new and pure atmosphere. There must be thrown around him the strong arm of human and Christian friendship, with patient and loving endeavor to reawaken manhood and a love of righteousness in him. Employment must be provided. The Alliance believes the Gospel of Labor to be an integral part of the Gospel of Christ, and that after arousing hope in a man and a desire to do better, the best remedial agency is regular labor, under friendly, sympathetic leadership. Self-respect is developed in men when they feel that they are paying for what they get, and steady work enforces regular habits in lives that have long been irregularity itself. Therefore, these gentlemen incorporated The Industrial Christian Alliance, and November 30, 1891, opened a small home on Macdougall street, stating their objects in these words: "A temporary, Christian, industrial home for friendless and fallen men. The only requisites for admission are a desire to lead a better life, and willingness to work. The man who will not work when work is offered is not regarded as a helpable case and will not

be received." The Alliance motto, already widely copied, is "*Helping Men to Help Themselves.*"

Society generally dismisses this class of men as hopeless "because," it says, "they will not work." This assertion, however, was quickly disproved. The building was in a most degraded locality, and in a deplorable condition. Men began at once to apply for shelter and employment. Those that were received were set to work to put the house in order. The cheerful zeal they displayed in this very hard labor, in an unheated building in a winter month, proved conclusively that, however hopeless their permanent reformation might seem, they were not only willing but anxious to work. The word "industrial" has kept away the men who would rather beg than work.

A small broom factory was started in a neighboring loft. This was chosen as the pioneer industry because the work is light and easily learned, suitable to the large percentage of applicants unfit for immediate hard labor; weak from dissipation and privation, or convalescents from hospitals. There is also a ready market for the product. It was difficult to secure competent foremen. Superlative tact is required to manage these "crooked sticks." They may be led, but not driven. To one they believe to be a genuine friend they return love for strict discipline; but they are quick to resent injustice. On our first Christmas a man came asking for dinner, who has often since said: "When I came they did not ask me if I was a Christian; they asked me if I was hungry. I was, and they took me to dinner. After dinner they inquired about my life and what had brought me to my miserable condition; then they told me of a better way. Hope long dead entered my soul, and from that time I have been endeavoring to lead a Christian life." This man, a fair type of numbers who come to the Alliance, was born of a fine English family, had been well educated, and an officer in the English navy, but he had drifted to Bowery lodging houses, and was compelled finally to seek our aid. After a brief experience with incompetent superintendents this man begged to be allowed to try to run the broom factory. He was given the chance, and has since carried on, with rare intelligence and devotion, that entire branch of the business;—the purchase of the raw materials, the manufacturing, the supervision of the selling, and the collections.

The work of the Alliance was prosecuted at Macdougall street for seventeen months, when the premises were found to be inadequate to a fair trial of the experiment, and the home was removed to its present headquarters, No. 170 Bleeker street.

The new home is located in what was once fashionable New York, now in the slums; it was originally a splendid mansion with solid mahogany doors and carved Italian fireplaces, but had become a low tenement barracks. This wreck, twenty-five feet by a hundred, five stories, and basement and cellar, housed more than sixty Italian families. In a hall bed-room on the top floor lived a man with a pig and several chickens. There was no water above the first floor, where there was but one faucet. Of sanitary

conveniences there were none. The halls swarmed with beautiful children, and as I noted the conditions under which these unfortunate foreigners were compelled to live—ignorant of our tongue, ignorant of the safeguards which the law nominally throws around them, renting their miserable rooms at enormous prices from a rack-renting middleman—I thought it surprising that they were as good as they



HOME OF THE ALLIANCE, 170 BLEECKER STREET.

are. This ruin has been entirely rebuilt by the employees of the Alliance. The task was enormous, and it has been heart-warming to notice not only the faithful labor of the men, but their satisfaction in doing it. They are often reminded that they may not long enjoy the comforts of the new home, but that many men to come after them will be blessed by their endeavors.

The basement is occupied by a People's Five-cent Restaurant, a steam kitchen with a capacity of 25,000 meals a day, and a laundry. In this restaurant 6,046 men were fed on New Year's day, and an average of about 2,000 a day during last winter. The steam-heating plant, and store and drying rooms are in the cellar. The street floor contains the general offices, and a large chapel where nightly public mission services are held. On the second floor are the carpenters', shoemakers' and tailors' shops; the third floor is the "Social Hall," comprising sitting, reading and writing rooms, library and study, with living rooms for assistant superintendent, housekeeper and librarian. The two top floors are dormitories, baths and washrooms. In each bathroom is a small laundry tub where a man having but one undershirt, one pair of socks or one handkerchief can wash it at night and have it dry in the morning. These are pathetic little washings, hung out by men long-time strangers to cleanliness, but now animated by reawakened self-respect. This building accommodates one hundred men, while about the same number are lodged and employed in other buildings occupied by the Alliance.

The main-spring of the work is spiritual. It does a man little good to merely feed, lodge and clothe him for a time. If he goes out into the world with the same appetites and passions that forced him to seek the Alliance, he is almost sure to go back to the old life and to the old want. Therefore, it is our constant aim to send men forth with new hopes, new ideals, and with spiritual strength. A delightful feature of the religious life is the daily noon prayer meeting, led by one of the officers and attended by all the men. The Scriptures are read responsively, many take part in prayer, and "Old Hundred" is sung with warmth and vigor. The men usually are responsive to religious influences. When a man is received into the home, he is not asked whether he is a Christian or if he wants to be. Such queries too often make hypocrites of men for the sake of a fifteen-cent lodging, or a ten-cent meal. It is enough for us to know that he is a man in sore need, that he desires to do better, and is willing to help himself. Our first question is: "Are you hungry?" He always is, and we feed him. It is wonderful how much a good hot meal will prepossess a starving, shivering man in favor of your religion—especially if he has starved long enough on husks and has said to himself, "I will arise and go to my father."

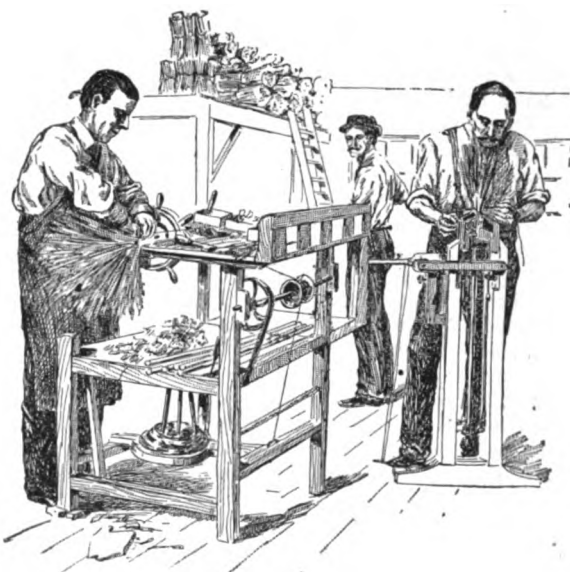
The work is unsectarian in theory and practice.

One of the underlying redemptive principles of the Alliance is to trust men. All of its work, except that of Secretary and Superintendent, is done by homeless, characterless men from the street. They are our assistant superintendents, book-keepers, cashiers and collectors. More than fifty different men have collected, for brooms and in the People's Five-cent Restaurants, over \$70,000, with a loss to us of but \$82.90. A collector said to me one night: "For weeks I have been crazy to go to Denver; to-day I have collected \$90; enough to pay my way and buy my outfit. I have hurried back to get the money out of my pocket. You have trusted me so much that I could not do it." The steward of last winter's Relief Work received and distributed between \$30,000 and \$40,000 worth of provisions. We did not lose so much as a grain of rice by him. This man, fifty years of age, had slept in Washington square for some time before seeking our shelter. His father was a New England member of Congress in the thirties, and "my mother was the best woman that ever walked God's earth." O, that magic word "mother!"

The rules governing the home are very simple, and were constructed by a committee of the employees. A house committee of the employees is charged with much of the administration. This increases their personal interest in the work. No such institution can be successful unless loyalty pervades rank and file. The largest possible liberty is allowed. Men are counseled, not compelled. The use of intoxicants is forbidden. Their use means expulsion. Tobacco may be used outside the Alliance buildings. It has been found necessary to deny reinstatement to men who have been expelled, unless there are peculiarly mitigating reasons. The reverse policy, long tried,

proved a failure. Regular wages are paid, the unit being the weekly cost to the Alliance of a man's food, lodging and laundry. An account is kept with each man, in which he is credited with his services, and charged with everything he gets. Men are advanced on merit, the increase being paid in clothing, with a small accumulation in money, paid good men (on leaving the home) for the purchase of tools, or to keep them till their first pay comes in. The home, the employment, the remuneration, must not be made too attractive. Numbers of unambitious men, good workmen and reliable characters, are content to spend their lives in a comfortable institution, for a bare living and 25 or 50 cents a week for spending money. Many men, too, who have often tried and failed to stem the current of temptation, fear to venture from the protection they have found with strong and kindly brethren.

Men are sent to permanent situations as quickly as possible after they have earned good characters. The



MAKING BROOMS.

average term of residence is about forty days, but each case requires individual treatment, and the length of stay varies.

A surprisingly large number turn out well. Thanksgiving day one of our "graduates" called to say that he could not remain to dinner as he had brought his family, from whom he had been separated thirteen years, from Germany, and that his first Thanksgiving dinner must be eaten at home. This man came to us a pitiable object. He had just tramped from Texas and was a drunkard. He was a chemist with a German university education, and now for nearly two years has been one of the most trusted chemists in the largest manufacturing laboratory in America.

There is another side to the story. Many men

prove treacherous and ungrateful. These are usually those for whom the most has been done. Others fail wretchedly after making a hopeful start in the new life. But frequently in this drift of human *débris* we find a jewel, sometimes a rare jewel—and Jesus came to seek and to save the *lost*.

Careful individual records are kept, showing: First, that foreigners or sons of foreigners do not predominate. Second, that few men apply for help who have learned a trade—the prolonged discipline a boy receives in learning a trade compels regular habits, which become a bulwark against shiftlessness and the evils that attend it. Third, that the men who demand most deserve least. Fourth, that boys born in the slums may become “toughs” or criminals, but outcast beggars rarely; their boyhood’s fierce fight for existence develops self-reliance. Fifth. A sorrowfully large proportion have begun life brilliantly, with every advantage of birth and education.

Until last year the men in the home were characterized as “inmates,” but, as the first principle of the work is to eliminate the idea of charity, the term was changed to “employees,” a change gratifying to the men, touchingly and instantly manifested in a generally increased self-respect.

Can such a work be self-supporting?

You here touch a vital question. Because of the word “industrial” people are apt to think the Alliance should pay its way. It ought, however, to be regarded in much the same light as a school, or a church. The investment it asks from society will pay a high rate of interest in decreased charity and criminal charges. It is impossible to sweep in from the streets a hundred men of all trades, and of no trade, and provide employment that will make them profitable laborers in the few days or weeks they may be in the Alliance. The redemptive part of the work must be paramount. If the object were to make money, the work could be made self-supporting at once by encouraging the most skillful and most reliable men to remain with us until we had a skilled corps of workmen. Our aim, however, is to rescue men, not to make money. If the friend who reads this should ask us to-morrow for a man to do a certain kind of work we would send him the best man we have, even should it take the most necessary man from the shop. The Industrial Christian Alliance exists to help men to help themselves; not to educate them into dependents. Therefore as fast as possible they are placed in a position to rely solely on their own efforts. Nothing is less helpful, nothing is more harmful to men than to allow them to depend on an institution a moment longer than is necessary. Our industrial departments, however, are beginning to pay, and they promise an immediate large expansion of profits, and a greater variety of employments. Aside from these profits the Alliance is supported by voluntary contributions.

The most interesting venture that the Alliance has yet made is its Relief Work. At the opening of last winter the workless multitudes were confronted with a season of acute distress. Unusual numbers of men

applied at the home for relief. The Alliance determined to employ them in succoring the general poor, and organized the Business Men’s Relief Committee to conduct this department. The underlying principle was co-operation with existing agencies, by providing individuals, churches, and organized charities with a convenient, economical, and safe method of



ONE OF THE SLEEPING ROOMS.

supplying the deserving poor with cheap food. The Alliance could furnish with utmost economy the varied labor required, but was not equipped to investigate cases of distress. This being done by pastors, missionaries, teachers and others, the Alliance opened a wide field of usefulness, well protected against fraud.

Nine “People’s Five-cent Restaurants and Groceries” were established. To be eaten in the restaurant, an abundant meal of hot meat-stew, coffee and bread, all of excellent quality, perfectly cooked, and well served, was given for 5 cents; while to be carried away for home consumption, 5 cents bought enough to give a good meal to a family of three, and yet returned the cost of the uncooked provisions. Essential groceries, also, were sold in 5-cent parcels. That we might not compete with small dealers, groceries were sold only on a non-transferable certificate, signed by a responsible person that the holder was entitled to relief. Experienced charitable workers agree that by this system a person can eat well at from 30 to 35 cents a week. The central depot was at the Alliance building on Bleeker street, where all the cooking was done and from which all goods were distributed to the other depots. Hot food was shipped in ten-gallon cans encased in woolen, and upon delivery was placed on hot ranges. Five-cent tickets were issued, bearing the addresses of all the restaurants and redeemable at any. These were bought in large quantities by charitable societies, churches and individuals. The committee’s contribution to the charity was the expense of fitting up and running the various stations. The cost of the raw provisions was returned by the purchasers. Sixteen hundred thousand meals were thus furnished between December 1 and June 1.

The entire expense for the six months, for rents, fixtures, salaries, printing, etc., was \$10,982.62, against which the committee had ranges, fixtures and utensils worth about \$3,000, bringing the net cost to less than \$8,000. There was spent for provisions \$21,673.86, making the total expenditure \$32,656.46. This provided not only 1,600,000 meals, but paid wages to the employes (in food, lodging, clothing and money) valued at \$18,000; though, because of the peculiar frugality of the work, it cost the committee but a tithe of this sum.

All this relief work was splendidly and devotedly done by the employes of the Alliance. For months they worked incredibly long hours at excessively hard work. The only spur used was to impress them that, as God had rescued them from want, the best return they could make for His goodness was to turn about and help others less fortunate.

What measure of success the work has attained is due to the spirit of helping others that has been breathed into it.

The Five-cent Restaurants proved formidable rivals to the saloon free lunch counter, hitherto the only place where a few mouthfuls of food could be had for 5 cents, and then only with a glass of liquor. They were a Godsend to men and women who make their living from odd jobs. They furnished the benevolent with a convenient, safe and economical vehicle of charity. They made the scanty pennies of the poor go twice or thrice as far as usual. They gave several months' employment and another chance in life to a hundred homeless men who would otherwise have been objects of street charity. The ticket system obviated the necessity of giving money in the street, and furnished a square meal at a hitherto unheard-of price. The surprising fact was developed that by serving several hundred a day, the single five-cent meal eaten in the restaurant returned a small profit, after paying every expense of rent, fuel, light, provisions, wages, etc.

A number of "People's Five-cent Restaurants and Groceries" are continued this winter, with coal and wood added.

The chief lesson, perhaps, gleaned from the experience of these years is that men can be helped and saved only when we are able to reach right down through all the strata of sin and degradation, and in the name and spirit of the Saviour touch into life that remaining vestige of the Divine image in which men were created. In my experience with thousands, in now something more than five years of rescue work, I have met not more than two or three in whom it was not possible to arouse a desire and determination to do better. Vice and dissipation, however, had often so corroded their moral nature, and destroyed their will, that after a few feeble steps in the right way they tottered and fell; yet it is none the less true that a trace of the Divine image was

there, and that it could be revived into something of life. True are the words of the hymn:

"Down in the human heart, crushed by the tempter,
Feelings lie buried that grace can restore.
Touched by a loving heart, awakened by kindness,
Chords that were broken will vibrate once more."

Can something larger be done for these men?

Yes! Society must do all in its power to abolish and restrict those social evils which produce so many of these wrecks. I would not be understood as charging them all to these causes. Natural depravity, evil environments, lack of parental care and discipline, and innate laziness and shiftlessness, provide fertile soil for vice and crime. Society should apprehend every beggar. The infirm and helpless should be humanely provided for. The able-bodied should be sent to municipal, state or institutional farms and shops, where they would be under strong religious influences and skillful manual training, and be compelled to realize the original injunction, quite as imperative as any of the commandments, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." Those who are willing to do right and to work should be promptly passed out into the ranks of regular labor. For the able-bodied it should be "work or starve." This would soon settle the "tramp problem."

Among the men who have founded and are active supporters of the work of the Industrial Christian Alliance are: President, George D. Mackay; Vice-President, James G. Beemer; Treasurer, James E. Ware; William L. Strong, Mayor of New York; Joseph S. Auerbach, Bowles Colgate, R. R. Bowker, John S. Huyler, John E. Andrus, Edwin Packard, George W. Taylor, William Justus Boies, Henry H. Pike, and Rev. Drs. R. S. MacArthur, David James Burrell, James M. King, Joachim Elmendorf, Henry M. Storrs, Amory H. Bradford, J. Macnaughtan, W. R. Richards and A. H. Lewis.

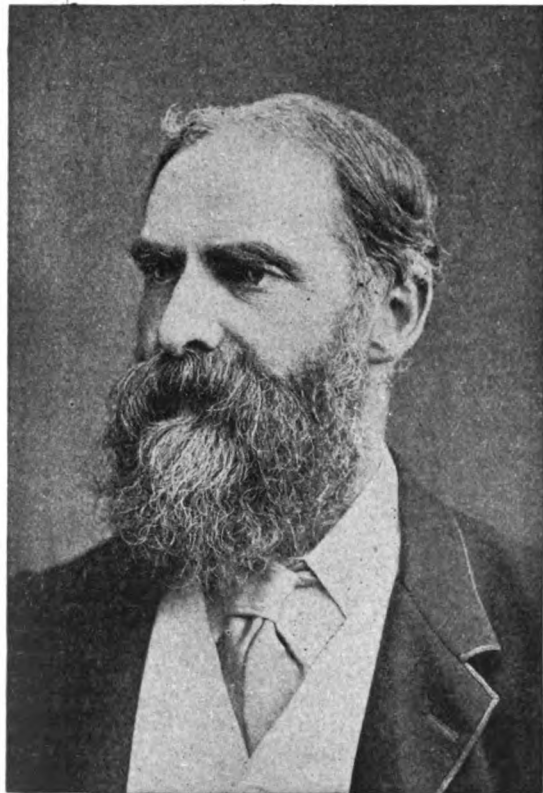
As to the future: We are satisfied that the principles of the work are sound, but feel that we have only rough-hewn a few foundation stones. A farm colony is a hope which we trust will be realized in the near future. Many men can best be helped by country life and farm work.

Prime difficulties are to provide profitable employment for men during their period of probation; to find permanent situations for good men; and to secure executives who combine large knowledge of business, sound common sense, and great capacity for work, with a broad knowledge of human nature, and a tender, compassionate love for unfortunate, vicious, and all too frequently, ungrateful men. We read that Jesus is touched with the feeling of our infirmities. A man who would lift men up must not demand perfection of his unhappy brothers who are painfully struggling to their feet. He must himself stand on a lofty plane, yet be touched with the feeling of their infirmities.

MR. BRYCE'S NEW CHAPTERS ON CURRENT AMERICAN QUESTIONS.

BY ALBERT SHAW.

IF our fellow Americans should be invited by the REVIEW OF REVIEWS to name the living men who would seem to them to belong most unmistakably to the whole English speaking world, we can be sure that the name of James Bryce would stand at



THE RIGHT HON. JAMES BRYCE.

the head of a large majority of the lists. A few years ago that of James Russell Lowell would certainly have been included, and only a few days ago that of the lamented Robert Louis Stevenson would have secured an unquestioned place. Mr. Gladstone and Oliver Wendell Holmes would have been included in most of the lists, and Dwight L. Moody and Miss Frances Willard would have found places if the poll had been extended through the realms of English speech. But James Bryce would have stood first on the lists prepared by a majority of intelligent Americans. We are a sensitive but a candid people; and there is nothing we like so well as approval that is discriminating and intelligent from a foreign critic of authoritative rank.

Mr. Bryce has brought to bear upon his study of

American life and institutions a more complete range of qualifications than any other observer has ever possessed, who could view our conditions with an outsider's perspective. He is of Scotch rather than of English origin, born and reared in the North of Ireland, and educated at Oxford, where his scholarly attainments won the highest recognition. He studied law and jurisprudence, and in the course of time attained the dignities of the Regius Professor of Civil Law in the University of Oxford, a position which carries with it an exceedingly high prestige. He had always been notably free from the insular bias and limitations of the typical Briton, and his openness of mind and powers of comparison in matters of institutional development were greatly aided by the studies which resulted in his first great literary achievement. His "Holy Roman Empire" is an historical work of the highest philosophical value, and if Mr. Bryce had not written anything else his reputation as one of the first political scientists of his generation would have been secure. But the study of the mediæval German Empire and its curious permutations, traced from the decay of the old Roman Empire down to the Franco-Prussian war and the new German imperial fabric, gave Mr. Bryce a knowledge of political institutions and a grasp both of practical and theoretical considerations which formed the best conceivable preparation for an elaborate study of the United States. A high order of literary talent and an exceptionally authoritative acquaintance with the religious, social, and educational history and characteristics of the English-speaking peoples everywhere, together with a broad sympathy and a fine judicial capacity, rounded out an unequaled list of rare qualifications. Mr. Bryce meanwhile had traveled much on the continent of Europe, had visited Asia, had become the recognized English authority upon Armenia and the Oriental Christian sects, and had stepped into the arena of practical politics, serving in the House of Commons while maintaining his university post and professional connections.

So much for the evolution of a great publicist. Mr. Bryce's visits to the United States were begun perhaps about the year 1870, and it was not until 1888 that he ventured to publish his great masterpiece entitled "The American Commonwealth," in two elaborate volumes. He had not been constantly at work upon it, but the project had been growing in his mind, his materials had been in process of assemblage, his acquaintance with the men whose advice and suggestions could aid him had become very wide, and he was at length in position to proceed rapidly to fill in the framework he had laid down. The volumes were an immediate and unquestioned success. No solid political book in any wise

comparable with this has had so wide a sale or taken so high a rank within the last half century. It deals with so vast a range, both of fact and opinion, that criticisms in detail were to have been expected; but such criticisms have always rested upon a foundation of high praise for the intelligence, fairness and splendid comprehensiveness of the work as a whole. In a second edition, which followed soon after the original publication, a large number of minor corrections were made.

Meanwhile Mr. Bryce was quietly engaged in a careful revision of the work as a whole. The first volume, as thus completely revised and brought up to date, appeared early in 1893, and was noticed at that time by the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS*. This volume, we may remind our readers, is devoted to an account of the national, state, and local governments, both as to their formal structure and also as to their practical working. It constitutes a treatise upon our entire constitutional and political system, which is without a rival for scope and proportion, and which is eminently superior to all other works on American government in the quality of philosophical comparison with political systems elsewhere. The second volume is devoted to a study of American life and institutions apart from the formal and legal arrangements which give rise to certain relationships. The divisions of this second volume are entitled "The Party System," "Public Opinion," "Illustrations and "Reflections," "Social Institutions." Under these main titles Mr. Bryce has given us several scores of chapters treating of the most varied aspects of our actual contemporary political and social life.

It is this volume which naturally aroused the liveliest interest when the work first appeared; and it is its reappearance with considerable additions and alterations that will bring the revised work most prominently under discussion. This portly volume of 880 pages, an advance copy of which the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* has obtained by the courtesy of the publishers, will have made its appearance by the middle of January. Its delay for nearly two years after the appearance of the revised Volume I, has been due on the one hand to Mr. Bryce's habit of thoroughness, and on the other, and chiefly, to his absorbing pre-occupations. In response to an editorial request from the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* in behalf of American readers, Mr. Bryce, under date of December 11, explains that the long delay has been primarily due to the large amount of work which his office as a member of the British cabinet has entailed. Mr. Bryce's portfolio is that of President of the Board of Trade, a cabinet position not precisely analogous to any in our American cabinet, but comparable perhaps with the French Ministry of Commerce. The post involves oversight of the administration of the railways laws, of the laws affecting marine transportation, and of a vast range of affairs belonging to the most highly commercialized nation the world has ever known. Moreover, Mr. Bryce has served in former cabinets in the department of foreign affairs; and his advice is now so highly valued that much of his time must of

necessity be given to general cabinet duties. But in addition to all this, as he himself explains, his chairmanship of the Secondary Education Commission has entailed upon him a serious amount of labor in connection with the attempt to reorganize and improve the system of English intermediate instruction.

No one, unless he has had some experience in the revision of a book, can form any just conception of the amount of labor entailed in the collection of accurate information. Mr. Bryce is dealing with subjects which are constantly affected by legislative and other changes, and he has endeavored to bring the whole great work up to the most recent possible date. He has succeeded so remarkably well that his new edition would seem to combine something of journalistic freshness, and up-to-date omniscience, with the careful perspective of a standard historical work. He calls our attention to the fact that there are four important additions to the volume. One of these is a chapter on "The Home of the Nation," which, as he informs us, is "a consideration of the physical geography of the states in its bearing with their economic development and history." Second comes "A Sketch of the South Since the War," this being an entirely new feature; and third, a concise account of the present condition of the negro population and of the various aspects which the negro question presents. Fourth, a study of Tammany in New York City as an instance, to quote Mr. Bryce, "of the power of political organizations, a study in fact of one of the perversions to which democratic government in great cities is liable by the abnormal development of party methods." To quote further:

This last chapter had its counterpart in the former edition of the "American Commonwealth" in Mr. Frank Goodnow's article on the Tweed ring. This article is now omitted and the new chapter takes its place, thus bringing three similar subjects into line, Kearneyism in California, the gas ring in Philadelphia (these two are treated in chapters which had a place in the old edition), and Tammany, the last being brought down to give an account of the ring of yesterday as well as the ring under Tweed, and to study its problem as a whole.

Further, as Mr. Bryce explains, "three chapters have been very much rewritten, especially that on elections, owing to the adoption of the Australian ballot, which is now practically a new paper. Among the others that have been a good deal altered is that on territorial extension in its relation to American and foreign policy, and that on the question of how far American experience is valuable for Europe."

These additions of new chapters and reconstructions of old ones bring not far from two hundred pages of entirely fresh additional matter into the revised second volume. We possess, therefore, in these additions, that which is virtually another book by Mr. Bryce upon American topics of practical social interest. His discussion of the South since the war, and the status and future of the negro, constitute what might be published separately as a very valuable monographic contribution to the literature dealing with the great section of our country that lies below Mason and Dixon's line. In like manner, the

Tammany sketch has fresh interest, and would be highly useful as a pamphlet for wide popular distribution; while the two chapters upon the home of the nation, and our territorial extension in its relation to domestic and foreign policy, would in an entirely different way, if published in large type as a separate volume, take its place as a notable new contribution to the study of American public policy. The additions to this volume therefore are important enough to be considered as among the prominent literary achievements of the present season.

Mr. Bryce's chapter on our election system makes note of the adoption in thirty-seven of our states of the Australian ballot system, remarking that the new laws of New York and Connecticut and New Jersey are the worst. He discusses the honesty of American elections with much frankness. Regarding bribery and corruption, instead of condemning us sweepingly, as many Englishmen have done, he expresses the following view:

Bribery is a sporadic disease, but often intense when it occurs. Most parts of the Union are pure, as pure as Scotland, where from 1868 till 1892 there was only one election petition for alleged bribery. Other parts are no better than the small boroughs of Southern England were before the Corrupt Practices act of 1883. No place, however, not even the poorest ward in New York City, sinks below the level of such constituencies as Yarmouth, or Sandwich, used to be in England.

Upon the question of the lavish use of money in election expenditures, Mr. Bryce is not disposed to regard the United States as worse than England was up to about 1884. Since then, he thinks, the evil in the United States has grown rapidly. The recognition of this evil is stimulating interest in the enactment of laws against corrupt practices. He remarks:

A few states have now passed such statutes. Those of Missouri and California are described as likely to prove efficient; those of Massachusetts and Kansas, as less drastic, but fairly useful; those of New York, Michigan, and Colorado, as amounting to little more than provisions for the compulsory publication of certain items of expenditure. In Pennsylvania it would appear that the acts are seldom put in force. The practice, so general in America, of conducting elections by a party committee, which makes its payments on behalf of all the candidates running in the same interests, renders it more difficult than it is in Britain to fix a definite limit to the expenditure, either by a candidate himself or upon the conduct of the election.

He makes the following reflections upon the question of the value of such laws:

Although it is true that you cannot make men moral by a statute, you can arm good citizens with weapons which improve their chances in the unceasing conflict with the various forms in which political dishonesty appears. The value of weapons, however, depends upon the energy of those who use them. These improved ballot acts and corrupt practices acts need to be vigorously enforced, and the disposition, of which there have been some signs, to waive the penalties they impose, and to treat election frauds and other similar offenses as trivial matters, would go far to nullify the effect to be expected from the statutes.

As to the new interest in the United States in the question of referring contested elections of Congressmen and legislators to the courts, Mr. Bryce regards the idea with favor, and declares:

The experience of England, where disputed parliamentary elections have since 1867 been tried by judges of the superior courts, and municipal elections since 1883 by county court judges, does not fully dispose of this apprehension; for it happens every now and then that judges are accused of partiality, or at least of an unconscious bias. Still, British opinion decidedly prefers the present system to the old one. In the United States the validity of the election of an executive officer sometimes comes before the courts, and the courts, as a rule, decide such cases with a fairness which inspires general confidence. The balance of reason and authority seems to lie with those who, like *ex-Speaker* Reed, himself a hearty party man, have advocated the change.

The subject of compulsory voting is commented upon, with comparisons of the actual percentage of votes cast in the United States and other countries, the conclusion being reached that abstention from the polls is rather less serious in America than elsewhere. Mr. Bryce makes the point that "it is not desirable to deprive electors, displeased by the nomination of a candidate, of the power of protesting against him by declining to vote at all. At present, when bad nominations are made, independent voters can express their disapproval by refusing to vote for these candidates."

The chapter upon Tammany is largely devoted to a clear narration of the development of the Tammany society, the rise and fall of the Tweed ring, and the recent political methods of Tammany under the boss-ship of Croker. The discussion comes down to the work of the Lexow Committee, and, in a foot note referring to the election of November, 1894, occur the following sentences:

This result, even more striking than the overthrow of the Tweed ring in November, 1871, seems to have been chiefly due to anger roused by the exposures of police maladministration already adverted to. Such a victory, however, is only a first step to the purification of municipal politics, and will need to be followed up more actively and persistently than was the victory of 1871. If the rowers who have so gallantly breasted the current drop even for a moment their stalwart arms, they will again be swept swiftly downward.

Upon the permanent reform of New York's municipal government, and the suppressing of the Tammany system, Mr. Bryce makes the following comments which also have some bearing upon municipal reform in other cities:

Strongly entrenched as Tammany is, Tammany could be overthrown if the "good citizens" were to combine for municipal reform, setting aside for local purposes those distinctions of national party which have nothing to do with city issues. The rulers of the Wigwam, as Tammany is affectionately called, do not care for national politics except as a market in which the Tammany vote may be sold. That the good citizens of New York should continue to rivet on their necks the yoke of a club which is almost as much a business concern as one of their own dry-goods stores, by dividing forces which if united

would break the tyranny of the last forty years—this indeed seems strange, yet perhaps no stranger than other instances of the power of habit, of laziness, of names and party spirit. In such a policy of union, and in the stimulation of a keener sense of public duty rather than in further changes of the mechanism of government, lies the best hope of reform. After the many failures of the past, it is not safe to be sanguine. But there does appear to be at this moment a more energetic spirit at work among reformers than has ever been seen before, and a stronger sense that the one supreme remedy is to strike at the root of the evil by arousing the conscience of the better classes, both rich and poor, and by holding up to them a higher ideal of civic life.

The chapter on the home of the nation is a succinct account of our territorial resources and our conditions of topography and climate. It is for the most part intended to enlighten non-American readers, but incidentally its tone and conclusions have interest and value for Americans, as the following extracts will indicate :

Severing its home by a wide ocean from the Old World of Europe on the east, and by a still wider one from the half old, half new, world of Asia and Australasia on the west, she has made the nation sovereign of its own fortunes. It need fear no attacks nor even any pressure from the military and naval powers of the eastern hemisphere, and it has little temptation to dissipate its strength in contests with them. . . . Thus it is left to itself as no great state has ever yet been in the world ; thus its citizens enjoy an opportunity never before granted to a nation, of making their country what they will to have it. These are unequalled advantages. They contain the elements of immense defensive strength, of immense material prosperity. They disclose an unrivaled field for the development of an industrial civilization. Nevertheless, students of history, knowing how unpredictable is the action of what we call moral causes—that is to say, of emotional and intellectual influences as contrasted with those rooted in physical and economic facts—will not venture to base upon the most careful survey of the physical conditions of America any bolder prophecy than this, that not only will the state be powerful, and the wealth of its citizens prodigious, but that the nation will probably remain one in its government, and still more probably one in speech, in character, and in ideas.

The chapter upon the South since the war gives, perhaps, the best and fairest survey that has yet been made of the main characteristics of the reconstruction period. Justice is done to the motives of both sections, while the evils of the "carpet-bag" era are unsparingly set forth. As to the present condition of the South, Mr. Bryce writes in hopeful vein, and the following paragraph concludes his chapter :

Everywhere there is progress ; in some regions such progress that one may fairly call the South a new country. The population is indeed unchanged, for few settlers come from the North, and no part of the United States has within the present century received so small a share of European immigration. Slavery was a fatal deterrent while it lasted, and of late years the climate, the presence of the negro, and the notion that work was more abundant elsewhere, have continued to deflect in a more northerly direction the stream that flows from Europe. But the old race, which is, except in Texas (where there is a small Mexican and a larger German element) and in Louisiana, a pure English and Scots-Irish race,

full of natural strength, has been stimulated and invigorated by the changed conditions of its life. It sees in the mineral and agricultural resources of its territory a prospect of wealth and population rivaling those of the Middle and Western States. It has recovered its fair share of influence in the national government. It has no regrets over slavery, for it recognizes the barbarizing influence that slavery exerted. Neither does it cherish any dreams of separation. It has now a pride in the Union as well as in its state, and is in some ways more fresh and sanguine than the North, because less cloyed by luxury than the rich are there, and less discouraged by the spread of social unrest than the thoughtful have been there. But for one difficulty, the South might well be thought to be the most promising part of the Union, that part whose advance is likely to be swiftest, and whose prosperity will be not the least secure.

This difficulty, however, is a serious one. It lies in the presence of seven millions of negroes.

In the chapter which follows, the negro problem is discussed with due appreciation of its difficulties. After summing up the existing conditions, Mr. Bryce says :

We arrive, therefore, at three conclusions.

I. The negro will stay in North America.

II. He will stay locally intermixed with the white population.

III. He will stay socially distinct, as an alien element, unabsorbed and unabsorbable.

His position may, however, change from what it is now. Two changes in particular seem probable.

He will more and more draw southward into the lower and hotter regions along the coasts of the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico. Whether in the more northerly States, such as Maryland and Missouri, he will decrease, may be doubtful. But it is certainly in those southerly regions that his chief future increase may be expected. In other words, he will be a relatively smaller, and probably much smaller, element than at present in the whole population north of latitude 36°, and a relatively larger one south of latitude 33°, and east of longitude 94° W.

This change will have both its good and its evil side. It may involve less frequent occasions for collision between the two races, and may dispose the negroes, where they are comparatively few, to acquiesce less reluctantly in white predominance. But it will afford scantier opportunities for the gradual elevation of the race in the districts where they are most numerous. Contact with the whites is the chief condition for the progress of the negro. Where he is isolated, or where he greatly outnumbers the whites, his advance will be retarded, although nothing has yet occurred to justify the fear that he will, even along the Gulf coast, or in the sea islands of Carolina, sink to the level of the Haytian.

In further conclusion of this matter he makes the following deductions :

There is no ground for despondency to any one who remembers how hopeless the extinction of slavery seemed sixty or even forty years ago, and who marks the progress which the negroes have made since their sudden liberation. Still less is there reason for impatience, for questions like this have in some countries of the Old World required ages for their solution. The problem which confronts the South is one of the great secular problems of the world, presented here under a form of peculiar difficulty. And as the present differences between the African and the European are the product of thousands of years, during which one race was advancing in the temperate,

and the other remaining stationary in the torrid zone, so centuries may pass before their relations as neighbors and fellow-citizens have been duly adjusted.

No chapter, perhaps, will have greater interest than that which deals with the question of territorial extension and foreign policy. As to America's general attitude toward international questions, the following remarks are worth quoting :

As there is no military class, so also is there no class which feels itself called on to be concerned with foreign affairs, and least of all is such a class to be found among the politicians. Even leading statesmen are often strangely ignorant of European diplomacy, much more than the average senator or congressman. And into the mind of the whole people there has sunk deep the idea that all such matters belong to the bad order of the Old World ; and that the true way for the model Republic to influence that world is to avoid its errors, and set an example of pacific industrialism. . . . Such abstinence from Old World affairs is the complement to that claim of a right to prevent any European power from attempting to obtain a controlling influence in New World affairs which goes by the name of the Monroe Doctrine, from the assertion of it by President Monroe in his message of 1823. . . . The slave-holding party sought to acquire Cuba and Porto Rico, hoping to turn them into slave states ; and President Polk even tried to buy Cuba from Spain. After the abolition of slavery, attempts were made under President Johnson in 1867 to acquire St. Thomas and St. John's from Denmark, and by President Grant (1869-73) to acquire San Domingo, —an independent republic,—but the Senate frustrated both. None the less does the idea that the United States is entitled to forbid any new establishment by any European power on its own continent still survive, and indeed constitute the one fixed principle of foreign policy which every party and indeed every statesman professes. It is less needed now than it was in Monroe's day, because the United States have grown so immense in strength that no European power can constitute a danger to them. Nevertheless, it was asserted in 1865 and led to Louis Napoleon's abandonment of his Mexican schemes. It would have been asserted had the Panama canal been completed. It is at the basis of the claim occasionally put forward to control the projected Nicaragua inter-oceanic canal, and it is supported by the argument that a water-way between the Atlantic and Pacific is of far more consequence, not only in a commercial but a military sense, to the United States than to any other power.

As to the question of an American navy, Mr. Bryce's point of view must of necessity have been that of an English statesman, as the following sentences will show :

The cry which is sometimes raised for a large increase in the United States fleet seems to a European observer unwise ; for the power of the United States to protect

her citizens abroad is not to be measured by the number of vessels or guns she possesses, but by the fact that there is no power in the world which will not lose far more than it can possibly gain by quarreling with a nation which could, in case of war, so vast are its resources, not only create an armored fleet but speedily equip swift vessels which would destroy the commerce of its antagonist. The possession of powerful armaments is apt to inspire a wish to use them. For many years there has been no cloud on the external horizon, and one may indeed say that the likelihood of a war between the United States and any of the great naval powers is too slight to be worth considering.

Upon the question of Canada's future, Mr. Bryce says plainly that England will consider Canada perfectly free to choose her own destiny, and he holds that the United States will never, under any circumstances, be disposed to bring pressure to bear for Canadian annexation. He points out the circumstances which are developing a growing friendliness between the Americans and Englishmen, and is of opinion that the future of Canada, whatever it may be, will not involve English-speaking countries in strife. He exonerates the United States absolutely from any disposition to make territorial conquests in the European imperial spirit, although he evidently considers that manifest destiny will bring about a crumbling of Mexico, with corresponding gradual accessions to the United States on the south, comparable with our acquisition of Texas. He looks forward to the extension of the United States as far south as the Isthmus of Panama. He discusses the Hawaiian question with frankness and fairness, although in our judgment he underestimates the strength of American sentiment in favor of annexation. He makes it clear, as regards the Sandwich Islands, that " Americans would not stand by and see any other nation establish a protectorate over them," and he also holds that it is certain that the future relations of the United States with the western coast of South America will be far more intimate than those of any European states, and that the sphere of political and commercial influence that opens up before the United States in South America is a vast one.

Mr. Bryce's views upon other topics of permanent and current interest might be profitably quoted ; but we have sufficiently indicated the attractive and valuable character of the new matter contained in the revised edition of the " American Commonwealth," and can but recommend the study of the entire work to all citizens, old and young, who would broaden their views as to our own institutions, and as to the facts and philosophy of political and social organization in general.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

MR. J. M. LUDLOW, who wrote in the last issue of the *Atlantic Monthly* a striking article on the influence of England over America, contributes to the January number of the same magazine a paper on "Co-operative Production in the British Isles," which has many instructive facts concerning the actual operations in this field. It is largely a review of Mr. Benjamin Jones' volume on "Co-operative Production."

The history of co-operative production in Great Britain dates from the end of the last century, when the Hull Anti-Corn-Mill society was established for corn-milling. This experiment was wholly successful. The society has had a life of a whole century, reaching its greatest commercial prosperity in 1878, when its membership was four thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, and its annual sales £71,744. While these early societies were co-operative in intention, they do not seem to have allowed any share of the profits to workers. The earliest instance which could fill entirely the claims of co-operative industry was the Sheerness Economical, begun in 1816, which is still in operation, and during the past year did a business of £29,641, earning a total profit of £3,483, of which a little over 1 per cent. was apportioned to labor.

SOME HISTORICAL STATISTICS.

At present there are two great co-operative wholesale societies, one for England and one for Scotland, which are so much more important and extensive than any others that a consideration of them is practically a discussion of the whole field. Of these, the English society withholds from the worker a share in the profits and the Scotch society allows him this share. The figures and other facts relating to the English society are given tersely in the following paragraph:

"The present Co-operative Wholesale Society, Limited, was founded in 1863, as the North of England Co-operative Wholesale Society, Limited. For nearly ten years it confined itself to the business of purchasing articles wholesale and selling them retail to co-operative societies and companies, whether members or not, at a small profit, which is divided half-yearly among all customer-societies in proportion to their purchases, mere customers receiving only half dividends, customer-members whole. Its sales in 1865 (the first complete year of its working) were £120,754. In 1872 these had reached £1,153,182. The society now began to turn its attention to production, purchasing some biscuit works, and starting in Leicester a boot factory in 1873, then soap works in 1874, other boot works at Heckmondwike in 1880. Leather-carrying was entered on in 1886, a woollen mill taken over in 1887. Cocoa works were opened in 1887, a

ready-made clothing department in 1888 (clothing having been already made up in two branches as an adjunct to the woollen cloth and drapery departments); a corn-mill was opened in 1891, jam-making entered on in 1892, and a printing department undertaken, besides building departments in the society's three English branches—Manchester, London and Newcastle (there is also a branch at New York). In addition to these there is a shipping department, the society having quite a little fleet of its own. During the quarter ending June 30, 1894, the society purchased a factory at Leeds for the manufacture of ready-made clothing.

"The success of the society as a whole has been prodigious. Its business in the distributive departments during the last quarter (ended June 30) was £2,272,946, or at the rate of upward of £9,000,000 a year, making it one of the largest commercial establishments in the world; although the quarter's business was 1 per cent. less than in the corresponding one of last year, and the profits were nearly 18 per cent. less. In its manufacturing departments the sales amounted for the quarter to £196,407, or at the rate of nearly £800,000 a year, an increase of not far from 12 per cent. on last year. But the society has not been uniformly successful in its ventures upon the field of production, and a considerable loss incurred in the working of its flour mill has reduced the net profits of the quarter by over 79 per cent. on last year.

THE SCOTCH SOCIETY.

"The Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society was established in 1868. It entered upon production in 1880 with a shirt factory, followed in the same year by a tailoring department (the two were united in 1886), by a cabinet factory in 1884, boat works in 1885, currying works in 1888, a slop factory in 1890, and a mantle factory in 1891. A printing office had been opened in 1887, to which business ruling and bookbinding were afterward added. Preserve-making and tobacco-cutting have also been entered on. Many of the productive departments have been grouped together on twelve acres of land at Shieldhall on the Clyde, about three miles from Glasgow. The requisite buildings have been put up by the building department of the society, as well as several of its warehouses; and latterly a large flour mill at Chancelot, near Leith, I believe the latest productive venture of the society, has been built by it.

"The Scottish Wholesale Society has paid bonus to labor since November, 1870. The principle on which such bonus has been granted has varied, but by an alteration of rules made in 1892 bonus is credited to all employed at the same rate on wages as on purchases, half the bonus remaining on loan at 4 per cent. What is more, a Co-operative Investment Society has been formed for enabling those who are employed, if

over twenty-one, to become members of the Wholesale, taking from eight to twenty shares. The shares held by those employed, on their leaving the society's service, have to be transferred to other persons in its employ. The worker-shareholders have the right to send a delegate to the meetings of the society, and an additional one for every one hundred and fifty of their number who are shareholders. The claims of the worker to a share both in the profits and in the government of the society are thus distinctly recognized."

THE GROWTH OF CO-OPERATIVE PRODUCTION.

So rapidly has the idea grown that the number of societies allowing profit to labor rose from fifty in 1883 to one hundred and nine in 1898. During the same period their sales increased from £160,751 to £1,292,550; their capital from £103,436 to £639,884; their net profits from £8,917 to £84,679. There are many other weighty arrays of figures which we have not the space to quote. Mr. Ludlow's conclusion is that this historical *résumé* tends to show beyond doubt that "the British workman is bent on carrying out some form of co-operation in which he shall be no mere hired servant to capitalist or consumer, and that, in his dogged way, he is stumbling along, through failure after failure, to success."

THE "SLUM SISTERS" AT WORK.

IN the January *Scribner's*, Maud Ballington Booth tells about "Salvation Army Work in the Slums." Mrs. Booth was the foremost pioneer in inaugurating the crusade against misery in the slums of New York, a crusade now more than five years old.

Much as has been written by such discriminating and thorough investigators as Mr. Jacob Riis, the worst has yet to be told about the slums of New York, if we are to believe Mrs. Booth. She speaks of tenement houses in which some thirty and odd families reside, families consisting not only of parents and children, but of other relations and lodgers. "In two rooms," she says, "it is quite common to find a mother and father, and grown sons and daughters and little children, and only two beds for the family, while the rest will be upon the floor or wherever they can sleep."

NEW WORLD AND OLD WORLD SLUMS.

"In contrasting the denizens of the Old World slums with those of the New, I should say that the brain capacity, wit and spirit of the people is far in the ascendancy here, while the crime and desperation for evil may be additionally strong. Again, it should be remembered that in some cities the slums are exceedingly cosmopolitan. This is particularly so in New York City and the city of Chicago. To meet this difficulty we have in our Slum Brigade representatives of all the different nationalities, French, German, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, Irish, Italian and American, which enables our workers to reach many who could not possibly be reached and dealt with in other than their own language."

HOW THE SALVATIONISTS WORK.

The devoted soldiers of the Salvation Army do not confine their visits to the tenement houses with their fearful scenes of squalor, drunkenness and fighting; they set aside certain evenings of the week to go in the midst of the obscenity and profanity of the lowest class of saloons and dives.

The slum workers were at first regarded with suspicion, as was very natural, but their patience and earnestness have given an "open sesame" which rarely fails to allow them an opportunity to make the most of their mission.

"Perhaps the duty which absorbs the greatest part of their time is that which we call visitation proper—viz., the systematic house-to-house and room-to-room visitation of all the worst homes in their neighborhood. During the last six months fifteen thousand seven hundred and eighty-two families were thus visited. A visit does not mean a mere pastoral call, but often means the spending of several hours in practical work. Sometimes it includes a whole night of patient nursing. It brings with it very often hard and difficult work in the way of scrubbing, cleaning, disinfecting. No one has the slightest idea who has not visited the slums of the terrible extent to which they are infested with vermin. For women brought up in very different circumstances and accustomed to absolute cleanliness, the self-sacrifice which this alone entails can be really understood."

IN THE SALOONS.

"The visits paid in saloons and dives are naturally of a different character. There it has to be personal, dealing face to face with the people upon the danger of their wild lives, and the sorrow and misery that is coming to them. Sometimes it has to be very straight and earnest talk to some drunken man. At others gentle, affectionate pleading with some poor outcast girl, down whose painted cheeks the tears of bitter remorse fall, as the word 'hope' is brought home to an almost hopeless heart. In many of the places thus visited, no other Christian workers would be admitted, and were they admitted they would indeed feel strange. Our women work entirely without escort, and this very fact appeals to the spark of gallantry in the hearts of those rough, hardened men, and if any one dared to lay a finger upon the 'Slum Sisters,' or say an insulting word to them, champions would arise on every hand to defend them, and fight their battles for them. Twenty-one thousand eight hundred and eleven visits have been made in saloons and dives during six months, and these visits are often lengthened into prayer meetings, which include singing and speaking, to a more interesting congregation, and certainly a more needy one, than can be found within the walls of many a church. The practical good, the changed lives, the wonderful cases of conversion resulting from this work a thousand fold repays them for the facing of such revolting scenes of debauchery and drunkenness as must be witnessed."

THE "NAPOLEON" IN M'CLURE'S MAGAZINE.

THERE began in the November number of *McClure's Magazine* Miss Ida M. Tarbell's life of Napoleon Bonaparte, the several chapters of which have been illustrated by reproductions of the magnificent collection of Napoleon pictures in the collection of the Hon. Gardiner G. Hubbard. Some may have been inclined to doubt the judgment of the indefatigable Mr. Samuel McClure when he selected a young girl, a journalist of modest though earnest experience, as the author of this biography, on which he counted so largely at the most crucial point in the life of his magazine. But Miss Tarbell's chapters have been a surprise even to those who were well aware of her conscientious studies on the European Continent, her trained industry and facility with her pen. As a matter of fact, this history of the transcendent Corsican is at once readable, dignified and satisfactorily accurate. Miss Tarbell's style shows a lucid simplicity, which is generally an achievement of older heads than she, and which is admirably adapted to the historical narrative. From the point of view of a scientific biography, it is sufficient to say that her work bears evidences of being careful and discriminating; as is natural and right in compiling a popular life of Napoleon, she is not harassed by the necessity of bringing forward for discussion particular events which invite an original exhaustive research and learned citations of authorities *pro* and *con* their historical values. She quotes appositely and freely from the writings of such contemporaneous authorities as Madame de Remusat, Madame Junot and the Chancellor Pasquier.

Miss Tarbell keeps close to the man Napoleon, as the centre of the vast system of Empire and the still vaster chaos of struggle which was about him. Her accounts of his personal characteristics are,—as is ever the case with this genius, who is so fascinating a psychological study to both his admirers and detractors,—the most immediately interesting parts of the life.

In the January magazine she brings Bonaparte to the period of the First Consulship, and tells of the infinite attention to detail which supplemented his audacious innovations in the reconstruction of French government.

"An important part of his financial policy was the rigid economy which was insisted on in all departments. If a thing was bought, it must be worth what was paid for it. If a man held a position, he must do its duties. Neither purchases nor positions could be made unless reasonable and useful. This was in direct opposition to the old *régime*, of which waste, idleness and parasites were the chief characteristics. The saving in expenditure was almost incredible. A trip to Fontainebleau, which cost Louis XVI \$400,000, Napoleon would make, in no less state, for \$30,000.

"Those who look at Napoleon's achievements, and are either dazzled or horrified by them, generally consider his power superhuman. They call it divine or diabolic, according to the feeling he inspires in them ;

but, in reality, the qualities he showed in his career as a statesman and law-giver are very human ones. His stout grasp on subjects ; his genius for hard work ; his power of seeing everything that should be done, and doing it himself ; his unparalleled audacity explain his civil achievements.

"The comprehension he had of questions of government was really the result of serious thinking. He had reflected from his first days at Brienne ; and the active interest he had taken in the Revolution of 1789 had made him familiar with many social and political questions. His career in Italy, which was almost as much a diplomatic as a military career, had furnished him an experience upon which he had founded many notions. In his dreams of becoming an Oriental law giver he had planned a system of government of which he was to be the centre. Thus, before the 18th Brumaire made him the dictator of France, he had his ideas of centralized government all formed, just as, before he crossed the Great Saint Bernard, he had fought, over and over, the battle of Marengo with black and red headed pins stuck into a great map of Italy spread out on his study floor.

"His habit of attending to everything himself explains much of his success. No detail was too small for him, no task too menial. If a thing needed attention, no matter whose business it was, he looked after it. Reading letters once before Madame Junot, she said to him that such work must be tiresome, and advised him to give it to a secretary.

"'Later, perhaps,' he said. 'Now it is impossible ; I must answer for all. It is not at the beginning of a return to order that I can afford to ignore a need, a demand.'

"He carried out this policy literally. When he went on a journey, he looked personally after every road, bridge, public building, he passed, and his letters teemed with orders about repairs here, restorations there. He looked after individuals in the same way ; ordered a pension to this one, a position to that one, even dictating how the gift should be made known so as to offend the least possible the pride of the recipient.

"When it comes to foreign policy, he tells his diplomats how they shall look, whether it shall be grave or gay, whether they shall discuss the opera or the political situation.

"The cost of the soldiers' shoes, the kind of box Josephine takes at the opera, the style of architecture for the Madeleine, the amount of stock left on hand in the silk factories, the wording of the laws, all is his business.

"He thinks of the flowers to be scattered daily on the tomb of General Régnier, suggests the idea of a battle hymn to Rouget de l'Isle, tells the artists what expressions to give him in their portraits, what accessories to use in their battle pieces, orders everything, verifies everything. 'Beside him,' said those who looked on in amazement, 'the most punctilious clerk would have been a bungler.'

The hundreds of illustrations which accompany Miss Tarbell's text are well worth in variety, quaint-

ness and rarity the reproduction here, which will allow them to be enjoyed by so many thousands of people who could never have seen the originals in Mr. Hubbard's famous collection.

SOME NAPOLEONIC IDEAS.

An Interview at Elba.

"MACMILLAN" reprints a pamphlet published in 1828 by Lord Ebrington, who interviewed Napoleon at Elba. The interviews are reported half in English, half in French. There were two conversations, which took place in December, 1814.

We present as follows some of the more noteworthy views and opinions expressed by the great captive: Napoleon condemned the terms of peace. Belgium he thought should never have been taken from France unless the allies were prepared to dismember the country altogether. "The loss of Belgium mortified the French character, and," said Napoleon, "I know the French character well. It is not proud like the English. Vanity for France is the principle of everything, and her vanity renders her capable of attempting everything." Speaking of his own reign, he said what France wanted was an aristocracy, but aristocracies are the growth of time. He had made princes and dukes, and given them great possessions, but he could not make them true nobles.

ENGLISH SOLIDITY.

He made a rather curious remark about the English legislature. He said he thought the House of Peers was the great bulwark of the English constitution, and when Lord Ebrington said he thought this was laying rather too much stress upon the usefulness of the peerage, Napoleon replied that in mentioning the peerage he meant to include the whole of Parliament, for the aristocracy of the country were the heads of the commercial, as well as of the landed interest, whether their representation was by descent or by election. It is also curious to note that Napoleon gave it as his opinion that the scandal of the Prince Regent and Mrs. Clarke would have shaken, if it had not overturned, the throne in France, whereas in England the affair had produced no disturbance, "for John Bull is steady and solid, and attached to ancient institutions."

THE BURNING OF MOSCOW.

Napoleon discussed freely his imperial and royal contemporaries. He admitted frankly his amazement at the ending of the Russian campaign. He said that when he reached Moscow he considered that the business was ended. He had been received with open arms by the people on his march, and the town was fully supplied with everything, and he could have maintained his army there comfortably through the winter. Suddenly, in twenty-four hours, the city was fired in fifteen places, and the country laid waste for twelve miles round about. "It was an event," he said, "for which I could not have calculated, for it is without a precedent, I believe, in the history of the world." He criticised his generals freely, and spoke

of Talleyrand as the greatest of rascals, who had often urged him to have the Bourbons assassinated.

NAPOLEON'S MOHAMMEDANISM.

He defended the execution of the Duc d'Enghien, and recalled with apparent pleasure his own admission and that of his army to Islam when he was in Egypt. He received from the men of law, after many meetings and grave discourse at Cairo, permission to drink wine on condition of doing a good action after every draught. Questioned as to the alleged poisoning of his sick at Joppa, he said the story was not true. Three or four of the men had taken the plague, and it was necessary to leave them behind. He suggested that it was better to give them a dose of opium than to leave them to the Turks. The doctor refused, and the men were left to their fate. "Perhaps he was right," said Napoleon, "but I asked for them what I should under similar circumstances wish my best friends to do for me." He admitted and defended his massacre of 2,000 Turks at the same place.

ENGLISH POLICY AND ENGLISH STATESMEN.

He discussed English affairs and English statesmen with keen interest and considerable knowledge. He praised English consistency, and contrasted it with the readiness with which Frenchmen embrace, first one party and then another, as it suited their convenience. He expressed amazement at the impolicy of the English government in relation to the Catholics. Lord Sidmouth he believed was a bigot; but in spite of him he believed that Parliament would not be long in passing Catholic emancipation. Nearly fifteen years passed before Napoleon's anticipations were fulfilled. He compared Fox to Demosthenes, and Pitt to Cicero, and praised Lord Cornwallis very highly. He wished, he said, that he had some of that beautiful race, the English nobility, in France. Discussing the economic conditions of the two countries, he said he should think ill of the prosperity of England when the interests of the land came to be sacrificed to those of commerce.

CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT.

Napoleon declared a Church establishment to be essential to every state to prevent disorders that might arise from the general indulgence in wild speculative opinions. Most of the people needed some fixed point of faith where they could rest their thoughts. The French, he said, loved to have their curé and their mass, provided always they had not to pay for him. In all the innumerable petitions he had received for parish priests from French villages, he had never found them ready to accept a priest if they had to pay for him. He therefore, whenever he thought it reasonable, gave them their priest free, for he liked to encourage devotion among his people, but not, he said, in the army. He would not suffer priests there, for he did not love a devout soldier. He expressed surprise that Henry VIII had not confiscated the tithes when he reformed the Church.

A PLEA FOR BIGAMY.

The conversation often took a wide field, as for instance when discussing the settlement of San

Domingo, he declared that the best way of civilizing the colonies was to allow every man to have two wives, provided they were of different color. He strongly recommended England to make peace with America. He said, "You had better make peace; you will gain more by trading with them than by burning their towns." He spoke with more enthusiasm concerning the cavalry charges of the King of Naples than on any other subject. The article is full of interesting information.

ANECDOTES OF LINCOLN.

IN the January *Century* there is a paper with many readable Lincoln reminiscences, by Noah Brooks, which he calls "Glimpses of Lincoln in War Time." The writer tells of Lincoln's extraordinary fondness for the theatre, and explains that, instead of showing a frivolous side of the President's nature, it was rather a means of rest from his intensely arduous and constant labors, and probably the only rest that could be obtained from the almost eternal clamor of office seekers. Lincoln was wont to sally forth very frequently on foot to pay quiet and unannounced visits to the play, though, of course, his extraordinary physique would not allow him to indulge in these pleasures incognito.

Perhaps the most remarkable of the anecdotes related here are those which concerned the President's really phenomenal memory. Mr. Brooks says: "A notable meeting was held in the hall of the House of Representative in January, 1865, when the United States Christian Commission held its anniversary exercises. Secretary Seward presided and made a delightful address. As an example of Mr. Lincoln's wonderful power of memory, I noticed that a few days after that meeting in the capitol he recalled an entire sentence of Mr. Seward's speech, and, so far as I could remember, without missing a word. This faculty was apparently exercised without the slightest effort on his part. He 'couldn't help remembering,' he was accustomed to say. One would suppose that in the midst of the worries and cares of office his mind would become less retentive of matters not immediately related to the duties of the hour. But this was not the fact. Although the memories of long past events, and words long since read or heard, appeared to be impossible of obliteration, more recently acquired impressions remained just as fixed as the older ones. One of my cousins, John Holmes Goodenow, of Alfred, Maine, was appointed minister to Turkey early in the Lincoln administration, and was taken to the White House, before his departure for his post, to be presented to the President. When Lincoln learned that his visitor was a grandson of John Holmes, one of the first senators from Maine, and a man of note in his day and generation, he immediately began the recitation of a poetical quotation which must have been more than a hundred lines in length. Mr. Holmes, never having met the President, was naturally astonished at this outburst; and as the President went on and on with this long recitation, the suspicion crossed his

mind that Lincoln had suddenly taken leave of his wits. But when the lines had been finished the President said: 'There! that poem was quoted by your grandfather Holmes in a speech which he made in the United States Senate in —' and he named the date and specified the occasion. As John Holmes's term in the Senate ended in 1833, and Lincoln probably was impressed by reading a copy of the speech rather than by hearing it, this feat of memory appears most remarkable. If he had been by any casualty deprived of his sight, his own memory could have supplied him with an ample library."

One of the most fantastic situations in which Mr. Lincoln ever found himself was when a dashing society woman of Washington, on the occasion of the President's visit to the Army of the Potomac, suddenly flew at him and imprinted a bouncing kiss on his picturesque but not very kissable face. The President took the embarrassment of it in good part, and did not envy the lady the box of gloves which she won by her audacity.

THE TRIUMPH OF JAPAN.

THAT observant traveler and scholarly Orientalist, Sir Edwin Arnold, contributes to the January *Chautauquan* an interesting study of the causes which have determined Japan's victory in her present contest with China. Sir Edwin pays a glowing tribute to the patriotism of the Japanese.

"In a word, the picture passing before our eyes of unbroken success on one side and helpless feebleness and failure on the other—which was numerically the stronger—is a lesson for the West as well as the beginning of a new era in the East. It teaches, trumpet-tongued, how nations depend upon the inner national life, as the individual does upon his personal vitality. The system under which China has stagnated was secretly fatal to patriotism, loyalty, faith, manhood, public spirit and private self-respect. In Japan, on the contrary, those virtues, rooted anciently in her soil, have never ceased to blossom and produce the fruit that comes from a real, serious and sensible national unity. In the Chinese journals we read miserable accounts of corruption, defalcation, duties shirked and discipline replaced by terrible cruelty. Take up any Japanese newspaper of the present time and you will find reports of private subscriptions and donations sent in shiploads to the army and navy; the Japanese men eager to share in the maintenance of their flag; the Japanese women volunteering for service in the field hospitals or toiling at home to prepare comforts for their brave countrymen. One town in Ehime prefecture unanimously adjured the use of tea that it might raise funds to send gifts to the regiments in Corea. Another in Fukushima resolved to set aside the drinking of *saki* till the triumph of Japan was complete, the money saved being forwarded to the army. The villagers of Shizuoka went *en masse* to the top of Fuji San to pray for the success of the armies of Japan. In fact the whole land from the emperor to the lowest *ninsoku*, or 'leg-man,' has been consolidated by one great heart-

beat of national effort, and the consequence is that the vast, unwieldy, inarticulate mass of Chinese strength has gone down before the flag of Japan like rice before the harvest knife."

"SHAKESPEARE'S AMERICANISMS."

UNDER this facetious title, Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge has a not too chauvenistic paper in the *January Harper's*. At the same time he clears away the ground at once by boldly arguing that there is no such thing nowadays as the "Queen's English!"

THE QUEEN HAS LOST HER GRASP ON "ENGLISH."

"This it is which makes it out of the question to have any fixed standard of English in the narrow sense not uncommon in other languages. It is quite possible to have Tuscan Italian or Castilian Spanish or Parisian French as the standard of correctness, but no one ever heard of 'London English' used in that sense. The reason is simple. These nations have ceased to spread and colonize. They are practically stationary. But English is the language of a conquering, colonizing race, which in the last three centuries has subdued and possessed ancient civilizations and virgin continents alike, and whose speech is now heard in the remotest corners of the earth."

Mr. Lodge takes the point of view that the English language is a marvelously strong and rich one, which must constantly grow, especially under the conditions which have brought it into all parts of the world. New words must be invented, which may be both valuable and necessary, or the old words must be changed with altered conditions.

"It is this last fact which makes it so futile to try to read out of the language and its literature words and phrases merely because they are not used in the island whence people and speech started on their career of conquest. It does not in the least follow, because a word is not used to-day in England, that it is either new or bad. It may be both, as is the case with many words which have never traveled outside the mother country, and with many others which have never been heard in the parent land. On the other hand, it may equally well be neither. The mere fact that a word exists in one place and not in another, of itself proves nothing."

In Mr. Bartlett's dictionary of Americanisms, the use of the word "well" as an interjection is called one of the most marked peculiarities of American speech. We can share Mr. Lodge's delight in the thought that in "Hamlet," Bernardo answers Francisco, "Well, good night." And this interjectional use of the word is so common in Shakespeare that the concordance omits it on account of its constant repetition.

The English, as we all know, prefer most decidedly the word "ill" to the word "sick," which has a more specific meaning with them, and yet Shakespeare makes Helena say, "Sickness is catching." And in "Cymbeline" there is the phrase, "One that is sick of the gout."

Such cases as these, and more that Mr. Lodge cites, are irrefutable. They will perhaps justify his further claim for the phrase "In the soup," which the most ardent Jingo would at first sight admit the American origin of. "It is singularly like," says Mr. Lodge, "the language of Pompey in 'Measure for Measure,' when he says, 'Troth, sir, she hath eaten up all her beef, and she is herself in the tub.'"

It will be almost as surprising to hear that "flap-jack" as a phrase for griddle cake is undeniably Shakespearian, occurring at least once in "Pericles." Mr. Lodge concludes:

"These few examples from Shakespeare are quite sufficient to show that because a word is used by one branch of the English-speaking people and not by another, it does not therefore follow that the word in question is not both good and ancient. They prove also that words which some persons frown upon and condemn, merely because their own parish does not use them, may have served well the greatest men who ever wrote or spoke the language, and that they have a place and a title which the criticisms upon them can never hope to claim."

CESSATION FROM TARIFF DISCUSSION.

IN concluding a review of our recent tariff legislation in the *Political Science Quarterly*, Prof. F. W. Taussig, of Harvard, files a protest against continued agitation of the subject.

"Apart from the right or wrong, the expediency or in expediency of protective duties, it is certainly to be wished that this particular question should occupy a less prominent place in the minds and in the votes of the American people than it has occupied heretofore. The extent to which the prosperity of the community depends on high import duties has been ludicrously exaggerated by their friends; and the benefits which will accrue from lower duties have been almost as much exaggerated on the other side. A satisfactory solution of the currency difficulties is of more real importance than the modification of the tariff system one way or the other. Even more important is the solution of those great social questions which move more and more into prominence, and which must inevitably command more attention than they have received from legislation and from political parties in the past. The problem of public ownership or public supervision of the means of transportation; the mode in which the great monopoly industries shall be dealt with; the question as to labor, the hours of work, the legal rights and actual doings of labor organizations; the redistribution of taxation by inheritance taxes, by income taxes, by taxes on the unearned increment,—all demand more thoughtful attention than they have received. It may be that the Populist movement, with all its absurdities and extravagances, marks the beginning of a juster attention to such pressing problems. At all events, it is certain that these must eventually push aside issues of comparatively minor importance like the tariff."

THE BALTIMORE PLAN OF CURRENCY REFORM.

SEVERAL articles appear in the magazines this month in support of the proposed currency reform known as the "Baltimore plan," the main features of which have recently received the endorsement of President Cleveland, Secretary Carlisle, and the present Comptroller, Mr. Eckels. This plan received its name from having been proposed at the last annual convention of the American Association of Bankers on October 11, 1894, by the Clearing House Association of Baltimore, as a body representing the banking interests of that city.

The Plan in Outline.

The "Baltimore plan" is briefly outlined as follows by the editor of the *Engineering Magazine* in an introductory paragraph to two addresses delivered before the recent bankers' convention, which he publishes: "It provides that bond security for national bank notes shall be abolished; that the banks shall be permitted to issue circulating notes up to 50 per cent. of their paid-up capital (and under emergency conditions an additional 25 per cent. may be named); that the notes of failed banks are to be paid out of a 'Guarantee Fund,' created by an annual tax on all national bank notes sufficient to cover such failures; that the government shall have a prior lien upon the assets of each failed bank and upon the liabilities of shareholders, for the purpose of restoring the amount withdrawn from the 'Guarantee Fund' for the redemption of its circulation; and otherwise that the redemption of all national bank notes and the close scrutiny of all national banking affairs shall be carried on by the government as at present." It will be seen that practically the only change proposed is the substitution of a guarantee fund for government bonds as security. From this fund, which, as is specified in the plan, shall be equal to 5 per cent. of the outstanding circulation, the government is to redeem notes of failed banks.

ELASTICITY A REQUISITE.

Mr. Charles C. Homer who presented to the bankers' convention the plan on behalf of the banks of Baltimore, said in the course of his address, which is published in the *Engineering Magazine*: "We claim no novelty or originality for the plan which our Clearing House Association has delegated me to present to you, and which it hopes may meet with the approval and advocacy of yourselves and of our entire country. Having lived and prospered for thirty years under the influence and blessing of the national banking system, which supplies every requirement except that of elasticity, we have aimed to outline an amendment which would not dwarf its good features, but which would be so broad and so liberal as to invite all State banks to come within its folds.

"Our currency must be supplied by the banks, — not by the government. The banks are the arteries of commerce, feeling instantly the changes of commercial activity. It requires no demonstration or argument to prove that a flexible currency, responsive

to the demands of commerce, can never be obtained so long as the institution issuing the same is required in advance to invest as much money or more in securities. To be elastic, it *must be based upon credit*; and the institution issuing the same must have for its sponsor the necessary government regulation, supervision and examinations."

The Safety Fund Feature.

Ex-Comptroller A. B. Hepburn, who discusses the "Baltimore plan," in the *Forum*, draws from our own experience since the creation of the national banking system, evidence in support of the soundness of the safety fund principle embodied in the proposed plan. From statistics furnished him by the present Comptroller, he is able to show that an annual tax of two-fifths of 1 per cent. would have been sufficient to meet the cost of our national bank system during the last thirty-one years, and also the redemption of the notes of failed national banks during this period, and is convinced that a 5 per cent. guarantee fund maintained by the banks is ample to protect the government, under the "Baltimore plan," against loss in guaranteeing the redemption of notes.

Mr. Hepburn goes on to say: "The State Bank of Ohio, chartered in 1845, having as many as thirty-six branches, illustrated the safety fund principle. Each branch was liable for the circulation of all, and was required to deposit with the Central Board of Control a 10 per cent. guarantee fund in money or bonds of the State of Ohio or the United States. This bank was very successful and its note-holders suffered no loss.

"The safety-fund principle was proved sound also in the State of New York. A free banking act was passed in 1829. A safety fund of 3 per cent. was provided for the protection of note holders. By a mistake in legislation this fund was made to apply to all liabilities of failed banks, and hence, when the crash came, was utterly inadequate. For twelve years there was no failure. Millard Fillmore, Comptroller of the State, shows in his report that, had this safety fund been limited to the protection of note holders, it would have been ample with several hundred thousand dollars to spare.

"Just such a law as the one proposed by the Baltimore bankers is now in successful operation in the Dominion of Canada, except that the Canadian law allows circulation to the par of unimpaired capital, and the government assumes no responsibility for the redemption of failed banks' notes beyond the application of the 5 per cent. fund. The law has proved eminently successful and satisfactory in Canada. In the light of these facts no one can dispute the safety of the plan.

THE PRESENT SYSTEM.

"The deposits in national banks are to their capital and surplus as \$2,255,000,000 to \$1,002,000,000. The deposits are more than double the capital and surplus combined, which means that more than two-thirds of the banking business is done upon deposits, and less

than one-third upon the money of the stockholder. The national banks, with over 800,000 stockholders, far from being monopolies, are great co-operative institutions, both as to ownership of stock and deposits. The borrowing season of one industry is offset by the surplus season of another. The extra demand from one section, while marketing its particular staple, is supplied from the surplus money of another section whose crop has been moved or whose special money wants have been supplied. This keeps money moving to and from our distributing money centres. With our present inflexible currency system, there is no alternative. Under the proposed law the banks of locality could increase their note issue whenever the demand for money is active and when the demand ceases such currency would naturally flow back to the banks' vaults, awaiting a renewed demand. This would in a measure save the expense of transporting money to and from money centres and would tend to prevent the congestion of money in our large cities with abnormally low rates and a tendency to speculation; and, on the other hand, it would tend to reduce the high rates for money in rural localities. An elastic currency is indispensable in time of panic. The only elasticity of our present currency system consists in the auxiliary credits.

"Ninety-two per cent. of all the business transacted through banks in the United States is consummated by means of checks, drafts and other forms of credit. Hence, when credit is withheld, a money stringency is easily created. Reliable data show that certified checks, cashiers' checks, certificates of deposit from banks, due bills from individuals and corporations, all in round amounts, intended to pass from hand to hand as money and added to clearing house certificates used in settling bank balances, were utilized to the extent of more than \$100,000,000 during the recent currency famine. This illustrates the defect in our currency law, for which the Baltimore bankers have suggested the remedy. Under their proposed law, the banks would have met the situation with an increased issue of notes.

"Another objection is that note-holders will have a prior lien upon the assets of a failed bank. So they have now by the National Bank act. Nearly all our State laws contain the same provision. The prior claim of note-holders has long been recognized in Great Britain. It is a well-settled principle of currency legislation, and was well settled long prior to the passage of the National Bank act. It gives note-holders an advantage over depositors, says the critic. He is entitled to it. Currency is the ingredient that assimilates all business transactions, reduces all barter to a common unit, and permits set-off and payment of balances. The claim of a depositor is wholly a private contract, and rests upon an entirely different basis. No man deposits money in a bank because the government has given it a charter, but because of the standing of the bank.

"As to the objection that banks would be organized in remote places solely for the purpose of issuing circulation,—remember that all circulation is issued

by the Comptroller, who would enforce wholesome restrictions. All provisions of the National Bank act as to payment of capital in cash, verified reports, and expert examinations, would still apply. The Comptroller has power to withhold a charter if the character of the incorporators, the locality, or any good reason convinces him that good banking is not the purpose of the organization.

"It is a recognized duty of the government to supply its citizens with money which possesses debt-paying power, which when tendered by a debtor to a creditor must be accepted as extinguishing the debt. The constitution reserves to Congress the sole power to coin money and to regulate the value thereof, and with the coining of gold and silver, I think, the government's money function should end. Our own experience and the experience of other nations prove the wisdom of leaving the issue of auxiliary currency, paper money which does not possess legal-tender quality, under proper regulations, to the banks. Our government's credit would not then be measured by its gold reserve. The national bank note exemplifies the true principle of paper money, and, relieved from the unreasonable restrictions and given the elasticity embodied in the safety-fund principle, I believe it will prove a boon to our commercial interests, and relieve us from vexatious and injurious currency agitation."

Mr. Bradford Rhodes' Endorsement.

Mr. Bradford Rhodes, editor of the *Journal of Banking*, gives the "Baltimore plan" his unqualified endorsement. In the current number of his *Journal* he says: "The plan is most conservative, and exhibits careful regard for some of the prejudices which its practical introduction will be sure to encounter. It is of great importance to have the American Bankers' Association recognize and recommend a course of financial reformation founded on sound principles, and the principles on which this is founded have all of them been submitted to the test of successful experience. In fact it embodies and combines the results obtained at two different periods of the history of banking in the United States with the results of banking methods tried with success in Canada and in Germany.

"The two periods of banking in the United States referred to are, first, the period of the New York safety fund banking from 1829 to 1860, and the period of national banking from 1863 to the present time.

"The Canadian banking system, though in some respects under conditions that cannot prevail in the United States, indicates the possibility of the safety of a bank note circulation based on bank credit without special security, and the experience of the system of banking in the German empire has proved the utility of a heavily taxed emergency circulation. For years the *Journal* has called the attention of the public to the value of the features combined in the 'Baltimore plan,' and has carefully elucidated the principles underlying each one of them, and has moreover

pointed out the times and circumstances under which each one of them has been successfully tried. The 'Baltimore plan' is in itself, therefore, all that can be desired. It contemplates the retention of all that is advantageous in the national banking laws, and endeavors to so improve them in respect to the note-issuing function that the objections to the non-elasticity of the present national bank note currency will be removed. It also makes provision for the participation of State banks in the work of furnishing a currency, either by the inducements offered to these institutions to become national banks or by permitting them to issue currency as State banks if willing to submit to the supervision of the office of the Comptroller of the Currency."

While thus approving of the plan, Mr. Rhodes finds two difficulties in the way of its being successfully put into operation. "First, the difficulty of obtaining the favorable action of Congress. To overcome this difficulty the American Bankers' Association has appointed a distinguished committee to present the plan for the consideration of Congress and to press its adoption. If this committee shall wait upon the Banking and Currency Committee of the House and the Finance Committee of the Senate, and merely present the plan, we fear but little will be accomplished. The financial cranks, the fiat money and silver dollar advocates, much exceed the sound bank money men in the virtue of practical effort and perseverance therein. The bankers' association should establish an office in Washington properly equipped for bringing all legitimate influences to bear on Congressmen throughout the entire session. The distinguished committee cannot spend all its time in that city. Some one should be in charge of this office who can carefully watch the course of legislation and point out to the committee the times and seasons to bring their arguments to the attention of Congress. The plan itself should be open to much change and modification of details, which might under proper management gain votes for it, while the important principles might all be retained.

"The second difficulty is that even if Congress should be induced to adopt the 'Baltimore plan,' it will not have a fair field in which it can be submitted to a practical test so long as there remains outstanding the present enormous volume of inelastic government notes, legal tender and Treasury notes and silver certificates. To put so good a plan in operation in so poor a field would be a triumph for all the enemies of a bank note currency. The currency under the 'Baltimore plan' would we fear show but little if any more elasticity than the present national bank note currency, when brought in contact with the present excessive government issues. Some preliminary steps are necessary, therefore, before the 'Baltimore plan' should be introduced, even if Congress were willing to take up its consideration. The distinguished bankers who evolved the 'Baltimore plan' will after further consideration see the necessity of going into further details such as are here briefly outlined."

The Views of Comptroller Eckels.

Comptroller James H. Eckels, in the *North American Review*, concludes an article on our experiments in financial legislation as follows: "It would seem that some plan ought to be devised whereby both the Treasury Department and the business interests of the country will not be constantly in jeopardy through such laws as the Sherman Silver act and kindred legislation. The perplexities under existing conditions could not be more succinctly or more admirably stated than in the language of the Secretary of the Treasury, who in the report referred to says:

'While the laws have imposed upon the Treasury Department all the duties and responsibilities of a bank of issue and to a certain extent the functions of a bank of deposit, they have not conferred upon the Secretary any part of the discretionary powers usually possessed by the executive head of institutions engaged in conducting this character of financial business. He is bound by mandatory or prohibitory provisions in the statutes to do or not to do certain things, without regard to the circumstances which may exist at the time he is required to act, and thus he is allowed no opportunity to take advantage of changes in the situation favorable to the interest of the government or to protect its interest from injury when threatened by adverse events or influences. He can neither negotiate temporary loans to meet casual deficiencies nor retire and cancel notes of the government without substituting other currency for them, when the revenues are redundant or the circulation excessive, nor can he resort, except to a very limited extent, to any of the expedients which in his judgment may be absolutely necessary to prevent injurious disturbances in the financial situation.'

"It seems incredible that such an indictment could be presented and justified by the absolute facts against that which we term the currency system of this country. In the light of it the wonder is not that we have suffered so much financial disaster during the years of its construction, but that we have suffered so little. It is not at all surprising that each morning the first inquiry that addresses itself to the business man of the country, anxious to satisfy himself as to business conditions, is: Have a thousand dollars of gold come into the Treasury, or have a thousand dollars of gold gone out of the Treasury? No one can overestimate the detrimental influence upon the country's prosperity which such uncertainty breeds. It is an uncertainty which calls a halt upon every new undertaking and blocks every avenue of trade in which a busy people are engaged. It will continue to work injury to the people's interest until present conditions are completely changed and the source of the evil completely done away with. It may be delayed and its immediate effects for harm lessened by issuing bonds and the enactment of temporary measures of relief; but until the whole currency and banking system of the country is formulated into one harmonious plan in which each part shall be absolutely sound in principle, and the embodiment of monetary science, there can be no hope of undisturbed and substantial prosperity to all classes of the American people."

Some Objections.

Mr. George Gunton, in his *Social Economist*, brings forth a number of objections to the "Baltimore plan."

In advising that the greenback notes be retired, without showing how this is to be done, the plan may be assumed to mean that they shall be paid off by the government issuing coin in their stead. But how is this to be accomplished, inquires Mr. Gunton, when the government has no coin in the Treasury with which to pay off the \$287,000,000 in greenbacks now in circulation? And, furthermore, he declares that to retire the greenbacks by paying them off and burning them, as was attempted by Secretary McCulloch in 1867, would bring about a sharp contraction of the currency and, as a result, a monetary crisis.

WHAT THE BANKS SHOULD DO.

As a means of avoiding contraction from the retirement of the greenbacks, Mr. Gunton suggests that "the banks of the country *en masse*, should in their associated strength assume the task of redeeming the greenbacks, and issuing their own notes in place of them—a plan which the banks could well afford, since the notes they would issue would be their own costless notes, and the coin with which they would purchase the greenbacks for retirement is now in their vaults and would return to them on deposit as soon as the purchase had been made."

In further criticism of the proposed plan Mr. Gunton says: "The 'Baltimore plan' does not provide of what the 'paid-up capital' shall consist, nor in what securities it shall be invested, nor who shall pass upon its value. The 'corporation-forming' community know pretty well what 'paid-up capital' means. It means whatever trash the promoters of a corporation may choose to pay the cash for, which they have borrowed for an hour from the nearest source to pay with, and which they promptly return to its owners as soon as the payment has been made. It may mean mortgages on Seminole swamp lands assessed at \$1,000 a front foot, or titles to mountain or desert wastes, or corporate shares in worthless enterprises. Of course the originators of the Baltimore plan will say, 'It is not our business to present a scheme which will be proof against perjury.' But perjury is just the weapon that a good banking scheme should be proof against."

INSUFFICIENT PROTECTION.

"A bank whose notes are daily subjected to the test of coin redemption, is protected as to its notes by a system in which perjury can have no share. So is a bank which deposits government bonds to a value exceeding by 10 per cent. the notes it issues. But a bank which enjoys an interim, while stepping out of one of these systems into the other, in which it is amenable to neither test in an effective manner, is in the air."

"Nor can any tax of 1 or 2 per cent. upon the total volume of a circulation which is permitted to be issued without the effective test of either bond security or coin redemption, amount to a guarantee fund for the redemption of the whole. As well expect a tax of 1 per cent. on the value of goods stolen to constitute a guarantee fund for the reimbursement of owners. Such a guarantee fund would apply in Canada, or among the provincial banks of England, where coin redemption indisposes to inflation. It would suffice under the bond security system. But where neither is in vogue it would have no application. The 'Baltimore plan' has the merit of stating correctly a need of our currency system. It needs elasticity. It lacks the merit of prescribing adequately for that need. Elasticity cannot be separated from coin redemption. To the achievement of coin redemption its prescription does not even profess to relate."

THE ISSUE OF TREASURY BONDS.

COMMENTING in his *Social Economist* upon the proposal, since carried into effect, to sell fifty more millions of government bonds, Mr. George Gunton points out that this means of replenishing the Treasury is uncovering a weakness in our financial condition greater than had been suspected: "The government appears to be discovering for the first time the evils, indeed the imminent national bankruptcy, which threaten it so long as the United States Treasury is the sole debtor, in a nation of sixty-two millions of people, that can be asked for gold on its demand obligations. All the banks can make the government their 'buffer' under the Legal Tender act by paying in greenbacks. All depositors can, under the Legal Tender act, call upon their banks for the greenbacks. Holding either greenbacks or 'Sherman notes' they can present them at the Treasury and demand gold for them. This same gold they can tender to the Treasury in payment of their subscriptions to the fifty-million loan put forth ostensibly to replenish the Treasury with gold. In short, the purchasers of the bonds can draw out at the Treasury 'spigot' the whole fifty millions of gold which they pour in at the Treasury 'bung,' get 2½ per cent. per annum for loaning to the government exactly the \$61,500,000 in gold now in the Treasury and not increase the stock of gold in the Treasury by a dollar."

"Never in all the history of national finance, not even in any of the old sinking-fund plans of paying off the principal of a large debt out of the savings to be made from interest derived from investing small portions of that same debt, nor in any of the famous financial hocus pocuses and bubbles of the South Sea and Mississippi era, was there ever devised a scheme so thin as that of keeping gold in the Federal Treasury by means of a sale of bonds when every purchaser of the bonds is entitled by law to draw gold from the Treasury itself to purchase the bonds with."

CONSULAR REFORM.

A DEFINITE plan for the reorganization of our consular service is outlined in the *North American Review* for December by Mr. Henry White, ex-Secretary of the U. S. Embassy at London. The following paragraphs embody Mr. White's principal suggestions :

"I would suggest that our service should consist of consuls-general, consuls (of two or three classes), and vice-consuls, the number of officials in each grade to be determined by Congress, and the unmeaning designation of vice or deputy consul-general abolished : consular agents and consuls permitted to engage in business to be only retained (not as a portion of the regular service) where absolutely necessary, and with a view to their abolition at as early a date as may be practicable.

EXAMINATIONS.

"Those seeking admission to the service after a certain date (to be fixed by Congress) should be compelled to pass an examination in, 1, the English language ; 2, arithmetic ; 3, commercial law, and, 4, one or two foreign languages, either French, German, or Spanish (with a view to our interests in South America) to be compulsory, and the examination therein rigid. Successful candidates should be appointed vice-consuls.

"Each original appointment as vice-consul and each subsequent promotion must be made by the President and confirmed by the Senate, as provided by the Constitution ; but the assignment to posts of those appointed should, so long as no increase of rank takes place, be left to the Secretary of State. I can see nothing in the Constitution to compel the President to assign consuls to particular posts at the moment of their appointment, and there is no more sense in his doing so than there would be in his giving a captain in the navy the command of a ship or an admiral that of a squadron at the moment of his promotion.

REFORM BY DEGREES.

"The only foundation upon which a reorganization such as I have suggested can be based with any hope of success is the Consular Service as existing at the time the same goes into effect ; all vacancies after a certain date to be filled under the new system, and no removals to take place after the same date, save for causes to be determined by a board of officials, and which should, in each case, be communicated to Congress. . . .

"It is only by a gradual process of improvement in the existing services, and not by the sudden creation of new ones through parliamentary action or otherwise, that those in Europe, to which I have referred, have attained their present degree of efficiency ; and it is only by a process somewhat similar that ours can be made to produce the results which the people of this country have a right to expect, and which, I believe, it is their intention shortly to obtain."

OUR NEW NAVY.

TO *Cassier's Magazine* Mr. Lewis Nixon, naval constructor at Cramps' shipyards, contributes a short history of the development of our new navy. We abstract as follows the main facts :

"The absence of effective vessels from the United States Navy first began to attract public attention about the beginning of the Forty-fifth Congress, in 1879, and the Naval Committees of that Congress and of the Forty-sixth Congress investigated the condition of both American and foreign navies and reported in favor of new men of war. Previous to the assembling of the Forty-seventh Congress, the Hon. J. H. Hunt, Secretary of the United States Navy, organized a board, with instructions to report upon the number of vessels needed, together with their cost, size, displacement, armament, machinery and equipment. This report was submitted to the Secretary of the Navy, but none of the vessels recommended were built. It was used, however, as a basis of operation by the Forty-seventh Congress, which, in an act, provided for the completion of the double-turreted monitors and authorized the construction of a 6,000-ton cruiser. Hon. Wm. E. Chandler, then Secretary of the Navy, found the authorization for the cruiser so vague that he would not begin it. A second session of this Congress passed a definite bill, authorizing the construction of four ships and appropriating \$1,800,000 to begin them. This was the beginning of our new navy.

"Mr. Whitney, who succeeded Mr. Chandler as Secretary of the Navy, brought about a continuous naval policy and domesticated armor and gun making and other industries that were necessary to make the government self-contained in shipbuilding, and made it possible to replace the wooden ships by powerful steel protected cruisers.

"General Tracy, by his strong advocacy, brought the battle ship and the first-class cruiser to the front, introduced Harveyized nickel-steel armor and gave the United States a war navy.

"Secretary Herbert, who had aided in all the above as member and chairman of the Naval Committee of the American House of Representatives, finds himself with many of the plans of his predecessors matured, and all the great problems in connection with financing, manning, coaling and handling our growing fleet before him, together with the necessity of constantly adding to the number of ships already in existence."

Mr. Nixon in conclusion gives a classified list of the forty-five ships constituting our new navy, now in commission, or actually under construction : "Twelve gunboats, *Petrel, Yorktown, Concord, Bennington, Machias, Castine, Penguin, Albatross, Porpoise, Detroit, Montgomery* and *Marblehead* ; ten protected cruisers, *Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Charleston, Baltimore, Newark, San Francisco, Philadelphia, Raleigh, Cincinnati* ; three first-class protected cruisers, *Columbia, Minneapolis* and *Olympia* ; three armored cruisers, *New York, Brooklyn* and *Maine* :

five battle ships, *Indiana*, *Massachusetts*, *Oregon*, *Iowa* and *Texas*; six monitors, *Puritan*, *Miantonomoh*, *Terror*, *Amphitrite*, *Monterey* and *Monadnock*; four special types, *Dolphin*, *Vesuvius*, *Katahdin* and *Bancroft*; two first-class torpedo boats, *Cushing* and *Ericsson*. The total displacement of all these vessels is 180,478 tons. They carry ninety 4-inch, sixty-eight 5-inch, one hundred and twenty-six 6-inch, sixty-six 8-inch, twenty-two 10-inch, twelve 12-inch and twelve 13-inch rifles, making three hundred and ninety-six guns in all. In addition to these they carry five hundred and fifty small rapid-firing guns and three 15-inch dynamite guns."

IS THE WEST DISCONTENTED?

AN interesting study of the "contented classes"—or shall we say "masses"—of our great West, particularly of Nebraska, is contributed to the *Forum* by Chancellor Canfield of the Nebraska State University. "Local color" is the prime quality, we should say, of Chancellor Canfield's article. It is impossible to reproduce here the instances cited from real life in Nebraska to prove the writer's contention that "the plain people" of the West are, as a rule, content with their lot. We give his conclusion, based on personal conversations and correspondence with hundreds of men and women of all callings and conditions.

"There is some discontent within the limits of Nebraska. In a new State, and especially in a rich State like our own, where all natural resources seem to be within the easy grasp of each and all, there have been great opportunities for acquiring a competence and even wealth. In most of these Western States money-getting has been easy. In the pursuit of wealth, some, by reason of extraordinary diligence, extraordinary shrewdness, or good fortune, have been more successful than others. With the unsuccessful, even though they have done more than fairly well, the sense of not being as far along in the race as those with whom they made the start is irritating. The rapid rise in values has unquestionably unsettled many men and made them discontented with conditions which we all know to be more nearly normal. The tenth commandment is undoubtedly often and badly shattered in Nebraska; but I fancy we are neither the only sinners nor the chief of sinners in this respect. Our people do not always wait to be deprived of necessities before they complain, but are apt to speak, and speak sharply, if what may be termed the lavishness of supply is lessened. Men here, as elsewhere, are in haste to get rich; not simply to secure a competence. With many others the present complaining is hereditary, and comes to them with their New England blood. Most well-organized, normal New Englanders are always 'on the road to the poor house.' The only difference between New England and Nebraska seems to be that, whereas in the former people go cheerfully and willingly and seem rather to enjoy the prospect (they rarely get there, of course,—those who are always talking

about it never do), their descendants in Nebraska, with the same prospect in view and entertaining it just as sincerely as do their ancestors (which is not sincerely at all), grow rebellious at the very thought. With all this, however, it is quite a difficult task to avoid making out a case for contentment in one's own locality when the existing facts and conditions are studied carefully and in detail. Suffering, deprivation and discontent are much like the ague,—'over in the next township'; and it is not at all unusual to find an audience applauding a speaker who tells them they are pauperized, when very few men in the audience would part with their possessions short of a sum represented by a big unit and three ciphers.

"The discontent which really does exist, however, to any great extent and with any great power, is not so much discontent with one's individual lot as with the existing order of things. In our haste to build an empire in a night, we have not always guarded carefully the interests of all the people. We have only ourselves to blame for this, and part of our present ill-humor comes from a secret consciousness of this fact. Much, if not all, legal inequality might have been prevented by wise forethought and unselfish action on our part. It would sometimes seem as though our children could not possibly govern themselves any worse than we have governed ourselves, and that if they do not vastly improve in all methods of public administration they will suffer more than we do.

"Out of such bitter experiences, however, and out of this kind of rational discontent are evolved all human improvement and all advancement of the race. This kind of discontent seems to have naturally and properly become a powerful factor in American public life. But as for ourselves and our neighbors as individuals, and in our own individual and private interests and affairs, it is safe to say that 95 per cent. of the people of this State fall easily under any thoughtful definition of the expression 'contented classes.'"

THE RAILROAD STRIKE IN CALIFORNIA.

SOME of the peculiar phases of the great strike of last summer on the California railroads are discussed by Prof. Thomas R. Bacon, of the University of that State, in the *Yale Review*. That the strike had certain features in California which it did not have elsewhere in the country was due, says Professor Bacon, to the Southern Pacific's monopoly of transportation throughout most of the State, and to the condition of public feeling toward the company.

"The Southern Pacific Company, a corporation organized under the laws of Kentucky, controls all the railroads in the State, north of the Tehachapi pass. A glance at the map shows that this includes the whole State, with the exception of that comparatively small part which is commonly known as Southern California. The only exception to this general statement is found in the case of some small local roads, which open up some agricultural and mining

regions. It is impossible to get out of Northern California by rail, except by passing over the lines of the Southern Pacific. This corporation does not own a single foot of real estate, but leases the lines of the Southern Pacific Railroad, the Central Pacific Railroad, the California and Oregon Railroad, and their various branches and adjuncts. A tie-up of the Southern Pacific lines means, therefore, the paralysis of all railroad traffic through this immense territory."

PEOPLE VS. RAILROAD.

The damage to business interests in the State caused by the strike was immense; farmers were left with their fruit rotting on the ground; thousands of men were kept from their daily work; manufacturers were threatened with ruin. Nevertheless, Professor Bacon affirms that sympathy with the strikers was general, even among the people most injured. The reason for this state of feeling he finds in the "unanimous hatred of the people of California toward the Southern Pacific Company."

"According to common report, the Southern Pacific runs political conventions, influences elections, controls legislatures, owns railroad commissioners, and frustrates justice. It is the arbiter of trade, fixes the prices of most commodities, determines who (if any) shall prosper and who shall go to the wall, dictates the waxing and waning of prosperity in every community within its grasp. It pursues individuals with petty spite, from which great corporations are supposed to be free. Its policy seems still to be that which has been pursued in the past of wrecking railroad corporations for the benefit of those who control them. Some of these charges are proved, more of them are known to be true, all of them are believed. There are no indications that the company has learned anything from recent events. Indeed, there is evidence that it regards the suppression of the late disorder as a corporate triumph, and that it is free to be just as mean, just as unscrupulous, just as oppressive as ever, and that it is going to try to be meaner, more unscrupulous and more oppressive than before, if it is possible to be so. Perhaps what I have said will partly explain why California sympathized with the strike. Such sympathy was unreasoning, but it was human."

THE GROWTH OF STREET RAILWAYS IN 1894.

IN a review of the year's progress which appears in the *Street Railway Review*, the fact is brought out that the business has been only slightly retarded by the financial depression, which has had the useful effect of preventing the building of many non-paying roads. The tendency to place fictitious values on electric railway properties having been partially checked, the industry is now on a sounder basis than ever before, in the opinion of the writer. In round numbers there are about ten thousand miles of electric road and about twenty thousand electric motor cars in present use. During the year many improvements were introduced in the details of construction, and everything used in street railway work, especially

track and overhead line, is more substantially built, as a result of past experience.

"Previous to this year the manufacture of electric railway apparatus occupied a peculiar position among the other industries of the country. The profits relative to the factory cost of apparatus were enormous and the ordinary laws of competition in trade did not seem to apply here. At the same time, it may be said in explanation that the amounts spent in experimenting and in making sales were also enormous. Why this condition of affairs existed for so long a time under competition is difficult to explain. However, it was not until the latter part of 1893 that this state of the business began to change, and 1894 has seen a grand crash of prices that has entirely removed the basis upon which the manufacture of electrical appliances formerly rested. Electric railway appliances are now made and sold in very much the same way that other standard articles of manufacture are sold. That is, there is the closest competition and everything is figured on a small margin of profit. In fact, it is said that many contracts are now being taken at a loss. During 1894, prices on railway motors have been cut in two, and while other apparatus has not taken so serious a drop, the reduction is below what would have been thought possible last year. How long prices will continue at their present low ebb it is impossible to say, but it is certain that they will never go back to where they were before the cut throat competition of the panic forced them down.

IMPROVED EQUIPMENT.

"One important move made this year by railway motor makers was the lightening of the equipment by using cast steel or something closely allied to it, in place of cast iron. The movement was begun in 1893, by the appearance of the General Electric 800 motor. Early in this year the Westinghouse No. 12 appeared, closely followed by the Walker motor. Both of these are light motors and have, in addition to the improvement of decreased weight, devices for suspending the motor by springs and relieving the axle of its dead weight. About the middle of the year the Card and Steel motors were announced as on the market.

"The most revolutionizing change in the electric railway field this year has been the increasing use of generators directly connected to engines. They were introduced to the public at the World's Fair and the number installed this year has exceeded the expectations of the most enthusiastic advocate of that type of apparatus. They are growing so in popularity that it looks at present as if it would not be many years before they are used on all new work. Not only are they being built in the large sizes, but in the smaller units. The largest railway power plants in Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Chicago are being supplied with them. One company has this year built and installed thirty-six thousand nine hundred horsepower of these generators and is building twenty thousand horse-power more.

'The electric welding of the joints on many miles of street railroad track has been a prominent feature of the year's work. The Johnson Company opened up the season by welding three and a half miles of straight double track at St. Louis. Some track was welded at Boston in '93 but about 10 per cent. of the joints broke near the weld. The method of welding was then radically changed and the work done in 1894 may be said to stand by itself as an important experiment, the results of which we will know ere many days of '95 have passed. On the Nassau Railroad of Brooklyn, thirty-two miles of track have been welded. The Cleveland Electric Railway and the West End Street Railway, of Boston, have also been favored with visits by the Johnson welding cars this year.

"A notable addition to the list of practical railway appliances is the Sperry electric brake. The inventor has been working on this brake for many years, but it has not been put forward for commercial use until this year. This brake has probably attracted more attention than any other single electric railway device brought out this year because it is such a radical departure from any previous commercial braking apparatus. The interest was not lessened by the fact that Mr. Sperry waited until the brake was an assured commercial success before announcing his work to the technical world.

THE CONDUIT SYSTEM.

"About October 15 work was begun on a section of conduit electric road for the Metropolitan Traction Company of New York, by the General Electric Company. This is notable as being the first electric conduit road to be built for commercial operation by any large American electrical manufacturing concern. The principal manufacturing companies have in times past been too careful of their reputations to get tangled up in any underground conduit roads except in their own experimental yards. Although the New York conduit has the best prospects of success of any system yet laid, there is no probability that such a success will create the revolution in electric railway practice that some expect, as its cost is enormous, being greater per mile of track than that of the cable system. This being the case, its use will be limited by commercial considerations to very heavy traffic, such as is served by the cable, and hence it will never come into very extensive use, though it may serve a limited field.

"The three-wire system has been operating for several years on two or three roads of the country. The results were first publicly announced this year through the columns of the *Review* and considerable interest aroused.

CONSTRUCTION IN GREAT CITIES.

"The year has been one of great activity in electric railway construction in Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Chicago. Brooklyn has been putting the finishing touches on its extensive systems. Philadelphia has undergone a great transformation, which was begun

last year and is yet to be finished. The general upheaval of Chicago horse lines did not begin until half of '94 was gone, but taken altogether it is probably safe to say that the work of changing over is now about half accomplished. However, this does not mean that half the electric lines are opened for traffic.

ROBBER-PROOF EXPRESS CARS.

WRITING in the *North American Review* on the subject, "Brigandage on Our Railroads," Hon. Wade Hampton suggests ways of making our express cars robber-proof.

"If," he says, "every car had, in addition to its ordinary door, an independent one made of strong iron grating, which could remain closed should the outer door be broken in, any robber making an attack would be confronted with a serious obstacle in the shape of the iron door, should they succeed in forcing the outer one. Let every express company place one brave, determined man, in addition to the ordinary messenger, who should be of the same character, in the car, and let each be armed with a repeating shotgun, each carrying seven rounds of buckshot cartridges. Two brave men armed in this way would be a match for four times their number of men who, like these train robbers, are generally cowards. Should an attack be made on any express car, and the outer door be broken in, the first man showing himself in front of the iron grating could be shot down, while the men inside could be behind cover. A few such receptions to train robbers would bring the business into disrepute, and any of the perpetrators who would be killed would, in the judgment of all law-abiding citizens, have met a fate they richly deserved. There would be no difficulty in securing the services of proper messengers, and no more formidable firearms can be placed in the hands of such men than the weapon I have mentioned, for its seven loads can be discharged in a few seconds. This is the mere outline of a plan to protect trains, and perhaps modifications of it can be made judiciously; but I feel assured that by a comparatively moderate outlay the express companies could make their cars almost, if not quite, unassailable."

A NEW USE FOR DOGS.

In addition to these means of protection, ex-Senator Hampton suggests the use of dogs trained to follow men. He corrects a misapprehension prevalent throughout the North that the dogs employed for such purposes are bloodhounds. He denies that there are a half-dozen bloodhounds in the United States, or that any have ever been used in the pursuit of fugitives except in the fable of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The dogs used, he tells us, are ordinary fox hounds, that will follow a trail, but will not attack the fugitive. They only indicate his route of flight so that parties following on horseback can come up with him. Most of the penitentiaries in the South keep these dogs, as do the managers of convict farms and camps.

THE MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL.

AN interesting account of the engineering enterprise which has resulted in the great waterway connecting Manchester with the Irish Sea is contributed to the *Yale Review* by Mr. Edward Porritt. As the REVIEW OF REVIEWS has heretofore described the canal, we confine our extracts from Mr. Porritt's article to his comments on the present financial prospects of the undertaking, which are not hope-inspiring.

"Since it became possible to form an estimate of the traffic, the position of the canal has been causing some anxiety in Manchester. The waterway is capable of receiving steamers of a size and class which includes nineteen-twentieths of the steam tonnage of the world; sailing craft of almost any size can be towed up and down the canal with only the slight inconvenience which attends the lowering of top-masts; and, so far as navigation is concerned, there is nothing to stand in the way of its use. But while all this is so, the immense inward and outward traffic which in the eighties its enthusiastic and sanguine promoters conceived as waiting for the canal is as yet nowhere in sight. This present comparative lack of traffic, taken in conjunction with the fact that the canal has cost at least one-third more than was expected, and that the charges for maintenance, especially for dredging, are likely to be much higher than was anticipated, form the ground for the uneasiness in Manchester. The shareholders have long ago given up any hope of immediate return. Their uneasiness is at an end. The anxiety has transferred itself to the rate payers of Manchester, who, if the Canal Company defaults, will have to meet the interest due on the city bonds. Sir John Harwood has declared in the City Chamber and elsewhere that default is inevitable, and that, as a consequence, the citizens will have to pay a canal rate which he estimates cannot amount to less than 1 shilling and 8 pence in the pound on the ratable value of all property in the city limits.

"The friends of the canal insist that Sir John Harwood has taken too gloomy a view of the outlook; and they are now doing all they can to prove that he is wrong in his opinions and his estimates. Every day for months past there have been columns of discussion in the Manchester press, the burden of which has been, 'What can be done to increase the overseas traffic of the canal?' Between 1880 and 1885 the cry was, 'The trade is here, let us make the canal. In 1894 it is, 'The Canal is here, where is the trade?' . . . In no sense was the Canal embarked upon as a philanthropic scheme. Its practical municipalization is the outcome of a series of accidents, and the conditions under which this municipalization was brought about will not allow the Canal a fair chance as a municipal enterprise. There was perhaps a tinge of philanthropy and of civic pride in the action of Manchester in coming to the aid of the Canal in 1891; for had Manchester desired to make the best possible bargain from a commercial point of view, it would have allowed the Canal Company to have gone into bankruptcy, and

then have made an offer for the uncompleted works. Under such an arrangement it might have freed the undertaking from some of the onerous obligations with which it is now encumbered."

THE NEW CZAR.

IN the *Freie Bühne* or *Neue Deutsche Rundschau* for November, a Russian writes a brief character sketch of the new Czar, Nicholas II, which we condense as follows:

He was born in 1868, and his father wished him to be educated as a national Russian, and therefore engaged only Russian tutors. The military governor, General Bagdanowitch, seems to have exercised the greatest influence over the future Czar. When Alexander himself was young, he had foreign tutors, who kept the outside world informed of his character and the progress he was making. With Nicholas that has not been the case. The Russian tutors were expected to exercise much discretion in this matter, therefore the world does not know what to expect from the new ruler.

It is unfortunate that the two most powerful empires of Europe are governed by young rulers, neither of whom has ever witnessed a battle. The young Czar has not inherited the seriousness which was so characteristic of his father; rather he has the nervous, irritable temperament of his mother.

In his youth he was delicate, but the first time he attended a court ball was in 1886, and on this occasion he engaged the daughter of a general for a waltz and danced so long with her that the young lady almost fainted. When he conducted her to her seat he remarked quite loud: "I beg your pardon for tiring you so, but I wanted to prove that Russia has a Crown Prince who is capable of living, and was not so delicate as he was made out to be." Since that time nothing more has been heard of his delicate constitution.

On the other hand, when a few years ago Pan-slavist feeling ran high, it was undoubtedly true that both the present Czar and his brother were in close connection with the movement, and Nicholas was sent away for the usual spell of travel.

It is quite inconceivable how the German papers can say the new Czar will be more friendly to Germany than his father was. Equally stupid are the utterances about his English sympathies. In his earliest childhood he was certainly much attached to an old English governess who used to give him Scott's novels to read. As to his German sympathies, it should be remembered that he was most tenderly brought up by the most anti-German of mothers, and it is not likely that his German bride will make any serious difference to his feelings toward Germany.

Alexander III's children have always had the example of a happy married life before their eyes, and they have learnt to love their parents as other children do in plain, pious homes. The Czar has already shown that the fifth commandment is sacred to him, and, in consequence of this, some are hopeful that he will be influenced in all his actions by the memory of his father.

"THE LOVELIEST QUEEN IN EUROPE."

A Character Sketch of the Queen of Italy.

IN the *Woman at Home* Mr. Arthur Warren publishes a copiously illustrated sketch of the Queen of Italy. It begins thus :

"Marguerite of Savoy, Queen of Italy, walks before breakfast in the palace gardens and gathers a bunch of flowers for the study table of her lord the king. If the weather be wet, or the season winter, she goes to the conservatory for the nosegay. Often in the afternoons she enters the glass veranda which opens upon the King's study at the Quirinal, and there she tends the blossoms and plants which His Majesty is fond of cultivating. In the north, at her country villa in Monza, Queen Marguerite spends much of her time in the royal gardens. So much does she love flowers, that she says, 'Indeed, I can never have enough of them !' Her favorites are carnations, violets, lilies of the valley, and the dark red velvet rose. And the violet is her favorite perfume."

"Marguerite of Savoy is the loveliest of the queens of Europe. She is not only the best looking queen, but she is the best educated one in Europe. She knows English, French, German, Spanish and Latin thoroughly, and she speaks them as fluently as she does her own Italian. She is a good Greek scholar. She is not only acquainted, but she is familiar with the masterpieces of European literature; she quotes Petrarch, Dante and Goethe, and she is so fond of Shakespeare that she has written for her own amusement a little work on his heroines."

A ROYAL MOUNTAINEER.

The article is full of details as to the Queen's amusements and mode of life. The writer says : "In Rome she is the Queen ; at Monza she is the country gentlewoman ; in the Alps she is a daring mountain climber. She has that absolute indifference to all risk and danger which characterizes the members of the house of Savoy. On the mountains she will lead where few care to follow—over glaciers, to the verge of precipices, on narrow, dizzy paths and treacherous ledges. She does not care for hunting, fishing, racing ; mountain-climbing is her favorite sport. At Monza, too, horticulture is something more than a hobby with her. The gardeners say that she understands flowers and their cultivation as thoroughly as if she had made this the sole business of her life. There are flower beds at Monza which she permits no one but herself to cultivate during the period of residence there. She works in her garden every morning and then she has it literally to herself, for all the members of the household, without exception, are excluded."

A ROYAL DAY'S WORK.

The following is Mr. Warren's account of the Queen's work-a-day life : "Before noon she has finished her correspondence, and then, until the luncheon hour, she is engaged in some of the special labor

which she has cheerfully taken upon herself. She receives the directors of charitable institutions ; the committee of some working women's guild ; she considers a project for organizing an industrial or art exhibition ; she receives deputations from undertakings which seek royal patronage ; she discusses some new scheme of philanthropy ; she encourages art in all forms and assists women's work ; she visits hospitals, asylums, orphanages, bazaars ; she lends her presence, or her help, to any important organization which seems to her to be designed for the welfare of humanity. So in the afternoon she makes her visits through the studios, the charitable institutions and the rest. But, for all that, she contrives to get time for her own pleasures ; a private audience for distinguished persons ; a little reception for her personal friends ; and then, about half-past four, she goes for a drive through the city to some public park.

"The Queen goes back to the Quirinal from her drive in the grounds of the Villa Borghese, and she proceeds to the King's study, where she sits for an hour with her husband. She reads to him, or talks with him, or plays, perhaps, on one of the musical instruments with which she is an expert performer—the piano, the mandolin, the lute or the lyre. The King and Queen make it a point that nothing shall interfere with this hour which they spend together before dinner. The dinner is served at seven, and the party is usually a small one, comprising their Majesties, the Prince of Naples when he is in town, the Marchesa Villamarina, a gentleman in waiting, and a guest or two."

LORD SALISBURY ON THE PRIME MINISTER.

THE *National Review* enjoys the distinction this month of an article by the Marquis of Salisbury. He furnishes a sardonic criticism of "Lord Rosebery's plan" of procedure against the House of Lords, a criticism less slashing but more searching than some of the writer's recent platform utterances. He begins by girding at the closing words of Lord Rosebery's Bradford speech—"We fling down the gauntlet, it is for you to take it up"—and insists that the policy the Premier propounded was really a defiance to his followers. They demand the abolition of a Second Chamber, Mr. Asquith declaring for a single House, whereas Lord Rosebery is avowedly a Second Chamber man. The writer opines that from the Radical standpoint Mr. Asquith takes the juster view, having thought the matter out, as "his chief probably has not done," and expects that the Second Chamber will go the way of "the predominant partner." It is only by ending and not by mending the House of Lords that the avowed objects of their party can be accomplished.

WHY LIBERAL PEERS TURN TORY.

The sin of the peers in the Premier's eyes is simply that "on several occasions they have left his Government in a ludicrous minority." Lord Salisbury does not wish to deny the charge, or dispute the fact.

He prefers to ask for an explanation of the fact. In 1831 the Liberal peers numbered one hundred and twenty-eight. Since then two hundred and ten peerages have been created by Liberal Governments, of which only thirty have become extinct. These figures might suggest that the Liberal peers to-day would number three hundred, instead of thirty. Why have these two hundred and seventy peers fallen away?

Lord Salisbury makes fun of the Premier's suggestion that the Upper House is a party organization ruled by party managers. The wiles of party management will hardly suffice as an explanation; for have not the Liberals had a Schnadhorst? Yet they have been left behind. The real reason Lord Salisbury finds in the fact that the party which calls itself Liberal no longer represents the principles to which the peers whom the Liberals created and their descendants considered themselves pledged. In Lord Palmerston's time, Liberals stood for—1, the established Churches; 2, the integrity of the Empire, and 3, the rights of property. As they have fallen away in these points, they have lost their adherents among the peers.

WHAT IS THE NEW SECOND CHAMBER TO BE?

The following passage puts the writer's most weighty argument: "The distaste they have excited, both in respect to the rights of property and the integrity of the Empire, is a serious hindrance to Lord Rosebery's dream of fashioning a new Second Chamber warranted to exhibit Gladstonian proclivities. The classes among whom the candidates for Liberal peerages have hitherto been found have deserted his party, because of the monstrous transformation which the teaching of his party has undergone. He must dig deep and search far before he finds a *couche sociale* with the dispositions that he wants. I doubt if he will find it in any large abundance, unless he digs in Celtic soil. Of course, his Second Chamber may be so constructed that it will turn out to be a mere replica of the House of Commons; and in that case it will exhibit the oscillations which have marked the history of opinion in that assembly. But if it resembles the House of Commons in the origin and basis of its authority, it will insist on also possessing the same powers and the same functions. It will demand a voice in questions of finance, and the power to dismiss ministers; and it will be able to extort compliance with its demands by precisely the same methods as those by which the House of Commons in past days has built up the fabric of its own authority."

PROSPECTS OF CONSERVATIVE REFORM.

Lord Salisbury point blank denies Mr. Asquith's statement that the Conservatives have on the stocks a scheme of reform for the House of Lords, but after recalling proposals to this end supported by him twenty-five and again five or six years ago, he goes on to state that "it is very likely that if circumstances were favorable"—in the event of a sufficiently large majority being returned to the Lower House?

—"renewed attempts in this direction would be made on the same or on different lines." He considers it safe to predict that no measure diminishing the scope and importance of the present functions of the Upper House would ever be accepted by that House. Lord Rosebery apparently "means so to alter the House of Lords that it shall always defer to the House of Commons whenever Gladstonians are in office. Mr. Asquith and the other ministers wish on the other hand to enthrone the House of Commons as absolute sovereign *sans phrase*." The writer expects, with Mr. Chamberlain, that the struggle will be a long one, and anticipates that men will meantime closely scrutinize the Lower House which claims sole authority. They will see that "there party government is rapidly coming to mean government by an iron party machine, blindly fulfilling the bargains which its conductors have made in order to secure the votes of fanatical or self-interested groups."

SHOULD ENGLAND JOIN THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE?

The Anti-English Policy of Italy.

THE first place in the *Contemporary Review* is occupied by an article by Ex-Diplomat, entitled "Peace and the Quadruple Alliance." The writer, however, has much more to say about the shiftiness and untrustworthiness of the Italian policy with regard to England than about the peace of Europe. He begins well enough by pointing out the frightful danger which would menace Europe should war break out. He believes that such a war would not be of short duration. He says: "The highest probability is that the war will be long and exhaustive, exhaustive of wealth and of human life; of the finest results of civilization, as of the resources of future progress. The first results of such a struggle, prolonged, would be a general bankruptcy of all the powers involved."

THE WAY OF PEACE.

The question, therefore, of how this catastrophe can be averted is the supreme question for all civilized men. Ex-Diplomat has his own particular scheme and that is: "The accession of England to the Triple Alliance, forming a Quadruple Alliance on the basis of the maintenance of peace."

He thinks that the only alternative is an English alliance with Italy and the adhesion of England to the Triple Alliance. By way of proving that the former is the preferable policy, he proceeds to set forth the unfriendliness which the Italian government has shown in relation to England. His paper is an attempt, as he says, to put "the diplomacy of Italy in relation to England, and to put the Italian diplomacy in its true light, for the benefit, not only of the English, but of all European public opinion. The machinery can be started by a very weak hand, but no one knows where to look for one strong enough to stop it. The war will end in social revolution and windfall republics."

His story is not likely to encourage England to form an alliance either with Italy or with any federa-

tion of which Italy forms a part, for he has no difficulty in "showing how inconsistent toward England, but how blind to her own good, was the manner of conducting affairs adopted by that power which owed so much to English good will."

ITALY'S ANTI-ENGLISH POLICY.

The following is Ex-Diplomat's own summary of Italian policy in relation to England: "Having done what was in its power to counteract the operations of England in Egypt, the Italian government continued to oppose the English administration of Egyptian affairs. In all the sanitary questions arising in the Levant (which are *au fond* political) Italy has always been in agreement with France in opposition to English views. Italy has repeatedly called on England, clearly under the instigation of France, to give effect to her promises made on assuming the administration of Egyptian affairs and to withdraw from Egypt, and instead of acting as a link between the Triple Alliance and England, has devoted all her influence to draw England into line with Paris and away from Berlin. For these endeavors of its diplomats and agents in the conferences about Egypt and the Suez Canal the Italian government received the thanks of the French."

MACHIAVELLI IN OFFICE.

Nor is it only England which has reason to complain of the uncertain policy of Italian statesmen. He says: "Under the guidance of Crispi and Robilant the Italian government has never, since Cavour, acted in good faith with any of its associates, but has leaned to France one day, and to Germany the next; England on one side and Russia on the other, according to some momentary advantage for which it hoped. It is the inheritance of the Middle Ages, the method of Machiavelli, entered into by the great majority of the public men and diplomats of Italy."

WHAT ENGLAND SHOULD DO.

The writer thinks that Crispi and Robilant can be relied upon to persist in the policy of the Triple Alliance, but in order to secure this desirable end England must help. He says: "Nothing more is needed to paralyze its action and insure the conformity of the government under any lead with the sentiment of the nation, than the placing of the issue plainly before king, parliament and country, by the conclusion of a definite agreement with England, which shall leave no ambiguity or pretext for misunderstanding the relations of the two countries, or Italy's relations to the Triple Alliance. The moral influence of England over the Italian people is such that any distinct declaration of policy by England, in the direction of consolidation of interests, would compel any possible Ministry to follow it, and insure the full adhesion of Italian parliaments to it. The position is not one to be trifled with or met by a see-saw dilettanteism, seeking to be all things to all interests, to friend and foe alike."

SHALL THERE BE WAR OR PEACE?

Ex-Diplomat sums up his point as follows? "Bismarck, long ago, expressed the opinion that the Triple

Alliance without an accord between Italy and England would not guarantee the peace of Europe. The material support of England may affect the event of a war, but her moral influence alone cannot influence the decision of the almost more important question: Shall there be war or peace? An accord once established between England and Italy would determine the relations of England with the central empires, and in all human probability the assured maintenance of peace and a final disarmament."

In the *Gentleman's Magazine* Mr. James Hutton writes the second part of an article on "The Balance of Power," which, although chiefly historical, concludes with an expression of opinion in favor of the gravitation of England to the Triple Alliance.

SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY IN COLLEGE.

THE somewhat difficult task of mapping out a scheme of undergraduate instruction in the so-called science of sociology is undertaken by Prof. George E. Vincent, writing in the December *Educational Review*. Professor Vincent believes that students are now agreed in regarding society as a whole of interdependent parts; "a whole which has been naturally produced by the continuous action of innumerable forces that are still operative, effecting unceasing changes in social structures and activities."

Assuming that this conception of the subject will be generally accepted by teachers, Professor Vincent proceeds to outline a plan of instruction which, as he says, follows not the chronological, but the pedagogical order; that is, its method is one of progress from the better known to the less known. These are the main features of his plan for college study:

"During the sophomore year a course of lectures and quizzes should deal with the chief external traits of society, beginning with the community in which the college is situated, and extending the survey to include the State or the nation. It should be shown that knowledge about the earth, its structure, conformation, climate; about physical and chemical forces; about vegetable and animal life; about man's psychical nature; about language, all is correlated in the conception of society as a whole.

"Next, the great classes of social phenomena should be discriminated and apportioned among the different special sciences to which the students have already been introduced or will soon apply themselves. By such broad, synoptic treatment general relations will be indicated and study of details will become more intelligent.

"Throughout the junior year there should be at least one exercise a week designed to continue the work of correlation and constantly to remind the students who are pursuing different social sciences that their tasks have a common end; that they are engaged in the several divisions of one great psychical labor.

"At the beginning of senior year the work of synthesis should be begun. The results of special study should be organized into a more complete conception of society, and the inspection of actual social con-

ditions should be insisted upon. Books about phenomena should be subordinated to positive knowledge gained from personal observation. A family, village, town or city should be studied in much the same way that an animal organism is examined by the zoölogist. Structures and activities should be analyzed and classified; processes of social change should be carefully observed and, so far as may be, accounted for in the light of past social experience.

"Ethics based upon the economies discoverable in the laws of social evolution or harmonized with them should follow, together with psychology, which should further explain the structural bonds and motive forces of society."

It is Professor Vincent's theory that after such training as this, near the end of senior year, students would be prepared to criticize intelligently the social reform programmes of the day. He would not encourage such discussions earlier in the course.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

AN article by Prof. Charles A. Briggs in the December *North American Review* traces the history and triumphs of the Salvation Army from its formation in 1877 to General Booth's jubilee in 1894. Professor Briggs thus describes the organization of the Army:

"The Salvation Army is a religious order of the nineteenth century. The religious orders of the Roman Catholic Church assume the vows of poverty, virginity and obedience. The Salvation Army also has its vows. The soldiers are sworn in and are required to wear the uniform, to obey their officers, to abstain from drink, tobacco and worldly amusements, to live in simplicity and economy, earning their livelihood and saving from their earnings for the advancement of the kingdom of God. The officers assume more serious vows. They wear the uniform of officers, abstain from jewelry and finery, and dress in accordance with the direction of headquarters. They cannot make an engagement of marriage with any one or marry without the consent of the district officer and headquarters, and their companions in marriage must also be officers able to co-operate with them in the work of the Army. They are not allowed to earn anything for themselves, but only for the Army, and that with the consent of headquarters. They cannot receive presents of any kind for themselves, not even of food, unless it be to meet their wants when the corps is unable to give the necessary support. The maximum sum for the support of officers in the United States is: For single men, lieutenants, \$6 weekly, and captains, \$7; for single women, lieutenants, \$5 weekly, and captains, \$6; for married men, \$10 per week and \$1 per week for each child under fourteen years of age. The allotment in other countries depends on the cost of living. Even this sum is not guaranteed. Every officer is expected, so far as practicable, to collect his own salary in his field and 'perfectly understands that no salary or allowance is guaranteed to him, and that he will have no

claim against the Salvation Army or against any one connected therewith on account of salary not received by him.'

"The officers are pledged to promptly carry out all orders of superior officers and to be ready to march at short notice to any place where they are directed to go, in any part of their own land or of the world. The field officers are usually stationed in the same corps only for six months, so that they are constantly on the march. Provision is made for resignation if the officer is unable or unwilling to comply with the regulations of the Army. No one is received as an officer unless he has experienced full salvation and who cannot say that he or she is living without the commission of any known sin. It is easy to see that the organization is simple and powerful. General Booth finds as prompt obedience and as unflinching allegiance in the soldiers of the Salvation Army as the General of the Jesuits in the Society of Jesus. And for economical administration of funds it seems to the writer that the Salvation Army is pre-eminent above all other organizations."

Professor Briggs finds a remarkable characteristic of the Army in its employment of women in its ranks and among its highest officers. He also notes the fact that some of its officers have come from the higher strata of society. He shows that the existing churches, of various denominations, are gainers from the Army's work, since many of those "rescued" by the Army prefer to work in the churches. "We could no more anticipate that all the converts to the Army should be enrolled in its ranks than that every Roman Catholic should unite with one of the orders of his church. The army is essentially, therefore, a religious order, which aims at the rescue of men from sin and their salvation by Jesus Christ. It is not a church organization, and it will never become a church with the consent of the General or the present chief officers."

After giving an account of the original methods introduced by the Army into foreign mission work, the London social purity campaign of 1885 and the "Social Scheme" of General Booth, Professor Briggs presents the following statistics showing the Army's present condition. No religious organization in history, he says, has enjoyed such a marvelous growth in so short a time—seventeen years:

LATEST STATISTICS OF THE SALVATION ARMY.

	Corps.	Officers.
International Staff and Employees, including		
Rescue, Trade and Social Staff.....	1,150
Great Britain.....	1,210	2,981
Canada and Newfoundland.....	240	635
United States of America.....	539	1,953
South America.....	9	41
Australia.....	378	1,217
New Zealand.....	84	288
India and Ceylon.....	139	435
South Africa and St. Helena.....	63	194
France.....	47	206
Switzerland.....	67	199
Sweden.....	166	627
Norway.....	63	220
Denmark.....	60	188
Holland.....	55	214

Germany.....	24	81
Belgium.....	11	34
Finland.....	11	47
Italy.....	5	20
Jamaica.....	29	49
Grand total.....	3,200	10,788

DIVINE AND HUMAN ELEMENTS IN GENESIS.

DR. WILLIAM R. HARPER, President of the University of Chicago, contributes to the *Biblical World*, of which he is editor, the last of his remarkable series of articles on "Some General Considerations Relating to Genesis," begun in the September number. In this final installment, Dr. Harper answers the objections raised by interpreters of the book of Genesis who have ignored the human element, and by those who, on the other hand, have disregarded the divine element. We give, first, his answers to the objections advanced by those who have ignored the human element in Genesis:

"Are not the outside stories copied from the Bible stories? This position is untenable because: 1, there is evidence that some of the outside stories were in their present form before Israel was a nation; 2, the biblical stories contain upon their face the evidence of comparatively late origin; 3, this objection is based upon the supposition that there was a primitive revelation of the material contained in these stories, which has been preserved pure and intact alone in the Hebrew account. This supposition is opposed at the same time to all the historical facts involved, and to any proper conception of the development of the Old Testament religion.

"Did not Moses, according to the New Testament, write the law and is not any denial of this fact a denial of the veracity of Jesus himself? It is true that Moses organized the institutions of Israel as they had been inherited or borrowed from other nations before his time, and this pre-Mosaic element in the Mosaic system is very considerable. It is also true that in this reorganization new principles were given by Moses which justify tradition and history in ascribing his name to the system; but it is equally true that many additions and modifications were made in the centuries that followed. Should criticism prove that the larger portion of the Mosaic system, as we have it to-day, arose in a post-Mosaic period, it would not in any way contradict the representations made in the New Testament. A considerable portion of the law, upon any hypothesis, was Mosaic; the remainder grew out of the Mosaic portion and was permeated by the Mosaic spirit. The real essence of the law was Mosaic, and therefore we are justified to-day in calling it the Mosaic system.

"Was there no revelation from God before 900 B. C.? This is not a fair implication, for it is distinctly maintained that the facts underlying these narratives are facts which were known to all the intervening centuries; and so far as these facts carry with them the lessons found there, revelation must be acknowledged. It is distinctly maintained that

Abraham handed down these stories in a purified form, and that the essence of the Mosaic teaching, which was revealed from God, was known to the people and after Moses' time. The acceptance of the analysis does not, therefore, bring down the date of the first revelation to the year 900 B. C. It only concedes that the present literary form of this revelation dates from about that period. A distinction must be made between the events themselves and the literary form.

How can this material be the word of God, and yet contain errors and inaccuracies? It seems impossible to take the space required for a detailed answer to this question. It will be sufficient, at this time, to note: 1, the parallelism between Israelitish history into which God entered in a special way, and Israelitish literature given above (pages 410-18); 2, the fact, universally accepted, that in the present manuscripts and versions of our Bible there are errors and inaccuracies; 3, the impossibility of supposing *a priori* that anything with which a human hand has had to do could be absolutely perfect; 4, that there is no necessity for demanding absolute freedom from error except as concerns religious truth.

"How can a statement be false in fact and yet ideally true? In this form the question is often asked. A moment's consideration shows that this putting of the question is a begging of it. In reply to it we may say: 1. That according to the hypothesis here presented the statements are not false in fact. It has been maintained that these statements were true in their essence. 2. That in any case care must be taken to distinguish fact and truth; there are many facts which teach no truth; there is much truth which is not dependent upon fact. 3. That even fiction has been employed in all periods of the world's history for the inculcation of the most important truth. Our Lord himself employed the parable, which is a species of fiction. 4. That the phrase "idealized history" presupposes, in the case of every narrative to which it is applied, real and genuine history. 5. That this phrase, properly interpreted, means history written for a special purpose, implying, of course, something different from and higher than history written merely to narrate or chronicle facts."

Following are Dr. Harper's answers to the objections urged by those who have ignored the divine element:

"How can it be shown that these words are not the work of a comparatively late date? This follows from: 1, their external character (including literary style and historical allusions) as compared with that of other similar stories; 2, their fundamental character in relation to the older biblical system, the beginnings of which, we must concede, date back to great antiquity; 3, their perfect consistency with the representations which they make concerning themselves.

"How can it be shown that God acted in Hebrew history as in no other? This is the teaching of the facts in the case, for if we study Hebrew history in its environment, Hebrew religious teaching in the midst of the teachings of surrounding nations, the

peculiar outcome of Israelitish history as seen in New Testament history, the institutions of Israel as compared with those of other nations, the position of Israel to-day among the nations of the earth,—there is surely no ground, from a scientific point of view, for doubting this fundamental position.

"Is there any more of inspiration in these records than in the work, for example, of John Bunyan?" Because these records are the outgrowth of theocratic life, a life into which God entered as into no other, the inspiration which belongs to them is peculiar and may not be compared with that of even the world's greatest thinkers. This is something unique and incomparable. The history being what it was, the records are what they are. If, in the providence of God, there shall come another epoch in the world's history, during which he shall select and treat some nation as he did Israel of old, then, and not till then, shall we have writing to which may be accorded the same kind of inspiration that we accord to the Sacred Scripture.

"Is the predictive element sufficiently specific to prove anything?" Yes. Even upon the supposition that these predictions come from a period not earlier than the eighth or ninth centuries B. C., we find in them evidence of a knowledge of the future development of the history of the human race which cannot be explained except upon the ground of the revelation from God. Prediction, to be sure, is and must be general, and these predictions may be said to be generic in each case. It remains true, however, that although generic, the details are of such a character as to make it impossible that they should have been uttered without some peculiar knowledge of the divine plan, or at all events of the principles which underlie that plan.

"Cannot the superiority of the Hebrew stories be accounted for on purely natural grounds?" The effort to do this has been made many times, but always without success. It is just as great a mistake to throw out the supernatural element and try to explain everything from a purely natural view as it is to throw out the natural element and try to explain everything from the supernatural view. There is, without question, natural development, but in connection with this and permeating it through and through, there was a divine element. If we allow this divine element to be recognized as one of the factors, then everything may be said to be natural. It is impossible, however, to explain the presence of certain elements in Hebrew history and narrative, or the absence of the same elements in the history and narrative of contemporaneous nations, without asking why, if in the former case it was natural, it does not appear also in the latter?

"If these stories are divine why do men, Christians as well as skeptics, so largely fail to recognize the divine element?" No one will deny that few people, comparatively, believe in the historical or even the religious value of these stories. This does not disprove the divine element in them. It shows merely that these people deny a particular current interpre-

tation of these stories and that the world supposed that in the denial of this particular interpretation there is also a denial of the divine element in them. All this is wrong. A reasonable view of the narratives will receive acceptance. It is because men have been expected to adopt a thoroughly artificial and monstrous interpretation that they have been compelled to deny the divine element. When the real facts of the material are presented, and the true philosophy of the divine element is understood, men will no longer hesitate to accept these chapters as an organic part of the divine word with which they are connected, and they will no longer make their unbelief in these chapters an excuse for their unbelief in the Bible as a whole.

JOURNALISM IN THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

THE system under which the weekly papers of the Methodist Church in the United States are officially supervised and conducted is imperfectly understood outside of that connection. Much light is thrown on the matter by Dr. Theodore L. Flood, writing in the December *Chautauquan*. Few persons have any idea as to the amount of capital invested by Methodists in their periodical press. Dr. Flood estimates it at \$2,500,000, exclusive of buildings and equipment. The combined circulation of the weeklies he estimates at 250,000. The General Conference every four years elects the editors of the *Christian Advocate* (New York), the *Western Christian Advocate* (Cincinnati), the *Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Chicago), the *Central Christian Advocate* (St. Louis), the *Pittsburg Christian Advocate*, the *Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Syracuse, N. Y.), the *California Christian Advocate* (San Francisco), and several other papers at various points. Dr. J. M. Buckley, editor of the *Christian Advocate*, at New York, and Dr. Arthur Edwards, of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, have held their positions for nearly twenty years. Dr. Charles Parkhurst, of *Zion's Herald*, at Boston, holds his place by the suffrage of the New England Wesleyan Association. Other prominent editors in the church are Dr. J. B. Young, of the *Central Christian Advocate*; Dr. D. H. Moore, of the *Western Christian Advocate*; Dr. C. W. Smith, of the *Pittsburg Christian Advocate*; Dr. B. F. Crary, of the *California Christian Advocate*; Dr. Jesse L. Hurlbut, editor of Sunday school periodicals; Dr. J. F. Berry, of the *Epworth Herald*, and Dr. Wm. V. Kelley, of the *Methodist Review* (New York). Even the editors of the "unofficial" papers, of which there are many scattered through the country, must answer to the Annual Conference for errors in doctrinal teaching, or for "inveighing in any degree against the established organization." The business management of these journals seems to be entrusted to the Methodist book agents very largely. Dr. Flood suggests that each paper should have a business manager of its own. He also advocates a weekly paper at a dollar a year, illustrated.

THE ORIGIN OF PROTESTANT PATRIOTISM IN ENGLAND.

A MELANCHOLY interest attaches to *Longman's Magazine*, which publishes another of the Oxford lectures by Mr. Froude on the English seamen of the sixteenth century. There is very little in it about seamen, and a great deal about the Pope and his emissaries, the Jesuits, who succeeded in making patriotism in England almost synonymous with Protestantism in the latter end of Elizabeth's reign.

HOW THE REFORMATION BEGAN.

In this article Mr. Froude sets forth once more that Protestantism in its origin was anything but dogmatical. He says: "The Reformation at its origin was no introduction of novel heresies. It was a revolt of the laity of Europe against the profligacy and avarice of the clergy. The popes and cardinals pretended to be the representatives of Heaven. When called to account for abuse of their powers, they had behaved precisely as mere corrupt human kings and aristocracies behave. They had intrigued; they had excommunicated; they had set nation against nation, sovereigns against their subjects; they had encouraged assassination; they had made themselves infamous by horrid massacres, and had taught one-half of foolish Christendom to hate the other. The hearts of the poor English seamen whose comrades had been burnt at Seville to make a Spanish holiday thrilled with a sacred determination to end such scenes. The purpose that was in them broke into a wild war music, as the wind harp swells and screams under the breath of the storm."

RED LETTER SAINTS OR BLACK TRAITORS?

The most interesting part of the article, however, is the publication of a document which Mr. Froude had unearthed from the archives of Spain, in which Parsons, the head of the Jesuit mission in England, presents in summary the arguments in favor of a prompt invasion of England. It is ridiculous, says Mr. Froude, to regard the severity with which such traitors were treated as an instance of the *odium theologicum*. He says: "What these seminary priests were, and what their object was, will best appear from an account of the condition of England, drawn up for the use of the Pope and Philip, by Father Parsons, who was himself at the head of the mission. The date of it is 1585, but it is new, and being intended for practical guidance, is complete in its way. It comes from the Spanish archives, and is not, therefore, open to suspicion."

PARSONS' "BRIEF NOTE."

"Parsons describes his statement as a 'brief note on the present condition of England,' from which may be inferred the ease and opportuneness of the holy enterprise. 'England,' he says, 'contains fifty-two counties, of which forty are well inclined to the Catholic. Heretics in these are few, and are hated by all ranks. The remaining twelve are infected more or less, but even in these the Catholics are in

the majority. Divide England into three parts; two-thirds at least are Catholic at heart, though many conceal their convictions in fear of the Queen.

"The enemies that we shall have to deal with are the more determined heretics whom we call Puritans, and certain creatures of the Queen, the Earls of Leicester and Huntingdon, and a few others. They will have an advantage in the money in the treasury, the public arms and stores, and the army and navy, but none of them have ever seen a camp. The leaders have been nuzzled in love-making and court pleasures, and they will all fly at the first shock of war. They have not a man who can command in the field.

"In the whole realm there are but two fortresses which could stand a three days' siege. The people are enervated by long peace, and except a few who have served with the heretics in Flanders cannot bear their arms. Of those few some are dead and some have deserted to the Prince of Parma, a clear proof of the real disposition to revolt. There is abundance of food and cattle in the country, all of which will be at our service and cannot be kept from us. Everywhere there are safe and roomy harbors, almost all undefended. An invading force can be landed with ease, and there will be no lack of local pilots. Fifteen thousand trained soldiers will be sufficient, aided by the Catholic English, though, of course, the larger the force, particularly if it includes cavalry, the quicker the work will be done and the less the expense. Practically there will be nothing to overcome save an unwarlike and undisciplined mob.

"Sixteen times England has been invaded. Twice only the native race have repelled the attacking force. They have been defeated on every other occasion, and with a cause so holy and just as ours we need not fear to fail. The expenses shall be repaid to his Holiness and the Catholic King out of the property of the heretics and the Protestant clergy. There will be ample in these resources to compensate all who give us their hand. But the work must be done promptly."

WERE THE PRIESTS RIGHT?

Mr. Froude points out that the failure of the Armada three years later does not by any means prove that Parsons was wrong in his estimate as to the ease with which England might have been overrun. The circumstances had changed. Mary Queen of Scots was dead, the determined heretics called Puritans and the seamen who had been taught to detest Spain by the Inquisition shattered the Armada before a landing could be effected. Mr. Froude evidently had his suspicions that if the Armada had effected a landing it would have subjected the patriotism of Catholic Englishmen to a test so severe that it probably would not have emerged triumphant. The statement by the priest that England had been invaded sixteen times, and that only twice had the native race succeeded in repelling the invader, is likely to figure conspicuously in future arguments in favor of increasing the English navy.

SCIENCE A NATURAL ALLY OF RELIGION.

AMONG the reasons given by President E. Benjamin Andrews, in the *New World*, for declaring science a natural ally of religion are these: Science forces us to believe in the unseen; it insists upon pure love of truth; it reveals primordial being as spirit, not matter, confirming this truth through the doctrine of evolution, and gives us a more worthy conception of the relation of the works of the Deity to His purposes.

President Andrews sounds a note of warning to those false friends of religion who think it necessary to continually cry "War" when there is no war. "Religious teachers ought to beware how they assume that science, or any statement put forward in its name, conflicts with religious truth. Even if a tenet of science is not proved, and is destined yet to be much modified, it is nearly certain to contain important truth, which must be recognized at last, putting to shame such as refused its right to be heard. Religion has suffered immeasurably from these false alarms, of which in the end it has always been obliged, however reluctantly, to admit the groundlessness. But this confusion is not the worst. To do aught against real science is to shut a prophet's mouth, to stifle a voice from on high. We may be sure of it, every discovery in any field of truth has its religious bearing; to suppress or to hinder this from coming to due influence is fighting against God.

"Let such, then, as are permitted the privilege fearlessly and zealously engage in the study of science. Its objects are but the works of God. We shall be thinking God's thoughts after Him, and if they fail affectingly to remind us of their source, it will be because we forbid them to do their proper and normal work upon our spirits. It seems to the writer that if critical study of the world ever dulls a man's religious sense, or fails to foster his appreciation of divine things, it must be because he has gotten himself involved in some false theory or method, or because he is simply a smatterer and no student at all, or else because he has a proud heart and will not learn. Unless one is humble and honest, science will of course not guide one aright. Vanity, hero worship, shibboleths and false watchwords are quite as plentiful and quite as dangerous in the scientific as they are in the theological world.

"Propositions relating to religion are to be sifted, like others. Creeds two centuries hence will read somewhat differently from ours. But the substance of religion is eternal, and the man who supposes otherwise is very shallow. Not to take into account Plato and Aristotle, whom the fathers all rightly recognized as theists, depend upon it that Jerome, Augustine, Anselm, Thomas Aquinas, Bossuet, Pascal, Hegel and Sir William Hamilton were not fools in affirming a spiritual world and a living God! And a Teacher greater than any of these was not confusing things when he said in one and the same discourse: 'Consider the lilies of the field,' and 'Seek the kingdom and righteousness of God.'"

HOW TO PREVENT BLINDNESS AMONG CHILDREN.

Suggestion for Municipalities.

MISS CHARLOTTE SMITH, writing in the *Medical Magazine* for November, has an article on ophthalmia, which should be read by all practical philanthropists. She says that at the present moment there are as many as 7,000 totally blind and as many half-blind persons in England, who would not have lost their sight if the local authorities had taken the very simple precaution of issuing with the vaccination notices a small printed warning as to the need of taking care of the eyesight of the new-born child. Unfortunately the recommendations of the Ophthalmological Society have not been carried out by the government. It would seem that it is too great a burden on the local registrars to include the following very small leaflet of the society along with the vaccination notices:

Instructions regarding new born infants: "If the child's eyelids become red and swollen or begin to run with matter, within a few days after birth, it is to be taken, without a day's delay, to the doctor. The disease is very dangerous, and if not at once treated may destroy the sight of both eyes." The Royal Commissioners were in favor of much more information being supplied gratuitously through sanitary authority or post office.

At present, however, not even this irreducible minimum of information is supplied to any one excepting by the municipalities. Glasgow leads the way. "The municipal authority of Glasgow, under that distinguished sanitarian, Dr. Russell, have drawn up a two-page leaflet of instructions to parents, which is distributed gratuitously to all persons registering the birth of a child by the local registrars. The number of copies distributed annually is 20,000, at a total cost to municipality of \$25 per annum. The amount of instruction given in these brief 'Hints on Management of Children' not only contains the advice urged by the Ophthalmic Society, but other much-needed directions as to proper food and clothing."

The only other town in the United Kingdom which has taken action in this direction is Manchester, and it is not the municipality which has done anything by a voluntary association. Miss Smith says: "The Manchester and Salford Sanitary Association have issued instructions (under the sanction of Professor Ransome and others) of so simple a nature that no possible sane man could be found who would not wish it 'God speed.'"

Miss Smith calls attention to the fact that 60 per cent. of the children born in England have not the advantage of medical attendance or skilled assistance. In several large towns, among which are Wolverhampton and Macclesfield, doctors are absent from no fewer than 90 per cent. of the births. This being so, it is still more important that the untrained midwife and the still more untrained mother should be told what simple steps should be taken in order to save the child's eyesight.

THE SPREAD AND CURE OF DIPHTHERIA.

DR. ROBSON ROOSE writes on "The Spread of Diphtheria" in the *Fortnightly Review*. From his paper it would seem that diphtheria increases steadily side by side with the improvements in sanitary administration.

THE INCREASE OF DIPHTHERIA IN EUROPE.

Dr. Roose says: "The average mortality varies in different epidemics; it generally ranges between 25 and 40 per cent. During the last few years the number of fatal cases has been steadily increasing in London, though the proportion of deaths to attacks has considerably diminished. In the metropolitan area in 1889, the deaths from diphtheria numbered 1,617; in 1892, they were 1,969; while in 1893, they reached a total of 3,265. During the second quarter of the current year, 644 deaths were registered from diphtheria, and 1,826 from the same cause in England and Wales. Recent observations, extending over eight years, in Prussia, show a yearly average mortality of more than 40,000 children from diphtheria, the number of deaths almost equaling the fatality from scarlet fever, measles, and whooping cough combined. The fact that the mortality from diphtheria has more than doubled in London during the twenty years terminated by 1890, and has, moreover, increased to a less extent throughout England and Wales, and especially in many cities and towns, cannot fail to excite alarm not unmixed with surprise. During this period many sanitary laws have been passed, and their provisions have been vigorously carried out by a numerous staff of well trained and competent officers."

THE CAUSES OF ITS INCREASE.

Dr. Roose discusses the causes of this strange and menacing increase. He says: "It is highly probable that the spread of diphtheria is promoted in a very special manner by the massing together of large numbers of children, as occurs at the present day in many of our elementary schools. This view has been forcibly advocated by Dr. Thorne, who has paid great attention to the subject.

"Season and climate exert but little influence on the development and spread of diphtheria, but the disease is more common in temperate and cold climates than in the tropics."

HOW TO REMEDY IT.

The following are Dr. Roose's suggestions as to the best means by which the malady could be kept in check: "The notification and isolation of cases ought, of course, to be sedulously carried out; but there are several difficulties in the way. Sore throat is a very common complaint; it is, indeed, one of the symptoms of an ordinary cold, and a condition which may pass into diphtheria may exist for many hours without exciting the least suspicion. When cases of diphtheria occur in any locality, all forms of throat disease ought to be carefully investigated and examined by a medical practitioner. The efficient ventilation of schools would do much to check the spread of all infective diseases. If natural ventilation could

not be achieved, artificial means of supplying fresh air ought to be adopted, notwithstanding the expense of any such method. When a case of undoubted diphtheria has occurred among children attending a school, the buildings should be forthwith closed and thoroughly disinfected. As a matter of course, the sufferers should be isolated, and visits from other children should be strictly forbidden. The milk supply will require special attention, and all insanitary conditions should be remedied as far as possible."

ANTI-TOXINE.

Prince Kropotkin in his "Recent Science" in the *Nineteenth Century* tells briefly how anti-toxine, the new preservative against diphtheria, was discovered: "Instead of introducing a deadly virus, and then trying to cure it by chemicals, an *attenuated* diphtheria (or tetanus) poison was used for vaccination—all bacteria and their spores having been removed by filtration from the vaccinating liquid, and the morbid properties of the poison itself having been reduced by the addition of certain chemicals. This attenuated poison was injected into a quite sound sheep (or horse) in such limited quantities as to obtain but a very feeble reaction of fever; and the injections were repeated until the animal was accustomed, so to say, to the poison, and no more fever was provoked by subsequent injections. Then stronger doses, up to three and six cubic inches of the attenuated poison, were resorted to; and when they also had no marked effect, an injection of the most virulent diphtheria poison, such as would kill outright an untrained sheep, was attempted. If it did not provoke diphtheria, the sheep or horse was considered immune, and the serum of its blood could be used to cure diphtheria in other animals. This method was gradually perfected, and it was discovered by Roux that the serum need not be drawn each time afresh. It may be desiccated, and kept for a long time in such state without losing its properties. The curative effects of such serum are really wonderful."

ITS ALLEGED CURES.

How remarkable these results are may be gathered from the following case, with which Dr. Roose concludes his article in the *Fortnightly*: "In the Paris Children's Hospital, previous to the serum treatment, the mortality had scarcely ever been below 50 per cent. From February 1 to July 24, 1894, the rate of mortality was less than 24 per cent. among four hundred and forty-eight children treated with anti-toxine. During the same time, at the Trousseau Hospital, where the serum treatment was not used, the mortality amongst five hundred and twenty cases was equal to 60 per cent. Similar and even more striking experiences have been reported from Germany and Austria. In our own country, owing to the difficulty in obtaining anti-toxine, the treatment has been adopted in a comparatively small number of cases. The results have been extremely satisfactory, and leave no room for doubt as to the potency of the remedy. Up to November 10, Sir J. Lister's appeal

had produced about £500, one-quarter of the sum required to enable the association to prepare the serum on an adequate scale. The necessity is urgent, and it is to be hoped that the remaining £1,500 will be promptly supplied."

It is well to know, however, that the merits of anti-toxine are gravely questioned by the German experts. Mr. Roose says: "The views of Berlin medical circles appear to be very divided on the subject of the new cure for diphtheria. At a numerously attended meeting of the Medical Association, held some days ago in the capital, Dr. Hansemann, the assistant of Professor Virchow, read a paper in which he stated that after a careful investigation of the question, he had come to the following conclusions: 1, The Löffler bacillus cannot be indisputably recognized as the cause of diphtheria, as it occurs in many other diseases; 2, the prophylactic character of the serum has not been proved; 3, it is not a specific remedy, as certain cures have not been demonstrated; and, 4, the serum is by no means uninjurious to the human body. Dr. Hansemann's criticisms were heartily applauded."

DR. HOLMES, ANATOMIST.

A GLIMPSE of the late Dr. Holmes as lecturer on anatomy in the medical school of Harvard University, is afforded by Mr. David W. Cheever, writing in the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine*:

"Dr. Holmes was accurate, punctual, precise, unvarying in patience over detail, and though not an original anatomist in the sense of a discoverer, yet a most exact descriptive lecturer; while the wealth of illustration, comparison and simile he used was unequalled. Hence his charm; you received information, and you were amused at the same time. He was always simple and rudimentary in his instruction. His flights of fancy never shot over his hearers' heads. 'Iteration and reiteration' was his favorite motto in teaching.

"Often witty, he could also be serious and pathetic; and he possessed the high power of holding and controlling his rough audience. In those days academic manners were rude, and even the gentle botanist Gray was forced to suspend a lecture because of the pea-shooters used by the students. On one occasion Dr. Holmes found his lecture floor literally strewn with spitballs, which had been thrown during the preceding hour at Professor Jackson and his odorous pathological specimens. He had them all carefully collected in a bowl, which they nearly filled, and this was covered with a clean white napkin and placed beside his cadaver. Entering the lecture arena, he said that he had first a new specimen to show them, and raising the napkin disclosed the offensive missiles. A shriek of laughter followed. Then taking the matter seriously in hand, he delivered a touching address, saying, "It is not at Dr. Jackson you aim these spitballs, but at the museum and at Pathology, on which he toils away his life, collecting facts by which you and your children may live. It is not at

me you direct them, but against knowledge, against science, against all civilized progress,' etc. In a few moments he had brought his audience to shame, to silence and respect."

"Too sympathetic to practice medicine, Dr. Holmes soon abandoned the art for the science, and always manifested the same reverence for death and tenderness for animals. When it became necessary to have a freshly killed rabbit for his lectures, he always ran out of the room, left me to chloroform it, and besought me not to let it squeak. In his earlier years, however, Dr. Holmes was not devoid of professional aspirations and of success. Winner of three consecutive Boylston Prize Essays, his paper on 'Intermittent Fever in New England' first recognized a tendency to recur in malarial disease, which has since spread again over our State; while his 'Puerperal Fever as a Private Pestilence' may be regarded as the earliest recognition of the principles of sepsis, and aseptics, which have since become the law and the pride of surgery and medicine.

"His interest in his profession and in medical societies was profound and constant. Following the lead of the elder Bigelow, he early developed a skepticism of drugs as panaceas; believed with him in the natural progress and self-limitation of disease, taught that doctrine of expectancy which, carried to excess, ended in a therapeutic nihilism. From this, and from the bathos of infinitesimals, science has slowly and surely emerged through the discoveries of chemistry, of cellular pathology, and, later, of bacteriology, which is now revolutionizing theories and practice, by microscopic research.

MR. LANG ON CAPTAIN MARRYAT.

IN his monthly *causerie*, "At the Sign of the Ship," in *Longman's Magazine*, Mr. Lang gossips pleasantly about the modern boy's taste in literature. "When boys love 'The Superfluous Woman,'" he says, "and fondly peruse 'Ships that Pass in the Night,' then, and not till then, I shall begin to despair of boys and of everything." He goes on to say that "only one boy in a hundred cares for reading."

"In spite of this defense of the British boy, as not one whit more illiterate than his father who begat him, I certainly do marvel that, if a lad can get Marryat as easily as Kingston, he should prefer the latter, or any contemporary writer for boys, to the creator of 'Peter Simple' and 'Mr. Midshipman Easy.' The good Captain, our old friend, is as much superior to modern authors of boys' books of maritime adventure as Fielding is to the author of 'The Yellow Aster.' And Marryat has no erudition to puzzle boys, no tedious passages to repel them. He writes of what he saw and knew, with humor, spirit, sympathy, kindness. He was a part of those great national deeds which he records; but if boys won't read him one cannot help it. 'The newest tale is ever the sweetest in the ears of men,' says Homer, and 'Peter Simple' is not new. But it will endure when the new tales are pulp.

REALISM AND THE NEW ROMANCE.

MR. W. R. THAYER publishes in the *Forum* an article entitled, "New Story Tellers and the Doom of Realism."

THE REVIVAL OF ROMANTICISM.

Mr. Thayer sees great significance in the fact that the rising novelists of our day are "not Realists but Romanticists, not analysts but story tellers." In this new class he numbers Caine, Doyle, Zangwill, Weyman, Crockett, du Maurier, Stevenson, Crawford and Rudyard Kipling—men who "are writing the novels which the multitudes are sitting up late to read." Moreover, there are new popular editions of Scott and Dumas *père*. All which, the writer thinks, goes to show that the doom of Realism is sealed, and he believes that the time has already come when we may take an accurate historical view of Realism and specify some of its results.

THE RISE OF REALISM.

Realism was the natural outcome of the great scientific movement of the century, says Mr. Thayer. "Observation and experiment, these were the two methods by which the 'experimental novelist' should produce his work." This was the doctrine expounded in France by Zola and in America by Mr. Howells, a doctrine which sought to annihilate all preconceptions and literary idols. "Even Shakespeare was not spared. At his martyrdom we show that genius, too, must go, and soon the dictum came that 'there is no such thing as genius,' that what the unscientific foreworld called by that name is only a strong congenital predisposition *plus* indefatigable perseverance." Mr. Thayer goes on to show that the novelist, in the Realist's conception, was a dispassionate investigator of phenomena and a patient laborer in the task of classifying the results of his observation. "He [the Realist] disdained anything except an exact reproduction of real life. To him, as to the man of science, there should be neither beauty nor ugliness, great nor small, good nor evil; he was impartial; he eliminated the personal equation; he would make his mind as unprejudiced as a photographic plate.

CRITICISM OF THE REALIST'S DOCTRINE.

"The 'scientific method' applied in this way is not the method for portraying human nature. Only the human can understand, and consequently interpret, the human; how, therefore, shall a man who boasts that he has *dehumanized* himself so that his mind is as impartial as a photographic plate, enabling him to look on his fellow-beings without preferring the good to the bad, the beautiful to the ugly—how shall he be qualified to speak for the race which does discriminate, does prefer, does feel? The camera sees only the outside; the Realist sees no more, and so it would be more appropriate to call him 'Epidermist,' one who investigates only the surface, the cuticle of life—usually with a preference for dirty skin."

INDUSTRY VERSUS THE IMAGINATION.

"By the imagination have all the highest creations of art and literature been produced, and the general truths of science and morals been discovered; for the imagination is that supreme faculty in man which beholds reality; it is the faculty, furthermore, which synthesizes, which vivifies, which constructs. The Epidermist, whose forte is analysis, discarding the imagination, has hoped by accumulating masses of detail to produce as sure an effect of reality as genius produces by using a few essentials. Yet, merely in the matter of illusion, this is an inferior method. If Mr. Kipling, for instance, can in a paragraph illude his readers to the extent he desires, whereas it takes Mr. Howells or Mr. James ten pages to produce an illusion, the chances are ten to one against Epidermism as a means of literary expression."

REALISM A PHASE OF DECADENCE.

Mr. Thayer concludes that Realism has been a token that fiction was the slave of the scientific method, and therefore it has indicated a decadence in literature. He does not believe that the realistic novels will be read by future generations. He believes that they will die, not because they are nasty, or morbid, or petty, but because they are dull. "Against dullness the gods themselves have no refuge save in flight."

HOW POPULAR NOVELISTS WORK.

A Group of Interviews.

THERE are several papers in this month's magazines made of interviews with living novelists, in which they let the public more or less into the secret of how they work.

Mr. Gilbert Parker.

In the *Young Man* Mr. Gilbert Parker, who is to write their serial next volume, explains how it is that he finds it necessary to wander off to the uttermost ends of the earth between the production of his novels. He says: "I worked at night for years, and I never awoke fresh in the morning; the body is a very sensitive machine, which requires a good deal of grooming and shepherding. My friends, and perhaps others, wonder why I suddenly start off to the Continent, or Mexico, or Labrador, or the United States; I do it because I feel that there is danger in keeping, as I am disposed to do, too closely to my work. What may appear as eccentricity in making these sudden long journeys is a very deliberate method of life, which has at least produced this result: that I am always fresh in feeling, and I am younger at thirty-two than I was at twenty-one.

"I have almost arranged with Sir Donald A. Smith, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company (to my mind one of the most remarkable men in the world), who is granting me facilities which I believe have never been given before, to take a journey which has been in my mind for years. My plan is to go up through Canada to the Saskatchewan Valley, from

there to the Peace River country, and thence by Lake Athabasca and Great Slave Lake to the Mackenzie River or the Coppermine River. I propose to winter at Hudson's Bay Fort, and in the spring to come down in a southeasterly direction with the great flotilla of fur-laden canoes, to York Factory on Hudson's Bay, and then to take the yearly ship home to London."

Mr. Baring-Gould.

In *Cassell's Family Magazine* the novelist placed under requisition is Mr. Baring-Gould. When he was asked how he thought out his plots he replied: "Well, I have done a good deal of that work myself in bed. If I have reached any crucial point in a story, if I am embarrassed as to which of several courses to adopt, I can practically think of nothing else till it is settled; it is the last thing I can think of on going to sleep at night and the first on waking in the morning. The story of 'Mehalah,' I remember, was thought out in the course of one sleepless night when I had my living of Mersea, in Essex. I had spent the greater part of the day with the superintendent of the coastguard, who had taken me in his boat to a deserted old house on the dreary marshes. In this uncanny place, in fact, we had eaten a frugal lunch. When I went to bed the spot haunted me, and almost unconsciously I began to make it the scene of a story. The very next day I started writing out the story and gave all my leisure to it till the book was finished.

"As a rule I write one novel a year. People have got an impression, I think, that as a novelist I am much more prolific. This is probably because two or three books of mine have happened to appear simultaneously, owing to publishing arrangements with which you are doubtless familiar. As I have told you, I work hard at a book when once it is begun; but its preparation occupies me not a little time. I do not keep note-books, but trust entirely to my memory for incidents, impressions, etc. I think out my plot and my characters without having recourse to paper, and, before actually beginning the MS., merely make a *précis* of the contents of each chapter. Occasionally I take a character from real life, considerably modifying it, however, in doing so."

Miss M. Betham-Edwards.

In the *Young Woman* Miss M. Betham-Edwards gives the following account of the way in which she does her work: "In summer I rise at 6.30 A.M., take half an hour's stroll on the Downs, read for half an hour some favorite classic (I have now in hand the *Prometheus* of *Æschylus*, which I almost know by heart), then I work till 1 P.M., allowing no interruption. A little rest after lunch, a walk, tea—often partaken with sympathetic friend or friends, sometimes the excuse for a little reunion. Then, from 5 to 8 in my study again, this time to read, not write, and give myself the relaxation of a little music. Occasional visits to London or elsewhere, two months or more in France every year—this is my existence."

"Which of your books, Miss Betham-Edwards, best gives your views of life?"

"'The Sylvestres,' 'Disarmed,' 'The Romance of a French Parsonage,' and 'Felicia.' If I am asked my opinion as to the secret of a happy life, I should say, first and foremost, the conviction of accomplishing conscientiously what as an individual you are most fitted for; next, the cultivation of the widest intellectual, moral, and social sympathies (especially in the matter of friendships); and lastly, freedom from what I will call social superstitions—that is, indifference to superficial conventionalities and the verdict of the vulgar; in other words, the preservation of one's freedom, of what the French call *une vie de dégaçée*."

"I may here say, once for all, that I began to write without any thought of money or fame, simply and solely because I felt it my vocation."

Sarah Grand.

The *Woman at Home* describes Sarah Grand at home. In the course of the article the interviewer thus reports the authoress' views on the "Heavenly Twins:" "I think," said Sarah Grand slowly, "that the time was ripe for such a book. I had the strongest conviction that there was something very wrong in the present state of society, and in the 'Heavenly Twins' I did what I could to suggest a remedy. That the thought of cultured readers, both in England and America, had been running in the same direction, was shown by the welcome which my theories received. I have had the kindest letters from entire strangers, thanking me for speaking out so fearlessly. Medical men, too, have written, commending the accuracy of the physiological parts of the book. One reviewer, I may mention, suggested that it would be well for me to take a course of physiology. The fact is, that for five years I made a close study of the subject under eminent medical men. I should greatly deprecate any change that would tend to make women less womanly. My theory of the relations of the sexes is not to lower the woman, but to raise the man."

Mrs. Sarah Grand refused to tell even the title of her new book. Her lips are sealed upon any work on which she is engaged. She says: "Contrary to the practice of a well-known novelist, every bit of whose work is hammered out in conversation before he puts pen to paper, and who discusses each character, each scene, even the slightest incidents and dovetailings, I never speak of my unpublished book. To my work such a method would be fatal. My ideas would become common when passed from lip to lip. I think it is not enough to lock only one's manuscript in a bureau; I have to keep the whole delicate process of creation concealed from any outside criticism."

The interviewer gives the following details concerning Sarah Grand's sympathy with the poor of her own sex: "She has interested herself in the poor girls of London. She goes every Thursday evening

when in town to Mrs. Frederic Harrison's Girls' Guild at Newton Hall, Fetter Lane, and there she joins like a sister in the amusements and occupations of the members. 'This summer,' she told me, 'we have provided our girls with very pretty uniforms for gymnastics, and many of them look charming in them—you would hardly know them for the pale, pinched-looking London work girl.'

"Servants, too, have long attracted Madame Sarah Grand's warm sympathy. She is making a study of the character of a little servant girl from the country, who may some day play her part among the great ladies of Morningquest."

CONCERNING "SHIPS THAT PASS."

MISS HARRADEN tells, in the January *McClure's*, many entertaining facts about her now famous book, "Ships that Pass in the Night." She certainly deserves the pleasure of being able to chronicle now that "it has succeeded in spite of its publishers," a reflection which must be all the sweeter in that "they said it could not possibly sell; that it was morbid and pessimistic from beginning to end; that the attempts at sentiment and pathos rang false; that there was nothing original in it. But for all that, if it had been in three volumes, they would have published it, as they admired the style and appreciated the workmanship—or words somewhat to that effect."

These publishers were without a doubt one of the shrewdest and most enterprising firms in the world, and there is scarcely a better example of the difficulty of judging the value of a book before it has been given to folks to read. It is certainly not in order to rail at these mistaken gentlemen, for the loss of the book was a misfortune which not the most censorious could construe into a fault.

HOW THE BOOK WAS WRITTEN.

Miss Harraden had despaired of a title, and finally used Longfellow's words, being unconscious of their derivation. The story was written after a severe and very weakening illness.

"When I began my work again, I had no idea of inventing a story about Petershof; but as I bent lazily over the blank sheet of paper, memories of the Kurhaus came crowding over me, and, much to my own astonishment, the first chapter contrived itself. But that did not help me greatly, for I could not think what to make out of the characters which I had thus casually introduced on the scene; but I went on in a dull kind of way, not knowing from one sentence to another what I was going to say next. And, indeed, it was not until I arrived at the thirteenth chapter that I felt I was beginning to take hold of my people and to form some vague idea of what might possibly be done with them. But for all that, it was a very vague idea; and, indeed, the dimness of purpose pursued me to the last word of the book. The great drawback was that I could not use my hand for more than a quarter of an hour or so at a time; and in consequence of this hindrance my work seemed to me hopelessly disconnected, done in

such snatches, and without the advantage of continuous application. But, with the exception of a word here and there, I made no alterations, and the pages stand just as I originally wrote them."

PHILIP GILBERT HAMERTON.

ONE of the last of Mr. Hamerton's literary productions was an article for the December *Forum* entitled "The Chief Influences on my Career." Mr. Hamerton sums the matter up in his opening paragraph:

"The most powerful influences over my life have been: 1. Literature. 2. Nature in Landscape. 3. The Graphic Arts. 4. Society. It may seem strange that I should put human intercourse last, but the reason is that I have lived very much in the country, both in England and France, and especially in Scotland, where books and landscapes were more easily accessible than cultivated people. Society, for me, has been chiefly in London, and, in a minor degree, in Paris. My debt to books is infinite and my love of reading seems to increase with age. As for natural landscape, it has always been to me an unfailing pleasure, an inexhaustible study, and a source of refreshment and consolation. The Graphic Arts interested me first because they could represent landscape more or less faithfully; not till later did I understand them as an expression of human sentiment and creative genius."

Mr. Hamerton's boyhood days were passed in the country, but the country, he says, "teaches nothing by itself," and he soon became acquainted with city life in Manchester and London. He never knew his mother, who died very early, and he lost his father in his tenth year. He missed the advantages of Oxford because he found himself unable to sign the thirty-nine articles. He acquired, however, a good classical education, but at eighteen he determined to be a landscape painter.

CHOICE OF AN ARTIST'S CAREER.

"I had always been in the habit of drawing and had learned almost from childhood what drawing-masters used to teach in those days. It did not amount to very much, but it helped to foster the intensely strong instinct of affection that I had for the scenery of the north of England and still more for the sublimer scenery of Scotland. This brought me under new influences, as it led me to make the acquaintance of some artists in London and elsewhere, while, for the time, I completely abandoned my classical studies just when they might have been most profitable and most effectual. However, the pursuit of painting gave me access to other ideas which were a great refreshment to my mind and increased my interest in nature. Besides this, it enlarged my acquaintance with mankind. Young gentlemen in England were then exclusively under the direction of clergymen. I had been so myself from the age of five to that of eighteen. In the provincial upper class at that time artists were personally quite unknown and were supposed to be idle and disreputable."

REMINISCENCES OF DICKENS.

IN the Christmas number of the *Young Man and Young Woman* there is an interview with Charles Dickens' daughter, which contains many interesting items concerning the great novelist. The following paragraphs give an account of the absorption of Dickens in his work :

"He was usually alone when at work, though there were, of course, some occasional exceptions, and I myself constituted such an exception. During our life at Tavistock House I had a long and serious illness, with an almost equally long convalescence. During the latter my father suggested that I should be carried every day into his study, to remain with him, and although I was fearful of disturbing him, he assured me that he desired to have me with him. On one of these mornings I was lying on the sofa endeavoring to keep perfectly quiet, while my father wrote busily and rapidly at his desk, when he suddenly jumped from his chair and rushed to a mirror which hung near and in which I could see the reflection of some extraordinary facial contortions which he was making. He returned rapidly to his desk, wrote furiously for a few minutes, and then went again to the mirror. The facial pantomime was resumed, and then turning toward, but evidently not seeing me, he began talking rapidly in a low voice. Ceasing this soon, however, he returned once more to his desk, where he remained silently writing until luncheon time. It was a curious experience for me and one of which I did not, until later years, fully appreciate the purport. Then I knew that with his natural intensity he had thrown himself completely into the character that he was creating, and that for the time being he had not only lost sight of his surroundings, but had actually become in action, as in imagination, the personality of his pen.

PREOCCUPATION.

"After the morning's close work he was sometimes quite preoccupied when he came in to luncheon. Often when we were only our home party at Gad's Hill, he would come in, take something to eat in a mechanical way, and return to his study to finish the work he had left, scarcely having spoken a word. Our talking at these times did not seem to disturb him, though any sudden sound, as the dropping of a spoon or the clicking of a glass, would send a spasm of pain across his face."

"The railway accident which befell Dickens in June, 1865, has naturally impressed itself very clearly upon his daughter's memory. She speaks of the irresistible feeling of intense dread from which Dickens was afterward apt to suffer whenever he found himself in any kind of conveyance. 'One occasion,' she says, 'I especially recall; while we were on our way from London to our little country station, Higham, where the carriage was to meet us, my father suddenly clutched the arms of the railway-carriage seat, while his face grew ashy pale, and great drops of perspiration stood upon his forehead, and though he tried hard to master the dread, it was

so strong that he had to leave the train at the next station. The accident had left its impression upon the memory, and it was destined never to be effaced. The hours spent upon railroads were thereafter hours of pain to him. I realized this often when traveling with him, and no amount of assurance could dispel the feeling.'"

MR. FROUDE.

THERE is an interesting paper in *Blackwood's Magazine* by Mr. Skelton, who describes with the enthusiasm of a friend and a disciple his late master, the historian Froude.

MR. FROUDE'S PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

"He was a singularly bright and vivacious companion; his smile was winning as a woman's; possibly he did not always unbend, but when he unbent he unbent wholly. In congenial society he was ready to discourse on every topic in the heaven above or on the earth beneath; and when at his best he was not only a brilliant and picturesque but a really suggestive talker. But while he had a passionate scorn of meanness and truckling, he had an equally passionate reverence for truth, as he understood it, whatever guise it assumed. The mask might be sometimes as impassive as Disraeli's; but behind it was an almost tremulous sensitiveness—a tenderness easily wounded. His presence was striking and impressive—coal-black eyes, wonderfully lustrous and luminous ('eyes full of genius—the glow from within'—as Dr. John Brown said); coal-black hair, only latterly streaked with gray; massive features strongly lined—massive yet mobile, and capable of the subtlest play of expression. For myself I can say without any reserve that he was, upon the whole, the most interesting man I have ever known. To me, moreover, not only the most interesting, but the most steadfastly friendly."

MR. FROUDE ON THE CALVINISM OF TO-DAY.

Mr. Skelton then quotes extensively from a series of letters stretching over the last thirty years of Mr. Froude's life, from which we extract some of the more characteristic passages. Speaking of some of the more debased or degraded developments of Scotch Calvinism, Mr. Froude asserts: "Alas! that Knox's Kirk should have sunk down into the thing which is represented in those verses. . . . The horrible creed is not new. Thomas Aquinas says much the same. And after all, if it is once allowed that God Almighty will torture poor devils for ever and ever for making mistakes on the nature of the Trinity, I don't see why any quantity of capricious horrors may not be equally true. Given the truth of what all English orthodox parsons profess to believe, and Hephzibah Jones may believe as much more in the same line as he pleases. Only I think our opinion ought to have been asked as to whether we would accept existence on such terms before we were sent into the world."

THAT OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

Of Calvinism itself Mr. Froude was a great admirer, although it was the Calvinism of the sixteenth

century rather than that of the nineteenth that commanded his devotion. On this point he says: "It is a paradox to say that old Calvinism was not doctrinal in the face of the Institute; but it is astonishing to find how little in ordinary life they talked or wrote about doctrine. The doctrine was never more than the dress. The living creature was wholly moral and political,—so at least I think myself."

Speaking of his lecture on Calvinism on another occasion, Mr. Froude wrote: "I don't mean to meddle with the metaphysical puzzle, but to insist on the fact historically that this particular idea has several times appeared in the world under different forms and always with the most powerful moral effect. The last reappearance of it in Spinoza, and virtually in Goethe, is the most singular of all. . . . They have believed in Election, Predestination, and, generally, the absolute arbitrary sovereignty of God; and these, and not the moderate Liberals and the reasonable prudent people who seem to us most commendable, have had the shaping of the world's destinies."

THE DAMNABILITY OF THE "SATURDAY REVIEW."

Another curious expression of his religious belief comes out in a letter in which he expressed his sympathy with Swinburne: "The *Saturday Review* temperament is ten thousand thousand times more damnable than the worst of Swinburne's skits. Modern respectability is so utterly without God, faith, heart; it shows so singular ingenuity in assailing and injuring everything that is noble and good, and so systematic a preference for what is mean and paltry, that I am not surprised at a young fellow dashing his heels into the face of it."

RUSSIAN AND TURK.

Mr. Froude's political opinions found free expression in these letters. Of politicians he had the lowest opinion. Regarding Lord Palmerston he wrote in 1865: "Pam. cares for nothing but popularity; he will do what the people most interested wish; and he would appoint the Devil over the head of Gabriel if he could gain a vote by it."

His distrust of Gladstone made him look kindly even on Lord Beaconsfield. "I see plainly that G— is driving the ship into the breakers. . . . I mentioned at a party of M. P.'s the other night that throughout human history the *great orators* had been invariably proved wrong. There were shrieks of indignation; but at last it was allowed that facts looked as if it were true. Will you write on Dizzy now?"

Mr. Froude was very hearty Anti-Turk, his sentiments on that subject bringing him for once into line with Mr. Freeman and Mr. Gladstone. Writing in September, 1877, after the first reverses before Plevna, he said: "This Eastern business is very frightful, and will bring an ugly train of mischiefs behind it, worse than any which were anticipated. No European government can allow Moslem fanaticism to come off completely victorious. The Turk, I fear, is like the bull in a Spanish circus. However splen-

didly he fights, and however many men and horses he kills, he is none the less finished off in the end by *somebody*. Providence, that 'loves to disappoint the devil,' will probably bring one good out of it all—a reform of the Russian administration. That democracies should promote the wrong man to high place is natural enough, but there is no excuse for an autocrat."

Of men of letters Mr. Froude had but small opinion. He said on one occasion: "The ablest men in the country at this time, I believe, are lawyers, engineers, men of science, doctors, statesmen, anything but authors. If we have only four supreme men at present alive among us, and if Browning and Ruskin are two of those, the sooner you and I emigrate the better."

The whole of the article is full of interesting passages, of which these are but samples.

THE POPULAR PRESENTATION OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.

"UNIVERSITY EXTENSION" contains an article by Professor W. P. Trent, of the University of the South, on "The Popular Presentation of English Literature," the substance of which is as follows:

Critical reviews and magazines do not reach the masses. Schools and colleges can at best only train the next generation. The only means available for the present is the popular lecture courses, such as University Extension provides. The authors and other star lecturers who still keep up the traditions of the Lyceum, cater to popular amusement, or sometimes to the higher tastes of the cultured few. But it may fairly be assumed that any serious effort to educate the people will follow the methods of Extension. How, then, do these methods deal with literature and criticism?

First, should each of these lecture courses (1) treat a series of detached authors, or (2) deal with a defined period, or (3) discuss more exhaustively a single category or topic—*e. g.*, the sonnet? A lecture on a favorite author may stimulate a few to read him. It can hardly train the hearer's critical faculties at the same time. The discussion of a period unifies the course better; but literary history is not literature. It does not teach us to discriminate and appreciate. It should be pursued with caution, therefore, even in the University,—much more sparingly in popular work.

The third method meets the general and rightful demand for scientific treatment. Knowledge of flowers can be imparted only by botanical science. The *sonnet* may be made the subject of as attractive and profitable a course as the flora of a region, or comets, or magnetism. Of course, the popular lecturer cannot presuppose knowledge of Italian, nor refer to a library of books. But Palgrave's "Golden Treasury of Song and Lyrics" alone offers rich material. The popular discussion of single authors should lead the communities up to their scientific work in their second or third course.

The lecturer should speak *extempore* as far as possible. He should avoid minute detail. He should not suddenly and harshly shock his audience's prejudices — *e. g.*, by saying smart things at the expense of an author generally beloved, like Longfellow, or Lew Wallace. Nor should his hearers be rudely reminded of their own limitations. In general, the teacher should cultivate sympathy with his audiences, and not ride his own hobbies.

Recent critics ridicule Extension for offering culture to housemaids. But popular suffrage is an accomplished fact, and popular education is also a necessity. Progress consists of such risky stages. No agency is an unmixed blessing, but Extension aids in the war against ignorance. Its lecturers on literature can bring some appreciation of Shakespeare or Homer to those now blind. Some may thereby be rendered discontented with useful tasks. But the sun is not to stop shining because some eyes are weak, nor shall all candles be extinguished to save the foolish moths.

OUR LEGISLATURES.

SOME very sensible remarks, both in criticism and defense of American legislative bodies, are offered by Mr. Raymond L. Bridgman in the *American Journal of Politics* for December. Mr. Bridgman justly complains that the people do not appreciate the true function of these bodies.

"Neither the function of the legislature as a political factor, nor its opportunities for the exercise of high political talent, nor its intimate connection with the development of the body politic are appreciated by the people as a whole. It is to the discredit of the people that they fail to rise to the standard of appreciation and to the noble demand for service which are the due of the law-making body. In the very nature of the case, above the will of man, is the law of the well-being of the state. To attain a right conception of this law and to put it in practice is the noblest service any man can render his fellows. There stands the legislature, created, in so far as men recognize the laws above them, by a will above the human will, an unconscious embodiment of that will, in so far as it is composed of individual human wills, in an attitude of obedience to the good of the state, a body above which there is nothing on earth to control its constitutional action, most honorable in its place in the reign of law and order, most important in its service, most dignified in its acts, most necessary to the good of every person in the state. To the institution, as such, too great honor will never be paid, however much we may condemn the individuals of any particular year. Too lofty a conception cannot be held of what it ought to be in its relation to the people. How much, then, are the voters unworthy of the good they might get from it who pursue the almighty dollar during the entire year, except an hour on election day (and many do not give even that hour), and have little thought of the exalted character and function of that body to which they

elect the members? How inevitable is it that with a legislature elected with so little of appreciation beforehand, there should be so little of appreciation afterward, and that what has been made with contemptuous disregard of its lofty worth should be treated with contempt after its work is done?"

THE CABINET AND ITS SECRETS.

IN *Cassell's Family Magazine*, Sir T. Wemyss Reid has a gossip article concerning "The British Cabinet and Its Secrets," in the course of which he brings out very clearly how surprising it is that Cabinet secrets should be so well kept.

A secret that is known to twenty people is usually regarded as no secret at all; but Cabinet secrets are usually known to a score of persons, and yet they have seldom, hardly ever, leaked out. Sir Wemyss Reid says: "It is all the more surprising that these secrets should be kept so well, seeing that they cannot be confined entirely to the actual members of the Cabinet. The private secretaries of the Prime Minister and of at least one or two other Ministers know many of the most important secrets. Yet there is only one recorded instance of a private secretary betraying his chief. Nor is this all. When the Cabinets are being held small dispatch boxes are constantly being sent round among the members. These contain the most confidential documents, important dispatches, drafts of bills, memoranda addressed by individual members of the Cabinet to their colleagues, and the comments of the latter upon them; and all these documents are printed. It is true that each bears upon it the words, 'Most secret: for the use of the Cabinet.' But, remembering how other private and confidential documents have become public, one may well wonder at the almost complete immunity from disasters of this kind that these Cabinet documents have enjoyed. They are printed, I ought to say, in the confidential printing department at the Foreign Office, where the subordinates are as trustworthy as if they were private secretaries or even Cabinet Ministers themselves.

"Accidents happen sometimes, of course, but it is wonderful how even then good fortune seems to follow the attempt to guard these august secrets from the profane gaze. When the Home Rule bill of 1898 was being prepared by the Cabinet, and when the most intense curiosity prevailed everywhere as to its character, a member of a certain famous club went up to a table in the club library to write a letter. He noticed that some printed documents had been left on the table by the gentleman who last sat there, and he was about to push them carelessly on one side when his eye caught certain words. Among the documents was the secret draft copy of the Home Rule bill."

The person into whose hands this precious document fell was a confidential private secretary, who promptly sealed up the Cabinet secret and dispatched it to its owner. Notwithstanding all this secrecy, however, there are occasional stories of scenes which

have taken place in the Cabinet. With one of these Sir T. Wemyss Reid concludes his article: "There is another and still more memorable scene of the same kind of which I have had a private account. On the second of March last, Mr. Gladstone was present at a meeting of the Cabinet for the last time. He knew it, and his colleagues knew it, but the outer world did not know. That he was about to retire was by this time known to all; but only the initiated knew that this was to be his last Cabinet. The man who had been present at a greater number of Cabinet meetings than any other Englishman of this century, he who had in four successive ministries presided over the secret deliberations of his colleagues, was now meeting them for the last time, and meeting them simply to say farewell. There was a pathetic scene at that particular meeting of the Cabinet. One who was present has so far violated the secrecy of his office as to tell me that nearly all were in tears as for the last time they gathered round their veteran leader and silently shook hands with him. No more would they hear his voice in the innermost councils of the State; the foremost figure in the Parliamentary life of their time was passing from them. Such a meeting was an event of historic interest, and it has furnished a subject which the painter will probably some day make his own."

FRANÇOIS COPPÉE.

THE brightest of the many interesting articles in the current number of *Nordisk Tidskrift* is Nils Erdmann's study of "The Life-history of François Coppée." The vivid description of the hot-blooded, lively, bold-tongued Bohemian circle in which the bard moved, introduced as a freshling by his first friend and benefactor, Catulle Mendès, the poet, is most fascinating. Mendès himself was at that time chief of the circle—a twenty-year-old sympathetic, strong-willed, energetic youth, remarkably handsome, with long fair locks flowing over his shoulders, a dazzling white complexion, agreeable manners, and elegant appearance. He had, however, got himself into disrepute and low water by the writing of a ribald song, when Coppée first met him, and his family had wisely treated him to cold shoulder, and withdrawn from him their pecuniary support. His Coventry was the dark little attic of the "Blue Dragon" inn, and here Coppée paid him his first visit. A while later Mendès was pardoned, received his family's support anew, and moved out of the "Dragon" to pleasanter quarters, where he once more gathered about him kindred spirits of wit, intellect and genius. He had only a sleeping room and a salon. There was but little furniture, but his bookshelves were filled, and his walls were well decorated with paintings and engravings. He held a reception every Wednesday. The guests were welcomed by himself, and, stepping in, found themselves in the presence of a charming goddess, attired in red and lounging on a couch smoking a cigarette. Here stood the promising young poet Léon Cladel, his face

framed in with dark hair and beard, and looking somewhat like a Southern Christ. Here sat a future symbolist, Stéphane Mallarmé, little, cool, clerical in appearance, "dreaming about a poet-art that must be music; verses that should give all the impression of a whole symphony." And here was a brown Creole, Herédia of Havanna, he who has just recently entered the Academy; over yonder, Glatigny, the actor-poet, with all the appearance of a circus clown, tall, with broad mouth, little head, large ears, and rapturously admired because he is "in print;" and just within the door stands Catulle of the long locks himself, thinner now, and looking like Napoleon at Arcole. There is a ring at the door; a cry of "Villiers! Villiers!" and a young man enters, with beautiful blue eyes, who tosses back "his flood of hair," bows, presses the hands of one and another of the guests, rolls a cigarette, twists his moustache, and presently seating himself at the piano, sings a dark improvisation *d la Baudelaire*. Count Villiers d'Adam lived, says Erdmann, as in a dream. It was known that he had for a short time buried himself in a cloister, and served for a short time, too, with the Pope's Zouaves. For the rest, none was his confidant or intimate. Into this charmed circle is Coppée now introduced—"a tall, thin youth with a refined appearance, shy eyes, something of the clerk about him in his slim but new and well-brushed suit, but with a certain elegance, nevertheless, in his exterior, an ironical charm in his humor, and something indescribably gentle and melancholy in his whole personality that makes him noticeable, and almost compels one to look at him." On Saturdays, the poet Leconte de Lisle held a reception in his rooms on the Boulevard des Invalides. There was tea, poetry and reciting, and here young François might chance to receive a nod from the gray-haired, Apollo-like, and somewhat haughty host.

In the existing "Passage Choiseul" was a little shop, open to all the winds of heaven, and overcrowded with books. It was kept by Alphonse Lemerre, antiquary and bookseller, and here every afternoon between four and six swarmed the long-haired and as yet unknown young bards and wits. Fair-whiskered Lemerre, somewhat reminiscent of Ronsard, allowed the lively impecunious youths all their own way; the air was filled with merry laughter, noisy jokes, riotous debate. Lemerre's hunchbacked assistant was, on the other hand, anything but a friend to the Bohemians, whose tricks scared away the customers and played the mischief with trade. In the midst of the throng was a young man, earnest and gentle, with a beautiful black beard, and a constant smile for the startling paradoxes of his comrades. It was the poet André Theuriot, a promising *débutant*, who was about to publish a volume of poetry, "Le Chemin de Bois," which won a prize from the Academy and brought him fame. Lemerre was the friend and publisher of the poor young rhymesters. He printed their organ, *Le Par-nasse Contemporain*, which lived three years, and

not only were their poems printed, but they received some honorarium. Coppée had now gained an entrance into the literary world. He had worked hard and unselfishly for his mother and sisters; he left his old work now, and became a bard in earnest. It was not, however, until 1869 that he won any real fame. On the 14th of January in that year his first play, "Le Passant," was performed at the Odéon. His *début* was a conquest. All Paris raved about him. His old chums "The Parnassians" overwhelmed him with their sincere applause and congratulations—among them Gautier, Théodore de Banville, Augier, Sully-Prudhomme—all men of genius—laurel crowned. His fame is made. Newspapers tell of his life, of the sweet and tender mother whom he worships. Far away in the provinces "Le Passant" is being played; neckerchiefs à la Coppée are in every shop window. The Princess Mathilde Bonaparte is his patroness. Through her he obtains a post at the library of the Senate; in her salon—where every Wednesday circles a throng of artists and authors—he makes new friendships; here meets Taine, Ernest Renan, the brothers Goncourt, the artist Fromentin, and in Flaubert—a kindred spirit—finds a firm friend.

But Erdmann's pages must be read to receive justice. The figures portrayed have almost the glow of life, the style of description is so enthusiastic and so clear, and Coppée, "with the world sorrow of a Musset in his eyes," and that nameless charm that women feel and love—even when "Le Passant" was being played it was whispered that Sarah Bernhardt and Mlle. Agar were openly rivaling for the young poet's favor—is himself so fascinating a subject.

THE MARQUIS OF BUTE AND CARDIFF.

"THE MAN AND THE TOWN" is the title of Mr. Dollman's article in the *English Illustrated Magazine*. It is a copiously illustrated paper describing Cardiff and the Marquis of Bute. Cardiff, which in half a century has sprung up from being a village of 10,000 inhabitants to a town of 180,000, owes its position, says Mr. Dollman, to the wealth, enterprise and foresight of the present Marquis of Bute, whose fame outside Cardiff rests largely upon his having served as the hero of Lord Beaconsfield's "Lothair." It was his father who decided to invest his fortune in the future of Cardiff, as he had the greatest possible stake in the development of the coal and iron trade. The present marquis did not come of age until 1875, but he set himself to following up the work which his father had begun. He built new docks, from which more coal is shipped than from all the ports of the Tyne together, and devoted himself generally to the development of the town. He has served as its mayor, and the castle, with its moat and ancient keep, is one of the most interesting of the local lions. Rothe Park has been given by Lord Bute to the town as a recreation ground, and three out of the other four recreation grounds of Cardiff were not only given, but were maintained by Lord Bute.

DECORATIVE ART IN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

EUGÈNE GRASSET and decorative art in France together form the subject of an interesting article in the *Studio* (London).

HOME DECORATION IN ENGLAND.

M. Octave Uzanne, the writer, is filled with anxiety because of the plethora of painted canvas turned out every year in France, and thinks it would be entertaining to study with prophetic vision the ultimate destiny of it. At the same time he is impressed with the taste which presides at the fitting-up of an English home: "In England, a movement that makes progress every day has manifested itself for more than thirty years—a movement endowing architecture, furniture, and even ordinary and domestic articles, with a veritable springtide of form, arrangement and color. The fascinating element of originality in English decoration is as soothing as the first signs of early spring, and we must admit, however grudgingly, that in decorative art France is barren and unproductive."

In this connection we may refer to an article in the *Magazine of Art* of November and December, entitled "English Arts and Crafts from a Frenchman's Point of View." In it M. Victor Champiez first discusses the principles laid down by Mr. Walter Crane, Mr. Lewis Day, and others, and then proceeds to describe the last exhibition of the Arts and Crafts Society. He, too, has a good opinion of English decorative art.

EUGÈNE GRASSET'S ART.

M. Uzanne traces back the origin of this sterility and then turns to Eugène Grasset, whose works have lately been exhibited at Paris—ornamental drawings, sketches for architecture, furniture, etc., water color drawings, studies for stained glass, specimens of illustration, book covers, posters, etc. "Impervious to the theories of painter cliques, or of men of the day, careless of fashion, without vanity of any kind, he seems to hide his personality with as much care as he does his works, with which he never allows himself to be satisfied. In spite of his reputation as a craftsman not often pressed to hand over a design 'copyright free,' Grasset has thrown into all branches of industrial art the spirit of a commanding personality.

"His cartoons for stained glass are, numerically speaking, quite extraordinary; his posters, his chromo-typography, his catalogue and book covers, his tapestry panels, his designs for furniture of all sorts, his architectural work, his lithography, his innumerable decorative works, might furnish material for an iconography far more important than we would think.

"In the special art of the Parisian street poster he is essentially personal; his street placards rival the curious chromo-lithographs of Jules Chéret, that master of *genre*. He contrives eloquent 'puffs' for a railway company, a library, an exhibition, or an industrial product, and all with a taste which will survive the things that occasioned them."

THE GRADUAL ABOLITION OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MR. SIDNEY LOW writes an article in the *Nineteenth Century* which he calls "If the House of Commons were Abolished," but which is really a demonstration that the House of Commons is really being abolished without any one noticing it. He argues with considerable ingenuity that if it were abolished the government of the country would go on with very little alteration. The gist of his paper is contained in the following paragraph :

"The most important of the functions of the House of Commons, according to all the text books and theories of the Constitution, are these :

- "1. Legislation.
- "2. Administration and executive control.
- "3. Financial policy and management.
- "4. The discussion of abuses and the redress of grievances.
- "5. The appointment of Ministers.
- "6. The testing and selection of public men in debate.

"It is impossible to maintain that the House of Commons still retains its old and theoretical supremacy and efficiency in all these matters, or indeed in any of them. The Cabinet in the first place, the Caucus in the second, the Platform, the Press, Public Opinion, Society and other powers and influences, have encroached on the domain of Parliament, and more particularly on that of the Lower Chamber, in one or other province, till now there is none in which the control of the House of Commons is absolute, and scarcely one in which it has not largely abandoned the real, though not formal, authority and effective force to other hands."

By what means has this extraordinary decadence of the popular assembly been brought about? Mr. Low answers this question as follows? "The comparative weakness and inutility of the House of Commons is due mainly to the increased power of the Cabinet, and to the position of members of Parliament as delegates directed to vote with the party according to the orders of the Caucus, rather than as representatives able to exercise an independent judgment."

It is natural that having succeeded in demonstrating the gradual disappearance of the House of Commons as an effective force in the government of the country, Mr. Low should conclude by asking whether anything could be done to mend matters. He replies, certainly there is one simple and practical expedient by which, if it were adopted, "the House of Commons would be, in fact, a Sovereign Assembly, and become, what it is not now, the real ruling element in the Constitution."

What is that expedient? Nothing more or less than that the members of the House of Commons should vote by ballot. If it did the power of the Caucus would wane, Ministers would cease to be despots, and M.P.'s would once more count for something in the state. It is a very ingenious article, and there is a good deal more in it than many people would at first be inclined to admit.

LORD ROSEBERY AND HIS POLICY.

THE *Fortnightly* publishes two articles entitled "Foreign Views of Lord Rosebery." The title is rather a misnomer. The most important part of the first article, by the Frenchman, is a discussion of the best method of constituting a Second Chamber ; the whole of the second article, by the German, is devoted to a demonstration that democracies cannot fight. Both subjects no doubt are important, but they can hardly be said to be views of Lord Rosebery.

The Frenchman's Key to the Mystery.

The Frenchman, however, does give us some views of Lord Rosebery. He is M. Augustine Filon. He is puzzled by England's Prime Minister, and in order to get some light as to his character he has read up his Pitt, and he thinks he has found in it the key with which to solve the mystery. He says : "The most important sentence in the book, and the one which gives the keynote to the whole, is the sentence in which Lord Rosebery mocks at the 'common and erroneous view' that regards 'human nature as consistent and coherent. The fact is, that congruity is the exception, and that time and circumstance and opportunity paint with heedless hands and garish colors on the canvas of human life.'"

WHAT THE FRENCH THINK OF HIM.

M. Filon says that when Lord Rosebery first took office every one in France distrusted him, believing him to be a German. After a time they discovered that he was an Englishman—which he is not, as he is Scotch. They are still ill at ease about him. He says : "As a matter of fact, there is a great deal of admiration and a certain amount of sympathy in our feeling for him, but I am forced to admit that the early mistrust survives. He remains a psychological problem, and every unsolved problem is disquieting."

KIND ADVICE IN THE IMPERATIVE MOOD.

M. Filon then discusses several things, and returns, at the end of his article, to administer to Lord Rosebery some advice as to his conduct and general behavior if he is to win the approval of Frenchmen in general and M. Filon in particular, which of course is very kind of M. Filon. He says : "Lord Rosebery knows the good-will of the French political world better than I do, and he will take care not to lose it. He has a chance of strengthening his position, of making his mark, and showing his real self after his long course of politic hesitation and diplomacy, of giving proof of his character, now that he has given proof of his wit, of fixing upon a definite Liberal policy both at home and abroad, of holding to it, and, if necessary, of falling with it. He is at the turning-point of his political career, and it is he, not we, who must find the real Rosebery. To that end he must abandon the charming theory of the variable and manifold ego, which is nothing but a series of dissolving views ; he must revert to the good old doctrine which regarded a human being as a compact whole, a homogeneous and distinct personality,

'consistent and coherent,' and able to remember to-day both the deeds and the thoughts of yesterday.

" 'NOBODY ASKED YOU, SIR,' SHE SAID."

"I cannot altogether divest myself of an old prejudice derived from my early education in favor of the 'common and erroneous' view. I mean the belief in personal identity, which appears to me the necessary condition of real responsibility. I may admire the man of many parts (*l'homme multiple*), I may read his books, enjoy his wit and look with pleasure on his pictures, even when they represent Agincourt or Waterloo; but, if I were a business man, I should not choose him as my partner, and if I were a woman, I should not accept him as a husband. Moreover, if I were a nation, I should ask something more than words before I linked my fate with his."

The German's Opinion.

The German is Professor Delbrück of the *Preussische Jahrbücher*. He begins grimly enough by saying that there is no German view of Lord Rosebery, because in Germany he is unknown. He is a mere party leader, but his policy, so far as it is understood in Germany, is regarded as impossible. That impossible policy is the alliance of Imperialism and Radicalism, which in Germany is universally expected to result in a great catastrophe for England.

NO WAR, NO EMPIRE.

The following passages are interesting as indicating the German view of English parties and English policy: "There can be no imperial policy where there is in the last resort no possibility of waging a great war. The very first condition of such a policy is an adequate military equipment, and such an equipment is not yet compatible with Radical principles. The Athens of Pericles proved this in the past; it has been proved anew by the France of to-day. England is not now supposed to be in a condition to meet any serious political crisis like the wars against Louis XIV, the Seven Years' War, or the gigantic struggle with Napoleon. The England of earlier days survived because it was an aristocracy. . . . Public opinion—or the people, if you like—were not altogether powerless in the eighteenth century, but they could not be said to rule. Lord Rosebery, on his first assumption of power, declared, both in theory and in practice, for Imperialism. He made his confession of faith, too, as to the essence of such a policy in the phrase, 'the best foreign minister is a mute minister.' But in the end his Radical principles will not fail to be the ruin of his Imperialism. At this moment the Radicals are directing all their energies against the Upper House; and if, by some means or other, they can succeed in destroying it, they will proceed to the breaking up of large estates. When both these pillars are gone Conservatism will have lost its hold in England."

"Take away the great Conservative party from English political life, and discipline among the Radicals will inevitably go with it. Probably a Radical England would see the rise of a party which would brook no imperial policy at all, and which would in-

gratiate itself with the masses by promising them the utmost economy in naval and military expenditure. Because a Radical England would not be ready for a great war, Germany holds that Lord Rosebery's programme of 'Radicalism with Imperialism' is a practical impossibility."

MORE GOSSIP BY SIR EVELYN WOOD.

SIR EVELYN WOOD'S charming reminiscences of his boyhood in the trenches before Sebastopol are continued in the *Fortnightly*, but not concluded. When they are reprinted they will form a very delightful volume of stories about the last great European war, which will be a universal favorite especially with boys.

His pages teem with adventures personal and otherwise. Take, for example, this story of how he was frozen tight in a battery:

"In the second week of December, I went to sleep in the twenty-one-gun battery about 8 P. M., when it was freezing, and I was more anxious to get out of the wind than into a dry spot. The wind dropped and it rained about 2 A. M., when, although I felt I was getting wet, I was too tired to rise. When I tried to do so just before daylight, I could not move, the water having frozen around me, for with the coming day the temperature had fallen. My comrades carried me back, and putting hot bottles to my feet and around my body, with loving care and attention saved me from frost-bite."

Notwithstanding this experience he maintains that: "The climate of the Crimea, though more variable, is but little more inclement than that of the North of England."

The frightful destruction of life was due, not to the exceptional ferocity of the elements, but to the scandalous lack of provision on the part of the English Government. He says: "England gave its little army, however, neither enough food, clothing, nor even medicines. We did not understand feeding men, and animals fared still worse."

In proof of this assertion his pages literally bristle with ghastly stories of cruel privations heroically borne, which no patriot can read without mingled pride and shame. Speaking of the failure of the Commissariat Department, he says: "Supply by contract failed in two great wars during the last thirty-five years, and it is unlikely we shall during war trust to such a system in future; but unless our commissariat officers buy during peace they will not know their business in war. Direct purchasers should, I think, be the rule at all large military stations."

His article abounds with homely pictures of the reality of war; as, for instance, the following: "Few men till late in December had more than one shirt, which they had worn incessantly day and night for weeks. During the last week of October, when the days were pleasantly warm, our soldiers tried to wash their only shirt, and every afternoon in the trenches the covering parties might be seen picking vermin of all kinds from their garments."

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE.

FROM the January *Century* we have selected Professor Noah Brooks' paper, called "Glimpses of Lincoln in War Time," to quote from in the "Leading Articles."

A rather unusual article, and a very prettily illustrated one, is made on the subject of "Festivals in American Colleges for Women." Ladies who respectively represent Bryn Mawr, Smith, Wellesley and other of the American woman colleges, write short essays telling of the observances, fêtes and celebrations of their *almae matres*. The editor calls attention to the difference in the customs,—for instance, the college cries,—of the women's institutions from those of our men's colleges. Mr. Gilder says:

"There is every reason that in institutions for women æsthetic culture should proceed along such lines, for in the hands of women especially rests the gentler side of life. If the love and art of grace and beauty are not with them, where shall these qualities be found? In all parts of the country is to be noticed of late years an increase of interest in gay and beautiful pageants, of one sort or another, on land or water. Women have in these a great part, and this new tendency in our rather hard and strained American life is surely one to be cultivated at school, in our homes and in our communities."

Mr. Hiram S. Maxim, who has been for several years very much in evidence as an inventor in the field of aerial navigation, tells in this number of the *Century* about a new flying machine. He describes, with very detailed cuts and diagrams and figures, this new *æroplane*, which is propelled by steam, by a motor, in the construction of which steel plays a most important part. It is interesting to note that Professor Maxim finds aluminum decidedly inferior to steel, weight for weight. In the experiment with this flying machine,—which was about one hundred and five feet wide, over all, with an area of the planes used amounting to four thousand square feet,—a speed of thirty-six or thirty-seven miles an hour was achieved, and the total weight of the machine, with water, fuel and three men on board, is little less than eight thousand pounds; the total lifting effort ten thousand pounds; the screws made between three hundred and seventy-five and four hundred turns per minute; and the fuel used was naphtha. "At the time of writing, the machine is practically finished, but in order to continue the experiments it appears to me that it will be necessary to obtain a very large and level field completely free from trees and houses, where experiments can be made in manœuvring the machine. I do not consider it safe to attempt free flight directly from a railway track with a great number of very large trees in every direction; the slightest hesitancy in manipulating the rudders, or the least mistake, might prove disastrous. What is required is to experiment with the machine running very near the ground, in fact almost touching it; and not until one has complete control of the machine should high or completely free flight be attempted. A suitable field for conducting these experiments is not easy to obtain in England, and is certainly not to be found near London."

Professor Maxim much deprecates the great waste of time and resources which the French made in experimenting with balloon flying-machines, which were on an entirely wrong principle, as the *æroplanists* of to-day consider.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

IN the January *Harper's* there is a paper by Henry Cabot Lodge called "Shakespeare's Americanisms," which we have quoted from among the "Leading Articles."

In this number of *Harper's*, which is quite an attractive one, Mr. Lodge's paper is the only one that goes much beyond the merely entertaining values, unless it be Mr. Janvier's very readable "New York Slave Traders," and Alfred Parson's description of Japan's great mountain, *Fujisan*—the last illustrated by the writer's exquisite wash drawings. Then, in the "Editor's Study," there is Mr. Charles W. Warner's tribute to Dr. Holmes, given with no uncertain words of praise and love. Mr. Warner thinks the present generation is perhaps unable to be critically just to Dr. Holmes on account of its admiration. "'Dear Dr. Holmes,' is what it said, and never 'Poor Dr. Holmes,' a term with which it is often obliged to qualify its admiration of men of genius." Mr. Warner says:

"Dr. Holmes is called an optimist. That was his temperament. He regarded the future without anxiety and the past without bitterness. He had his share of grief and sorrow and bereavement, but these he had not the egotism to inflict upon the world. He was an optimist, but his perceptions of life were perfectly clear, and humorously true. He did not lack at all the power of discernment necessary to sharp criticism, but he liked to think well of his fellows, and he wanted their love. He had a nimble enough satirical wit and a sharp pen, but he was exceedingly reluctant to hurt the feelings of any human being. He enjoyed running his pen through what was to him a hateful dogma, but he didn't wish to stick it through anybody's heart. In his contemplation of the past there was hardly a strain of melancholy, rather a feeling of tenderness for what was still dear."

Mr. Thomas Hardy's novel, which began in the December number under the title "The Simpletons," is continued in this January issue with a changed name, owing to the fact that the author's attention was called to the similarity of the first title with another English work of fiction. The story now runs under the name, "Hearts Insurgent." The other story features of the number are the first chapter of Mr. Richard Harding Davis' three part novel, "The Princess Aline"—which takes us again into the New York "high life" that this young writer has observed so successfully—and Sarah Orne Jewett's story, "A War Debt."

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

FROM the January *Scribner's* we have selected Robert Grant's article on "Income," and Maud Ballington Booth's on the "Salvation Army at Work," to be reviewed as "Leading Articles."

Perhaps it is in general introduction to the history of the past twenty-five years which *Scribner's Magazine* is promising to publish from the pen of President E. Benjamin Andrews, that the magazine this month contains a rather lengthy paper by Noah Brooks, on "The Beginnings of American Parties." This paper covers the period from the adoption of the Federal Constitution to the doubtfully named "era of good feeling" which began about 1820. It is a plain statement of historical facts,

with an entire observation of impartiality, and is written in a clear style, which makes it valuable and readable, in addition to its intrinsic importance as a chapter of history.

George Trumbull Ladd writes shrewdly on "The Mental Characteristics of the Japanese." He finds a varied contradictoriness in the distinguishing traits of this peculiar race—a contradictoriness which he traces to the existent situation in which the old ethnic convictions and impulses of the Japanese are covered over by "a thin crust of modern Western civilization." "United in a few controlling social and political sentiments, almost to the last man, the Japanese are yet unable to form and hold together for more than a few months any consistent governmental policy, or to prevent their political parties from an endless splitting up and internal strife over minor points that should be compromised through the power of dominating conceptions and principles. Obviously and traditionally polite to the verge of obsequiousness, they appear capable of the most extreme insolence; flinging away life for trifles in their readiness to display a self-sacrificing courage, they are—when judged by Anglo-Saxon standards—often guilty of the most culpable meanness and cowardice. Having the most delicate æsthetical sensitiveness in certain directions, they are in other directions surprisingly oblivious to all sense of proportion and propriety. Out of the noblest sentiments and impulses, originate with them some of the most hideous of crimes. But all this is understood when once we agree to take the point of view suggested by ethnic psychology."

The literary feature of this excellent number is the first installment of George Meredith's new novel, "The Amazing Marriage"—a title which would fit handsomely the yellow backed novel of the cheap news stands. The very first paragraph, which is a long one, gives liberal promise of the marvelous eccentricities of style that endear Meredith to one part of the reading world, and make him a laughing stock with the rest.

McCLURE'S.

FROM the January *McClure's* we have reviewed two articles, Miss Ida M. Tarbell's chapter in the life of Napoleon, and Miss Beatrice Harraden's account of the birth of her famous story, "Ships that Pass in the Night."

The many of us who have become enamored of Mr. Kipling's jungle tales will be glad to see a new one in this number, "Letting in the Jungle," in which Baloo, the bear, Bagheera, the panther, Hathi, the wild elephant, Mowgli, the wolf-child, and the rest of the jungle folk, raze to the ground the village near their forest, with great slaughter and flight of the despised men, who smoke pipes, and otherwise "play with their mouths."

Mr. E. J. Edwards contributes a short article on Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, in which he sketches the reformer's relations with the political parties, with the Senate Investigating Committee, and more especially with Mr. Goff. Mr. Edwards tells us that it was most largely due to Dr. Parkhurst's influence that Mr. Goff refused the mayoralty candidacy, on the grounds that an acceptance might prevent a union of all the elements opposing Tammany, and because it was believed that Mr. Goff could be of better service as a renovator in the office of Recorder.

Mr. Edwards, who is no contemptible critic of political and executive ability, calls Dr. Parkhurst "the moral ruler of New York, and pays a high tribute to his pru-

dence, foresight and energy as an organizer of the great movement which has recently defeated Tammany.

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

THE January *Cosmopolitan* begins with two notable contributors in "Ouida," who writes a chapter in the "Great Passions of History" series which this magazine is presenting, and in the late Professor Charcot, who tells of the achievements of a still greater scientist,—M. Louis Pasteur. Whatever one's tastes and convictions may allow them to think of Ouida's novels, no one can deny her charm of style and richness of thought; her retelling here of the tragic story of Paola and Francesca is rather the best of the "Great Passions."

Professor Charcot is—or rather his article is, for the Professor is dead—uniformly enthusiastic over Pasteur's career. He records the long list of the latter's scientific triumphs, won by the keenest insight, and the most unwearied energy and tenacity, and culminating in the inoculation cure for rabies.

"Certainly there is none to whom our suffering humanity owes a greater debt of gratitude. His services to it in the past and in the future are incredible. His labors have been so vast that one is disposed to doubt that they are the work of a single brain, and not the contribution of several generations. He is certainly the glory of his native land, but he is more, he is also the glory of the close of the nineteenth century, and if it was still the usage to bestow upon an age the name of a single man, ours might justly be called the Age of Pasteur."

A serial novel begins in this number from that writer of capital stories, W. Clark Russell, who calls it "A Three-Stranded Yarn." Albion W. Tourgée continues his "Story of a Thousand," being the record of his regiment's experience in the War, and there is a short story by François Coppée, "The Christmas Bethrothal," while the enterprising and versatile Mr. Edward W. Bok undertakes to tell why the young man of to-day doesn't go to church. He considers it rather less the fault of the young man than of the preacher, to whom he gives some suggestions of what young men would care to hear, and he waives the question whether the church, aside from the preacher, is appropriately fulfilling its mission.

LIPPINCOTT'S.

IN the January *Lippincott's* there is but little beyond the complete novel, "The Waifs of Fighting Rocks," by Captain Charles McIlvane, and the several short stories.

Elizabeth F. Seat, writing on "Christmas Customs and Superstitions," gives the menu of an old-fashioned Yule Tide dinner. It seems rather formidable, with our degenerate present day digestive apparatus:

"First course, sixteen full dishes: 'a shield of brawn, with mustard; a boiled capon; boiled beef; a roasted chine of beef; a neat's tongue, roasted; a pig, roasted; baked chewets; a goose, roasted; a swan, roasted; a turkey, roasted; a haunch of venison, roasted; a kid with a pudding inside; a pasty of venison; an olive pye; a couple of capons; a custard.'

"To these add 'sallets, fricasees, quelque choses, and devised paste, as many dishes more to make the full service thirty-two dishes,' which the housewife is admonished is 'as much as can conveniently stand on one table and in one mess, and after this manner you may proportion your second and third courses, holding fullness in

one-half of the dishes, and show on the other which will be both frugal in the splendor, contentment to the guest, and pleasure to the beholder."

Calvin D. Wilson tells about shooting and eating "The Ducks of the Chesapeake," and celebrates the charms of the aristocratic canvas-back. He has his readers know that, even at the shore, where the backwoods pot hunters shoot them, these royal birds bring from \$5 to \$6 per pair. By the time they reach London \$25 a pair must be paid for them. Such notabilities as the Prince of Wales and Bismarck have received them direct from Havre de Grace as presents. Ward McAllister two years ago ordered one hundred pair of canvas backs from the shore at a cost of \$5.25 a pair. One famous New York hotel advertises on its bill of fare a service of canvas backs for two for \$25. It really seems a pity to kill such valuable creatures as this.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

IN another department we have reviewed Sir Edwin Arnold's article in the January number on "The Triumph of Japan." "Some Historic Landmarks of London," by John Gennings, is an illustrated article of much interest; the Tower, Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's and the Church of All Hallows, are among the landmarks described. Modern London life (in the East End) is sketched in an article by Miss Moody, who writes from personal experience in mission work.

In "The World's Debt to Chemistry," Prof. H. B. Cornwall, of Princeton, describes many practical applications of the science, showing the relations of chemical discovery to industrial progress.

Prof. R. G. Moulton, of the University of Chicago, contributes to the "Required Reading" of the Chautauqua course a study of Scott's "Monastery," which is exhaustive and critical without being dry.

"Famous Revivalists of the United States" (illustrated by portraits of a dozen of them) discusses the personalities of the foremost men now engaged in evangelical work in this country. The writer, Mr. S. Parkes Cadman, has performed his task with discrimination and sympathy.

NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.

THE January *New England Magazine*, true to home products, prints a long article on Burlington, Vt., which attempts to enumerate the educational advantages and beauties of that sturdy old New England town.

Helen Leah Reade writes on Radcliffe College in a clear and discriminating article, and recommends earnestly that any money which can be obtained should be applied to the establishing of scholarships or fellowships in that institution. Every year promising students are turned away because they cannot themselves afford to bear the whole expense of education at Cambridge. As to the excellent work done by this institution, Miss Reade points out that of twenty-two girls who last June were graduated as the first class of Radcliffe, ten received their degrees *magna cum laude* and three *cum laude*. Nearly two-thirds of the students live in Cambridge or Boston, a somewhat significant fact in an estimate of the influence which the Annex exerts.

In "A Chapter of Alaska," C. E. Cabot tells some interesting things about the habits of the seals. "The male seals begin to land in May, the whole herd following in increasing numbers, staying until November, when they return to the deep waters and remain until the next spring. During these months on land, if the mothers are

killed in their brief absences from their young necessary to obtain food for themselves, the young seals perish. The males while on land partake of no food, subsisting entirely on the store of fat and oil laid up in their blubber through the winter season, when they annually return to feed in the open waters between the islands and the main land. It is in these waters alone that an amount of food is found of fish and of marine life necessary to sustain them for the ensuing season. Some conception of the vast quantity of animal life which exists in these waters may be obtained from the knowledge that each of the five million seals that leave the islands to feed requires at least six pounds of fish per day,—thirty million pounds of food daily for all. It is on their passage through and near these straits that the seals have been wantonly slaughtered by raiders who hunted them in vessels.

"The full-grown male seal weighs between two and three hundred pounds; the full-grown female, about eighty pounds. Never more than one seal is produced at a birth, its weight being about five pounds."

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

IN another department we have quoted from Mr. J. M. Ludlow's review of Benjamin Jones' book on "Co-operative Production."

Havelock Ellis makes a map of France, but, instead of geographical localities, he marks thereon only the names of men—in all, over one hundred and fifty of the most illustrious Frenchmen of the last five centuries. He tells us about the distribution of these names in an article which he calls "The Genius of France." A man's name is placed on the map not necessarily at his birthplace, but where there is reason to believe he had sent down his deepest ancestral roots. Those geniuses of mixed ancestry, like Dumas, George Sand and Zola, and all Parisians, are omitted. One of the striking generalities which Mr. Ellis is able to make from this data is the almost total absence of men of genius from the interior of France. This historiographer of genius finds that the great names on the map range themselves into certain well-defined groups: The Breton group, the large Norman group, the Flemish group, etc., and these he takes up and discusses in turn.

Professor John Trowbridge, writing on "The Want of Economy in the Lecture System," realizes the innate fondness in the human breast for lecturing and for being lectured. He sees, however, a distinct loss in the clearly intellectual classes of lectures. "The necessity of attending at least one course of lectures may be said to have haunted the Puritan conscience as late as 1866," but now there are few towns in America in which courses of serious lectures are attended. What is needed, Professor Trowbridge thinks, is accompanying laboratory work, some practice in looking up cases, or some method of investigation. "A lecture in science, with illustrations and experiments, requires at least two hours of preparation on the part of the professor. In the course of this arduous work, the latter is doing exactly what the student who is to hear the lecture should do in order to appreciate it. The professor does all the work, and the minds of his listeners, not being prepared as his has been, are not in a receptive state, and the amount of instruction that is assimilated is vanishingly small."

The important purely literary feature of this month's *Atlantic* is the short story which begins it, by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, which she calls "A Singular Life." Following this there is an essay of very philosophical quality by John H. Denison, on "The Survival of the American Type."

THE FORUM.

THE discussion of the "Baltimore plan" of currency reform by Mr. Hepburn, Philip Gilbert Hamerton's autobiographical notes, Chancellor Canfield's study of alleged Western discontent and Mr. W. R. Thayer's "New Story-Tellers and the Doom of Realism," are reviewed in another department.

Col. Theodore A. Dodge, writing on "The Death of the Czar and the Peace of Europe," takes an optimistic view of the immediate future. He says: "There is no safety in predicting any turn in a game in which a youthful monarch holds a strong hand; but, though many rumors have been running around about the new Czar, Nicholas II, there seems no probability of his undertaking any inflammable rôle. Russia has so much more to gain by peace than war. Barely a third of her army has the new small-bore rifle, and it will be two years before the other regiments are so equipped. Her revenues are none too great. Russia needs her money for the trans-Siberian railway; and she ought not to blow it out of the mouths of big guns. No doubt there is tension in many of the international relations; but that is always present; and diplomats are growing more reasonable. It is probable that what has been said of the character of Nicholas is in the main true; and this should lead him to follow in the footsteps of his illustrious father and make Russia still the dictator of peace."

In discussing the question, "May a Man Conduct His Business as He Please?" Col. Carroll D. Wright puts several others: "The employer or the employe may firmly believe that there is nothing in his conduct which warrants the interference of the public; but, if the public is subjected to great loss, to great inconvenience, to paralysis of trade, should not the individual who precipitates the difficulty be held responsible and accountable to the power which enables him to conduct his business or to perform his labor at all? And especially, when organized capital asks of the State peculiar privileges, under special acts or charters, and at the same time asks that individuals contributing capital be relieved from responsibility of the person, does not the question which has been suggested come with still greater force? And is not the answer that the State shall interfere made with greater emphasis?"

Mr. Price Collier contributes a comparative study of the reading habits of Englishmen and of Americans. "England has nothing like the number of averagely well-read men that one finds in America; but America has nothing like the number of thoroughly well-read, widely-traveled, highly trained men in politics, and in all the professions, that one finds here. In America there is a widespread education of the hare; in England there is, confined to narrow limits, the education of the tortoise, and there is a fable that the world is poised upon the back of a tortoise!"

Mr. Glen Miller has no fear least polygamists should control the new State of Utah; the community, he says, is now in complete harmony with American thought and institutions.

A Brahman and a missionary discuss Christian missions in India from their respective points of view. Their articles form a continuation of the debate started in the *Forum* some months ago, and it cannot be said that the bewildered reader is much better able now than at first to form a judicious opinion as to the matters in controversy.

Dr. Jane Elizabeth Robbins, head worker in the New York College Settlement, in an article on "Charity that Helps and other Charity," records a number of instances

of kindness and self-denial occurring among the very poor. Dr. Robbins says of the rich man asking what he can do for the relief of suffering: "Let him give not alms but *himself*, and the wisdom comes with the giving."

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE article by ex-Senator Wade Hampton entitled "Brigandage on Our Railroads," the review of our national financial experiments by Comptroller Eckels, the account of the Salvation Army's work by Professor Briggs, and Mr. Henry White's suggestions as to consular reform, receive attention in our department of "Leading Articles of the Month."

Mgr. Satolli contributes an exhaustive study of the Catholic school system in Rome, discussing under separate heads the elementary and high schools, other scholastic institutions, the discipline and results attained, and the expenses for instruction. Mgr. Satolli shows that the Papacy spends annually, for the maintenance of its school system in Rome, upward of 1,000,000 *lire*, and that under the wise direction of the Cardinal Vicar and the special commissioners appointed for the purpose the educational requirements of all classes of people in the Italian capital are provided for in Catholic schools.

Writing of Dr. Holmes and his work, Senator Lodge seems chiefly impressed by the wonderful flexibility and versatility of the poet-scientist's mind. Dr. Holmes had one marked personal trait which Mr. Lodge does not overlook. "He was in the best sense a citizen of the world, of broad and catholic sympathies. But he was first and before that an American and a citizen of the United States, and this fact is at once proof and reason that he was able to do work which has carried delight to many people of many tongues, and which has won him a high and lasting place in the great literature of the English-speaking people."

Adjutant-General Ruggles makes the following recommendation concerning an increase of our standing army: "It thus appears that 5,500 men should be immediately added to the present enlisted force of 25,000, which would bring it to the standard of 30,500, or 500 in excess of that at which, after reduction, it was established twenty-four years ago. These men would be combatants. The cost of additional men is moderate. The cost of a private soldier for pay, subsistence and clothing is \$272 per year. For this increased force there will be required an inconsiderable number of additional officers to replace those who were discharged as supernumeraries in the reduction of 1870. They can be furnished by the promotion of faithful officers of long service who have grown gray in the lower grades, and by filling the few vacancies at the foot of the list from graduates of the Military Academy, by promotion of worthy men from the ranks, or by appointments from civil life."

Sergius Stepniak, considering the probable effect of the Czar's death on the peace of Europe, affirms that the danger of war lies with Germany, rather than with Russia, whose alliance with France is now stronger than ever.

The meaning of the recent elections is discussed by the chairmen of the Congressional committees. Chairman Babcock holds that the people voted to restore the Republican party to power because they believed that party stood for good money, protection, reciprocity and American prosperity. Chairman Faulkner, on the other hand, is confident that McKinleyism is a thing of the past, that tariff reform has been advanced, and that protection, for protection's sake, has secured few, if any, converts.

THE NEW REVIEW.

THEODOR BARTH has an article on "The Three Chancellors," which is really devoted to a eulogy of Caprivi, a narrative of his four years' rule, and explanations as to his overthrow. Speaking of the late Chancellor, Mr. Barth says: "Such a type of character is, I think, peculiar to Germany. A sense of duty, fostered by military and bureaucratic traditions, developing itself nobly and purely under the influences of a laborious life and scanty means; a mental adaptability which enables its owner to master the intricacies of every kind of work, without loss of independence and originality of thought; a lofty standard of honor from which all the temptations of personal gain and petty ambition glance off harmlessly; and a philosophic indifference to outward show—this peculiar combination of qualities is hardly to be met with out of Germany, but even here it rarely reaches such a perfect development as in the case of Count Caprivi."

A WAR CORRESPONDENT'S STORY.

Mr. Montagu describes the experience of a war artist chiefly during the Russo-Turkish war. The article concludes with an interesting anecdote: "As a Pasha in remote corners of Anatolia, I have assumed with equal success a very different rôle. A scarlet fez, a many-colored turban, a sash of cardinal red, containing a goodly display of weapons, together with an escort of dashing, if rather dirty, irregulars, whose spears glittered in the sunlight, giving one an importance undreamt of in prosaic England. I had a curious *rencontre* once with another Pasha, whose brilliant personal get-up and that of his retinue threw myself and followers completely into the shade. As we passed each other that mighty man salaamed to his saddle-cloth, while I, in a moment of forgetfulness, saluted. Then a strange far-away look came into that Pasha's face, as, with a broad grin and an Irish accent, he said: 'Eh, but yer forgot to salaam, Montagu, yer forgot to salaam!' and the next moment I had discovered that magnificent horseman to be my old friend Edmund O'Donovan, the brilliant 'Special' of the *Daily News*, who, it will be remembered, afterward lost his life while representing the interests of that paper with the army of Hicks Pasha in Egypt."

A PLEA FOR MUNICIPAL PAWNSHOPS.

Mr. Robert Donald transfers from *London*, of which he is editor, to the *New Review* his cogent plea for municipal pawnshops. He says: "The following shows the different treatment extended to poor borrowers in the leading capitals of Europe. A loan of 2 shillings 6 pence for one week pays interest per annum as follows: Paris, 0; Madrid, 6; Brussels, 7; Berlin, 12; London, 260."

The extent to which the poor of London are plundered by the pawnshops justifies Mr. Donald's plea for an improvement. This, he thinks, can best be done by putting all the pawnshops under the municipality. "There are many reasons why pawnshops would be more economically managed under municipal control than under private ownership. There would be a decided advantage in having branches all over the city. Valuable articles pledged in one quarter would pay for small loans in poor districts. The smallest pawns do not pay the pawnbroker, even although he does charge his 100 per cent. Supervision would not be less expensive under the County Council than at present. The officers would require to be well paid, as the success of the institution would mainly depend on their loyalty to the system and their method of valuation. There would be considerable scope for economy in the matter of rent. It would not be necessary to have anything like six hundred pawnshops."

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary Review* for December is somewhat too metaphysical to be a popular number. Emma Maria Caillard's paper on "The Knowledge of Good and Evil," and Professor Seth's second paper on "The Theory of the Absolute" may be very valuable but they are "caviare to the general."

THE CARRYING TRADE OF THE WORLD.

Mr. Mulhall has one of his fascinating papers from which an endless number of statistics can be gleaned of really remarkable interest. For instance, speaking of the mercantile marine, Mr. Mulhall says: "The main facts to be borne in mind in connection with the carrying trade on the high seas are these: 1, That we possess 56 per cent. of the carrying power of the world; 2, that the trade between Great Britain and her Colonies is growing much more rapidly than the general commerce of the world; 3, that our seamen carry more merchandise per man than those of other nations, and four times as much as the British seaman of 1860; 4, that our annual loss by shipwreck is only half that of other nations, as compared with tonnage afloat."

Passing on he considers the railways, in which Mr. Mulhall says: "The life of a locomotive is fifteen years, during which time it will run 240,000 miles, carry 600,000 tons, or 1,000,000 passengers, and earn \$300,000; its ordinary power is 300-horse, and its first cost \$10,000. The number of locomotives at work is 110,000, representing an approximate value of \$1,000,000,000, while that of the shipping of all nations is about \$1,100,000,000."

He calculates that the railways give employment to 2,394,000 people, while shipping only employs 705,000.

WALTER PATER.

Mr. Edmund Gosse's character sketch of Walter Pater, whom he knew intimately and whom he reveres highly, is a very brilliant and interesting piece of literary workmanship. He says: "Pater, as a human being, illustrated by no letters, by no diaries, by no impulsive unburdenings of himself to associates, will grow more and more shadowy. But it has seemed well to preserve, while still they are attainable, some of the external facts about a writer whose polished and concentrated work has already become part of the classic literature of England, and who will be remembered among the writers of this age when all but a few are forgotten."

OTHER ARTICLES.

An anonymous writer tells the story of Caprivi's fall. The writer says that the cause was entirely a personal one, and was owing to the susceptibility of the emperor to any encroachments upon his resolutions. The *Cologne Gazette* had insisted that Count Eulenberg must go, before the Emperor had announced his decision on the subject. The article was not inspired by Caprivi, but the Chancellor saw that the Emperor did not wish to shut the door definitely on Eulenberg's policy, to which Caprivi could not consent. Seeing this, he thought it better to retire at once, and therefore he declared that he could not disapprove of the article in question, although he had had nothing to do with it. Thereupon he resigned, and Prince Hohenlohe took his place.

W. M. Conway tells with a graphic pen the story of the fall of the mountain of the Plattenbergkopf in the Canton of Glarus, which buried part of the village of Elm in September, 1881. One hundred persons were buried beneath the falling mountain. Karl Blind sets forth in a brief paper the reasons for believing that the French have no foundation in truth or in treaty right for their claim to Madagascar.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE *Nineteenth Century* closes the year with an excellent number, from which we make copious extracts elsewhere.

"WHY I AM NOT AN AGNOSTIC."

Professor Max Müller maintains that he is not an Agnostic, and cannot call himself one. To him the purely mechanical theory of the evolution of the universe from protoplasm without a directing mind is unthinkable. He says: "I cannot help seeing order, law, reason or *Logos* in the world, and I cannot account for it by merely *ex post* events, call them what you like—survival of the fittest, natural selection, or anything else. Anyhow, this Gnosis is to me irresistible, and I dare not therefore enter the camp of the Agnostics under false colors. I am not aware that on my way to this Gnosis I have availed myself of anything but the facts of our direct consciousness, and the conclusions that can be logically deduced from them. Without these two authorities I do not feel bound to accept any testimony, whether revealed or unrevealed.

"If Agnosticism excludes a recognition of an eternal reason pervading the natural and the moral world, if to postulate a rational cause for a rational universe is called Gnosticism, then I am a Gnostic, and a humble follower of the greatest thinkers of our race from Plato and the author of the Fourth Gospel to Kant and Hegel."

SEND THE SKELETON BACK TO THE CUPBOARD.

Mr. H. D. Traill has a rather amusing paper entitled "About the Skeleton." He insists that in order to pay homage to realism our recent dramatists have been too determined to drag the skeleton from the cupboard. But he maintains realism is as much violated by the preposterous prominence of the skeleton as by its determined concealment by the older dramatists: "In each and all of them realism only prevails to the extent of creating the skeleton and letting him out of the closet. As soon as it comes to disposing of him realism at once gives way to idealism, with a marked preference for disagreeable ideals. The skeleton of the stage is allowed or encouraged to execute a dance of death among the *dramatis personæ*, dealing destruction with every caper of its fleshless limbs. The skeleton of real life is invariably locked up in the closet again with all possible despatch. But if this is so—if in causing the skeleton to execute the dance of death instead of locking him up again in the closet, he is acting in obedience, not to an inexorable law of truth, but to a mere principle of artistic selection, then how can he evade the awkward question—Is it so imperatively necessary to introduce a skeleton at all!"

THE DECAY OF BOOKSELLING.

Mr. David Scott maintains that unless things change for the better, bookselling in England will soon become an extinct art. People read newspapers, magazines, skin books from the circulating library, or use the free library. The result is that booksellers of the old sort are dying out. He suggests that as a means of reviving the almost extinct practice of buying books, publishers should bring out books at reasonable prices, as they do in France:

"Surely if novels can be published at popular prices, why not the better class of literature? A new class of book buyers would come into existence. The question naturally arises, 'How far should the net system be adopted?' My own opinion is that it should be applied to every copyright book. The non-copyright books can be left to take care of themselves and confided to the tender mercies of the free lances in the publishing trade

who fight for the honor of issuing them." His last suggestion is that the net price system should be generally adopted.

WANTED—AN IMPERIAL CONFERENCE!

Sir John Colomb discusses the moral of the recent Ottawa Conference from the point of view of one who is hostile to the claims of the British colonies to readjust the Imperial tariff for the protection of colonial industries, agriculture, of course, being the chief. What he asks is that an Imperial conference should be summoned to look after the first of all Imperial interests, naval supremacy: "The common welfare of the Empire demands the assured supremacy of the sea. To sufficiently satisfy that demand two things are required: 1. An adequate Imperial Fund. 2. The Imperial machinery to administer that fund which will command the confidence of all the contributing portions of the Empire."

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly Review* for December, the first issue for which the new editor, Mr. W. L. Courtney, is responsible, is a very creditable number. We notice elsewhere the foreign views of Lord Rosebery, Sir Evelyn Wood's "Reminiscences," and Dr. Roose on "The Spread of Diphtheria."

R. L. STEVENSON'S GOSPEL.

Mr. Stephen Gwynn contributes a critical study of Robert Louis Stevenson. He says: "Mr. Stevenson preaches in art the gospel of technical thoroughness, a lesson familiar enough in France, but necessary in England. Like all masters of technical skill, he has the desire to impart what is communicable in his own cunning—to found a school. And he has done it; one has only to look round and see that. He has done for English fiction what Tennyson did for English verse; he has raised the standard of contemporary workmanship; but, unlike Tennyson, he has done it by precept no less than by example. Admirable critic as he is, he is most instructive when he writes concerning his own work and methods."

THE DOWAGER EMPRESS OF CHINA.

Mr. M. R. Davies, writing on "Pekin, a Threatened City," in the course of a gossip description of that dirty capital, refers as follows to the Dowager Empress: "Of course, she is swindled and humbugged right and left by her army of understrappers, but she has her way, or fancies she has, and this amounts to the same thing in the end, while it satisfies all parties. It would be interesting to know exactly how far her hand appears in recent actions. She is generally allowed to be an exceedingly clever and astute woman. She was at the head of affairs during the Taeping rebellion and during the war with France. It is said that she persists in doing everything through the Emperor; that she seldom allows herself to be seen; that in receiving an audience she sits on one side of the screen, while the audience kneels on the other; that she has the choosing of the ladies of the harem, and makes them skip on occasion; that she sells appointments through the favorite eunuch of the court, and shares the proceeds with him. These are a few of the rumors diligently circulated about the influence and importance of the Empress Dowager. She probably inspires many of the Imperial comments on the official reports and acts."

THE METHODS OF MODERN HISTORIANS.

Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, in an article which is partly an essay upon modern historians, but which is chiefly a trib-

ute to the late Mr. Froude, thus sums up the method of modern historians: "Macaulay believed that the greatness of England was due to the patriotism and enlightenment of one party in the State, and he set himself down to write the history of that party; Taine, listening as an invalid to the speeches of the Revolution contained in Buchez and Roux, divined the intellectual inferiority of the Jacobins, and projected an inquiry into the causes which had raised them into prominence. Carlyle wrote a prose epic; Froude an impassioned protest against the Papacy and the High Church movement; Guizot an analysis of the growth of civilization; the Bishop of Oxford an encyclopædic blue-book on Constitutional Antiquities. Every method of approaching the past is justifiable so long as it does not land you in misrepresentation."

RUSSIAN POLICY IN THE BALKANS.

Mr. Edward Dicey ventures to put in a feeble protest against the universal tribute which Europe has paid to the memory of the peace-keeper. He says that Alexander III might not have gone to war, but that he did not promote any anti-Russian development of autonomy in the Balkan peninsula. He says: "Alike in Roumania, Servia, and Bulgaria, the influence of Russia throughout the reign of the late Czar has been steadily and actively exerted to hinder the progress of these states, so long as that progress is not in accordance with the theory that the Slav countries of Southern Europe are to be mere satellites of Russia. Such, in brief, has been the policy pursued by the government of St. Petersburg under Alexander III, and I see no reason to suppose it will be materially different under Nicholas II."

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE *National Review* for this month is a strong number as regards both value and variety. Lord Salisbury's critique of Lord Rosebery's plan and other principal articles are noticed elsewhere.

HOW BEST TO ATTACK PARIS.

"The Next Siege of Paris" is the subject of a very interesting discussion by Mr. W. Laird Clowes. To invest

the city would require a circuit of one hundred miles and an army of one million, four times as many men as in 1871. Rations were then the chief difficulty inside; but now, thanks to improved methods of preserving foods and pasteurizing milk "it is difficult to believe that any future siege will last long enough to exhaust the huge accumulations" permanently in readiness. The line of approach to Paris from the east and northeast so bristles with fortresses and intrenched camps that Mr. Clowes thinks it almost impracticable. He suggests that Germany might choose the sea as the nearest road to Paris. Her navy should now be strong enough to destroy or shut up the moiety of the French fleet not required in the Mediterranean. She might send after her fleet a flotilla of crowded transports, and land her troops in the mouth of the Seine and find no fortresses worth mentioning between them and Paris. "And then the French defense might probably be broken with comparative ease," under attack from before and behind.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

WE regret to notice that Dr. Chapman, who has been so long connected with the *Westminster Review*, has passed away. The current number contains several articles, but none of very great interest. The most interesting paper in the number is that which describes how woman suffrage got itself established in New Zealand. It was passed by one vote only in the Upper House, where the Minister who introduced and voted for the bill spoke against it. It was treated as a huge joke, and was put in the forefront of the government programme in the hope that the Upper House would suffer by rejecting it. The net effect of the woman's vote in the first election in which it was exercised was to emphasize the drift of public opinion. The writer, Mr. Norwood Young, thinks that women are like men, only more so, and that women's votes will generally be found on what is supposed to be the winning side. An anonymous writer suggests as an eirenicon to socialists and individualists that the very young and the very old should be treated by socialistic methods, while the strong and middle-aged should be allowed to take their stand on individualism.

THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

THE REVUE DE PARIS.

THE November numbers of the *Revue de Paris* are scarcely up to their usual standard of excellence. M. Leroy-Beaulieu sums up briefly the reign and personality of the late Czar of Russia, and Gaston Paris continues his account of the Provençal poet Frédéric Mistral.

THE INCOME TAX.

French readers must find almost a painful interest in Funck Brentano's exhaustive article on the income tax, for it is the one means of raising public money against which the whole nation has determinately set its face, from the peasant, whose worldly goods are kept and added to in the traditional old stocking, to the wealthy stockholder, whose income fluctuates from day to day. According to M. Brentano, the tax, while causing the greatest inconvenience and annoyance, will make no real difference to the wealth of the whole country and he points out triumphantly that in neither Great Britain, Germany nor Italy, in all of which countries excellent results have been achieved by means of this tax, has it solved the social question. Making a comparison between the rich man and the beggar, he points out that each on the whole pays out what he gets in. In place of the *impôt*

direct, M. Brentano, if we understand him truly, would prefer to see everything in the way of actual production taxed rather than individual incomes at one per thousand; thus the workman who earned \$200 a year would pay 20 cents, the small shopkeeper who turned over \$3,000 a year about \$1.25, and the great barrister or famous artist making his \$100,000 a year, \$100. M. Brentano carefully avoids pointing out the fact that, directly or indirectly, the French citizen, especially the landowner and peasant proprietor, is already exceedingly heavily taxed, and looks forward with horror to any increase of what is significantly called abroad imposition.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

M. Loir discusses at some length the armament of the naval reserve of France. Thanks mainly to the efforts of Admiral Gervais, the French navy is now in an extraordinarily efficient position; each summer everything is put on a war footing, and both men and officers become thoroughly familiarized with their work; during the winter months all is arranged on a reduced level, but can again be brought up to full strength in an incredibly short time. M. Loir considers that the naval war of the future will take place in the Mediterranean.

GENERAL GRANT'S GERMAN SYMPATHIES.

In an article headed "General Grant and France," Mr. Theodore Stanton attempts to disprove the generally credited idea that the great American soldier considered himself during the Franco-Prussian War the enemy of France and the moral ally of Germany; even Victor Hugo mentioned him with horror in his "L'Année Terrible;" and yet, according to Mr. Stanton, there was literally a great deal of smoke without fire in the whole idea; so far from disliking France, Grant was only prejudiced against the Bonapartes. The often reiterated assertion that he had sent telegrams of felicitation to the German Kaiser after each Prussian victory in 1870-71, is, asserts Mr. Stanton, an absurd fiction.

LOTTERIES AND ART.

In the same number M. Serre makes an eloquent plea in favor of a larger yearly grant to the galleries and museums of France, holding up as an example Great Britain, who subsidizes her National Gallery to the tune of \$160,000 a year; and Germany, who allows the state galleries \$100,000 a year; while in France the Louvre, Luxembourg, Versailles and St. Germain divide between them the miserable income of \$32,500! This is the reason why no important additions to French galleries are ever made, save in the way of private gifts by public-spirited donations. Many foreign schools are still unrepresented in the Louvre, which, it seems, lacks a Turner to this day. M. Serre proposes an issue of lottery bonds similar to that which met with so prompt a success during the Exhibition of 1889, and points out that in this fashion a really large sum might be raised to form a permanent art fund.

In the second number two novelists, the late Guy de Maupassant and Pierre Loti, are given the first place.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

THE Duc de Broglie continues his studies in diplomacy with an account of the Duc de Nivernais' diplomatic missions to Berlin (Austrian Alliance Treaty of 1756).

WHAT IS LUXURY?

M. Leroy-Beaulieu discusses at some length, under the generic title of "Studies in Sociology," the part which is, and should be, played by luxury in human life. "There is nothing," he observes shrewdly, "more difficult to define than the word luxury; what is a luxury to some is a necessity to others," and he offers himself the following definitions: "Luxury consists in those superfluities which exceed what the general population in any given country and at any given time consider as essential, not only to their absolute needs of existence, but to those affecting decency and comfort." The moralists and politicians of all ages have joined with economists in considering luxury a kind of crime, and M. de Laveley declared that although luxury increases the love of the beautiful and ideal, it also strongly appeals both to the vanity and sensuality of human nature; and Rousseau somewhat rashly asserted that if there were no luxury there would be no poverty. M. Leroy-Beaulieu considers that civilization and humanity would both lose much if all luxury were eliminated.

"FROM RUSKIN TO PEARS' SOAP."

M. de la Sizeranne continues in both numbers his really remarkable account of contemporary English art and painters. He defines Mr. Watts' work as being essentially mythical art, and quotes a phrase lately used by the great painter to a friend: "I paint ideas, not objects."

Mr. Holman Hunt is, according to the French critic, the English exponent of Christian art, and he tells the story of how the painter of "The Light of the World" went and worked in Palestine, quoting the following sentence written by Holman Hunt from Jerusalem to a friend: "You know how far above my human affections is my love for Christ." With Sir Frederick Leighton, M. Sizeranne is apparently less in sympathy; he observes that the president of the Royal Academy, though officially the head of English artists, is in reality the most continental painter in England. He has visited every country, frequented every school of art, learnt all languages, reproduced all styles. Mr. Alma Tadema is noted as being essentially an historic painter, and declared to be, though a Dutchman, thoroughly English in his art. Passing on to Sir John Millais, M. de Sizeranne tells the following anecdote: "Some years ago the painter of 'The Huguenots' was taking a walk in Kensington Gardens with a friend; suddenly stopping before the Round Pond, he observed, 'How strange it is to think that once I also was a little boy fishing here for sticklebacks, and now here I am again, become a great man; I am a baronet, have a fine house, plenty of money, and all my heart longs for,' and with these words walked on quickly. On this remarkable utterance M. Sizeranne builds up many conclusions, and finally declares that 'John's career' might be written under the title of 'Ruskin to Pears' Soap, or the Stages of a Perversion.'" Herkomer is cited as a great portrait painter, alone capable of showing an English man and an English woman of the present day as they really are, although the painter, like Holbein, is a German.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

PIEKRE LOTI'S "The Desert," an account of his late journey to the Holy Land, is still the feature of the *Nouvelle Revue*; and as usual Madame Adam devotes much of her space to Russia and things Russian, including an excellent article dealing with the judicial revision now taking place in that empire, and a fine prose-poem addressed from France to Russian womanhood.

Under the form of a letter to a young diplomat, the Count de Mouy sums up his ideas of modern diplomacy, and points out how one engaged in the making and unmaking of history should conduct himself. He counsels "an amiable reserve," and considers as essentials, tact, good breeding and gentleness of manner; whilst above all things he insists on the absolute necessity of high private character. "Let a diplomat's dirty linen," he observes significantly, "be always washed at home."

The anonymous account of the judicial revision which is apparently about to take place in Russia seems inspired from some official source. It is interesting to learn that Nicholas Mourouvieff has been placed at the head of a commission whose duty will consist of inquiring into and revising the whole of the Russian judicial system. The Russian Minister of Justice has addressed a long report to his *confrères* on the subject; in this he points out that simplification rather than elaboration is the object to be aimed at by the commission when drawing up new laws and regulations.

A violent anti-English article by Colonel Chaillé-Long deals with Kassala and the Egyptian Soudan; but what the author contributes contains nothing new about the vexed questions with which he deals.

The second number contains only one article likely to be of interest to foreign readers—namely, that contributed by Mrs. Matilda Shaw on the Chinese population of New York, its haunts and habits.

THE NEW BOOKS

RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY, POLITICS AND SOCIOLOGY.

History of the United States. By E. Benjamin Andrews, President of Brown University. Two vols., octavo, pp. 422-355. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$4.

President E. Benjamin Andrews, of Brown University, who is well known to our readers through his contributions to the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS*, and various works noticed from time to time in these columns in the domain of history and economics, has performed another important literary task, and is announced for still another. He has written the history of the United States in two readable volumes, which are at once scholarly and attractive. He has not chopped American history up into numbered paragraphs, but has given us a continuous narrative, well proportioned and full of human interest. It is the kind of a book which might well be read by the whole family at home on winter evenings, as collateral with the school work in American history that a boy or girl may be doing perfunctorily. It should also find a welcome place in the hands of public school teachers, who wish to read something fresh, vivid and authoritative, in order that they may be able to put more life into their daily teaching. President Andrews, as announced, is about to furnish *Scribner's Magazine* with a history of the United States since the War, to be published in installments, which will sum up important phases of our recent history. It is a courageous man who will venture to deal candidly with these still controverted topics.

The Winning of the West. By Theodore Roosevelt. Vol. III. Octavo, pp. 339. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50.

The first two volumes of Mr. Roosevelt's work, completed several years ago, brought the story of Western settlement and exploration down to the close of the American Revolution. The present volume, third in the series, covers what Mr. John Fiske has aptly termed the critical period in our history—the seven years succeeding the treaty of peace in 1783. During these years the constitution was adopted and a union of the States established; west of the Alleghenies the foundations of new States were laid. Mr. Roosevelt gives a full account of the Indian wars and treaties of the period; of the extraordinary immigration movements; of the curious career of the State of Franklin; of the various attempts of separatists to alienate the Western settlements from the union, and finally of the successful organization of the Northwest and Southwest Territories and the State of Kentucky. In this narrative are embraced the most important facts connected with the origins of at least three commonwealths—Kentucky, Tennessee, and Ohio. Mr. Roosevelt has made much use in this volume of the Draper collection of manuscripts in the library of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Whether he has in all cases discriminated properly in his treatment of the events under review, we leave to the historical experts to determine; we are content to commend the form which he has given the story, as well as its historical perspective. The volume is a worthy continuation of a work which has earned the praise and gratitude of Americans generally, and especially of that numerous class of Americans the land of whose birth lies west of the Alleghenies.

A History of the United States Navy from 1775 to 1894. By Edgar Stanton Maclay, A.M. Two vols., Vol. II. Octavo, pp. 656. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$3.50.

We have already noticed the first volume of this elaborate work. (See *REVIEW OF REVIEWS*, April, 1894). The second and concluding volume fully sustains the reputation won by the first. In the opening chapters the story of the naval war of 1812-15 is brought to a close; seven chapters are then devoted to a review of the minor wars and expeditions in which our navy took part during the years 1815-1861; of this period the chief episodes were the war with Algiers, the suppression of piracy, and the expedition to Japan under Commodore M. C. Perry; then follows the narrative of the naval exploits of the Civil War, in twenty chapters, and the three concluding chapters of the book describe the navy of to-day. It hardly need be said that the author's work throughout is characterized by painstaking attention to details, but this does not mar the fluency or grace of the narrative. Seldom in this country has a literary task of like magnitude been so satisfactorily wrought out in the compass of two octavo volumes. The illustrations and maps are abundant, and of uniform excellence. The index, which fills twenty-five pages, seems to be

practically monopolized by proper names; this, of course, is the most important function of an index to such a work, but by no means the sole function; such an entry as "Ironclads," for example, would prove helpful.

The Story of the Civil War. By John Codman Ropes. Part I. Octavo, pp. 288. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

This work merits distinction, if for no other reason, for its very laudable attempt to fairly present the respective points of view held by the Northern and Southern people at the outbreak of the War. About half the present volume is devoted to this task, while the general narrative is brought down to the opening of the campaign of 1862. That Mr. Ropes possesses unusual powers as a writer on military topics has been shown more than once, and we are glad to be able to commend as equally satisfactory his skill in depicting the march of political events. The text is supplemented by five excellent maps.

The Southern States of the American Union, Considered in Their Relations to the Constitution of the United States and to the Resulting Union. By J. L. M. Curry. 12mo, pp. 256. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.25.

The reader who wishes to supplement Mr. Ropes' admirable chapters on the South's attitude at the beginning of the Civil War with a more detailed study of the subject will find in Mr. Curry's book a full exposition of the Southern view of the Constitution. It may be doubted whether such an explanation of the South's course as is offered by Mr. Curry is as much needed in the North now as it was a few years ago, but it is in no sense out of order at any time, and the younger generation of students of American history would be unwilling to impugn its general truthfulness.

The Colonial Cavalier; or, Southern Life Before the Revolution. By Maud Wilder Goodwin. 12mo, pp. 304. New York: Lovell, Coryell & Co.

This little book modestly disclaims all pretension to the dignity of a history; in our opinion it really contains more history of a genuine and highly valuable sort than many of the conventional "histories" which are constantly issuing from the press. It describes social life in the South before the Revolution. The author rightly affirms that our comprehension of the Maryland and Virginia Cavalier has been far less distinct than our knowledge of the New England Puritan; we think that this book will do much to clarify popular ideas of the Colonial Southland. It describes the Southern colonist as he was in his home life, in his courtship and marriage, in his dress and manners, in his trade and travel, in his amusements, his church relations, his school training, his government, and finally in his sickness and death. The illustrations, spirited and appropriate drawings of colonial scenes and costumes, do much to embellish the text, which is written throughout in a charmingly graceful and unpretentious style.

The Old Church in the New Land. Lectures on Church History. By the Rev. C. Ernest Smith, M.A. With Preface by the Bishop of Maryland. 12mo, pp. viii, 279. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.25.

As may be inferred from its title, this volume of lectures is concerned with the history of the Anglican Church, and more especially with the progress of that church in the United States. The point of view of the lecturer is that of one who is able to believe that the Protestant Episcopal Church, throughout this country, is the church of the whole people and the "national" church, while the Roman Catholic Church is "nothing but a missionary body" among us, and "the sects" have no real status. Those who accept this explanation of facts as adequate will find in the book an interesting exposition of their views of church history, while the many who dissent will probably refuse to be converted to the positions taken by the lecturer.

General Hancock. By General Francis A. Walker. "Great Commanders" series. 12mo, pp. 332. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

The latest volume in the "Great Commanders" series is an important contribution to the history of the Second Army

Corps, as well as a sketch of the military record of the officer who so ably commanded that body of troops. General Grant attested Hancock's pre-eminence as a corps commander when he said of him that "his name was never mentioned as having committed in battle a blunder for which he was responsible." While General Walker devotes most of his attention to the military career of his hero, he does not neglect those episodes in his civil history which deserve recounting. The story of General Hancock's ill-starred candidacy for the Presidency in 1880 is dismissed in three pages; his reputed characterization of the tariff as "a local issue" is set down as a blunderhead's distortion of a remark of the general.

The Life of Robert Ross, Sacrificed to Municipal Misrule.

By Rev. James H. Ross. 12mo, pp. 180. Boston: James H. Earle. 90 cents.

This story of a martyrdom to civic duty was written for the worthy purpose of aiding what Dr. Strong calls the present revival of municipal patriotism in our land. The fact that Robert Ross, who was murdered at the polls in Troy, N. Y., March 6, 1894, was a member of the Society of Christian Endeavor, has special significance in view of the advanced ground taken by that organization within the past two years in relation to efforts for purer politics. This young man evidently took his religion into his politics, and by his death as well as his life promoted the cause of good government. He was truly a martyr of to-day.

History for Ready Reference. By J. N. Larned. Five Vols. Vol. III—Greece to Niebelungen Lied. Quarto, pp. 794. Springfield, Mass.: The C. A. Nichols Co.

We have previously commented on the general features of Mr. Larned's scheme for the effective massing of historical literature for purposes of reference. Among the important topics grouped in the third volume of the work are: "Greece," "Hawaiian Islands," "Hungary," "India," "Ireland," "Italy," "Japan," "Jesuits," "Jews," "Law," "Libraries," "London," "Medical Science," "Money and Banking," "Netherlands," "New England," and "New York." Each of these topics is treated chronologically, so far as may be, and the treatment of each chronological division of the general subject is assigned to a writer of literary and historical standing in that special field. In the case of an ordinary cyclopedia the method is the same, except that the collaborators are all living writers and do the work especially for the cyclopedia; in Mr. Larned's undertaking the co-operation of the writers of all time, past and present, is enlisted.

The Meaning of History, and Other Historical Pieces. By Frederic Harrison. Octavo, pp. 490. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$3.25.

The title chosen for this volume of Mr. Harrison's essays wholly fails to define the topics treated. Indeed, the range of these topics is such that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to construct a title sufficiently inclusive to characterize the subject matter of the book as a whole. It is simply a group of essays on various subjects, most of which have some relation to "history," using the term in a broad sense. The first four chapters are quite in line with the suggestions of the title, while the remaining thirteen wander delightfully from the text and give us less and less philosophy of history in the abstract and more and more concrete illustrations of how history should be written and studied. The essays on "The City—Ancient, Medieval, Modern and Ideal," "Constantinople as an Historic City," "The Problem of Constantinople," "Paris as an Historic City," "The Transformation of Paris," and "The Transformation of London," will attract and charm all students of the city problem who believe there is something more involved in its solution than the digging of sewers and the cleaning of streets. A good part of the present volume has already appeared in the form of contributions to the *Fortnightly Review* and other periodicals.

Medieval Europe (814-1300). By Ephraim Emerton, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 632. Boston: Ginn & Co.

Of Professor Emerton's qualifications for preparing a text book on European history it is not necessary to speak. The very general use and acceptability of his little "Introduction to the Study of the Middle Ages," published a few years ago, should afford ample assurance of his peculiar fitness for such a task. A word should be said about Professor Emerton's voluntary limitation of field. He has chosen to narrow the application of the term "Medieval" to the period beginning with the death of Charles the Great and ending in the thirteenth century. This period, the author thinks, has a distinctness that cannot be attributed to the "Middle Ages" as commonly understood, embracing several centuries before Charlemagne and several centuries later than the thirteenth, centuries which, in each case, the author contends, were years of transition in a special sense, and not years to be properly included in a well-defined historical period having a distinctive character of its own. Professor Emerton furnishes a valuable

hibliographical introduction to the history. The excellence of the maps and illustrations leads one to wish that there were more of them. The book will doubtless find large use in the colleges and universities of the country.

The French Revolution. Tested by Mirabeau's Career. Lowell Institute Lectures. By H. Von Holst. Two vols., 8vo, pp. 258-264. Chicago: Callaghan & Co.

Professor Von Holst disclaims any attempt to produce a systematic treatise on the French Revolution; the two volumes which he has published are composed of lectures delivered at the Lowell Institute, of Boston, and he assures us that, except for the addition of notes referring to authorities, etc., the process of editing has made no change whatever in the body of the lectures, which reveal in various ways the personality of the lecturer and his attitude toward the men and measures of 1789. His portraiture of Mirabeau is most effective, and the lecturer shows himself a master of the subject in hand.

Memoirs of the Duchesse de Gontaut. Translated from the French by Mrs. J. W. Davis. Two vols., octavo, pp. 226-252. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

These volumes record the personal experiences of a governess at the French Court at the time of the Restoration. The Duchesse de Gontaut was eighty years of age when she wrote these memoirs (in 1853) and much time had elapsed since the occurrences narrated. It would hardly seem safe to rely implicitly on the historical accuracy of such writings; but they have a peculiar interest for students of the period, and need not be permitted to seriously mislead the intelligent reader who knows the circumstances of their origin.

England in the Nineteenth Century. By Elizabeth Wormeley Latimer. 12mo, pp. 451. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$3.50.

This sketch of English history in the present century is chiefly remarkable, we should say, for the amount of information about distinguished personalities that it contains. There are very few works in this field embodying in the same compass so great a range of personal anecdote. Not only members of the royal family, but public characters like Canning, Peel, Wellington, Beaconsfield and Gladstone, are cleverly and distinctly portrayed in this interesting fashion. The portraits accompanying the text—twenty-seven in number—are well executed half-tone reproductions.

City Government in the United States. By Alfred R. Conkling. 12mo, pp. 289. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.

Mr. Alfred R. Conkling, of the New York State Legislature, has prepared a little volume which collates much useful information about the government of our cities, and which presents a high ideal of municipal life. It has grown chiefly out of Mr. Conkling's experience in New York City, where he has rendered valiant service as a municipal reformer, and has helped to expose and punish corruption at the polls.

Suggestions on Government. By S. E. Moffett. 12mo, pp. 200. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co.

These "Suggestions" include the referendum, a scheme of simultaneous popular assemblies, and proportional representation—reforms which are advocated by nearly every ambitious political prophet in these days. The author naively admits the difficulty of combining "all conceivable improvements in government in one system," and in this concession he betrays a diffidence not common to his class. He goes a long way, however, toward the realization of such a "system"—on paper, and gives us quite enough material for reflection. His description of existing abuses, while at times exaggerated, is truthful in many respects, and deserves consideration, whether Mr. Moffet's remedies for the ills that the political flesh is heir to shall ever be adopted or not.

The Banking System of the United States and Its Relation to the Money and Business of the Country. By Charles G. Dawes. 12mo, pp. 83. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co. 75 cents.

The chief aim of this little book seems to be to elucidate the relation sustained by what the author terms the bank-credit money of the country to the money of the government. The book has a special timeliness, in view of the propositions of the Bankers' Association, of President Cleveland and of Secretary Carlisle, relative to currency reform. It is calculated to inform and instruct the people concerning the less-understood phases of the question. It is candid in its presentation of argument, but it seems to us that the author has seriously erred in insisting that the number of promises to

pay, in use at a given time, has a greater effect on the value of the standard of payment than the amount of that standard has on the value of such promises or checks.

Water Transportation and Freight Rates. By James Fisher, M. P. P. Paper, 12mo, pp. 34. Brandon.

An interesting argument in favor of a scheme for connecting the Red River with Lake Superior by way of the Lake of the Woods, thus affording a water outlet for the great Manitoba region.

Ninth Annual Report of the U. S. Commissioner of Labor, 1893. Building and Loan Associations. Octavo, pp. 719. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1894.

Following the custom of his department, Commissioner Wright has devoted his entire report to a single topic. The subject of building and loan associations is of growing importance in this country. Col. Wright's investigations comprehended nearly 8,000 such organizations, distributed through every State and Territory. Col. Wright well says: "These private corporations, doing a semi-banking business, conducted by men not trained as bankers, offer a study in finance not equaled by any other institutions." He finds that the total dues paid in on shares in force, plus the profits, amount to the enormous aggregate of \$450,067,594. Besides complete and elaborate statistical data concerning the status of these associations, the report contains full expositions of premium plans, plans for the distribution of profits, and rules for withdrawals. There is also a compilation of State and Territorial laws relating especially to building and loan associations.

The History of Marriage—Jewish and Christian—in Relation to Divorce and Certain Forbidden Degrees. By Herbert Mortimer Lucock, D.D. 12mo, pp. 326. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.75.

This is a very scholarly treatise, written wholly from the ecclesiastical point of view, and hence possessing greater interest for the churchman than for the nonconformist—for the Englishman than for the citizen of a country like ours, where the place of marriage as a civil function is well defined and all legislation concerning it pertains to the state alone. The work consists of two parts—the first dealing with marriage in its relation to divorce and explaining the practice of the Jewish and Christian churches relative thereto, and the second treating of the several forbidden degrees.

A Discussion of the Prevailing Theories and Practices Relating to Sewage Disposal. By Wynkoop Kiersted, C. E. 12mo, pp. 196. New York: John Wiley & Sons. \$1.25.

Mr. Kiersted discusses the various methods for the purification of sewage—those now in use and those proposed—and reviews the principles involved in water and land disposal respectively. The purely mechanical side of the problem receives less attention, perhaps, than might have been expected in a civil engineer's treatment of the subject; principles, rather than *modus operandi*, are explained and enforced. The methods chiefly considered are those of dilution, irrigation, intermittent filtration and chemical precipitation.

Practicable Socialism: Essays on Social Reform. By Samuel and Henrietta Barnett. 12mo, pp. 336. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.50.

This is the second edition of the essays first collected under the same title six years ago. "Socialism," as used in the title of this book, seems to correspond neither to the popular nor technical usage of the word; "Social Reform" would better indicate the scope of the essays, which deal with such topics as present-day poverty, children of the great city, relief funds, town councils and social reform, young women in workhouses, university settlements, pictures for the people, a people's church, charity organization, poor law reform, human service, and training for the unemployed. If Mr. and Mrs. Barnett are themselves socialists, the fact is not brought out in these essays, which simply advocate measures of reform in which hundreds of people can and do constantly cooperate, with no thought of anything like a revolution in our social order. The real socialist believes that all socialism is "practicable;" but a mere scheme to improve the condition of the poor under the existing order does not appeal to him as in any sense socialistic.

Towards Utopia: Being Speculations in Social Evolution. By A. Free Lane. 12mo, pp. 260. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.

An edition, for American readers, of a book which appeared in London early in 1893. The author holds a conserva-

tive view of the possible regeneration of society. It is evident that he has been profoundly influenced by the writings of Herbert Spencer. He undertakes to point out certain natural processes which may be developed and followed for the general improvement of social conditions. His tendency to an individualistic conception of society forbids his acceptance of so-called social "panaceas." The book makes many sensible suggestions, which may be safely acted on by us all, whether we count ourselves social reformers or adherents of the existing order.

Labor and the Popular Welfare. By W. H. Mallock. 12mo, pp. 385. New York: Macmillan & Co. 90 cents.

A new edition of a book that has given rise to much discussion in England. The author maintains that labor is the gainer from every new addition to the nation's total income, and that hence the laboring man should be content with the present social system. The socialists, on the other hand, challenge Mr. Mallock's interpretation of statistics, asserting that he has shown an absolute but not a relative gain in labor's income, and that he overlooks the present enormous waste in production due to the competitive system. Still Mr. Mallock makes a vigorous presentation of his case, and seems undaunted by the attacks that have been made on him in England. The controversy has run on long enough to disclose the vulnerable points in the arguments on each side, and for the American reader it has a certain interest as showing the status of socialistic agitation in England at the present time.

Evolution and Ethics, and Other Essays. By Thomas H. Huxley. 12mo, pp. 347. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.25.

The vital portion of this volume consists of Professor Huxley's lecture on the Romanes foundation at Oxford in 1893, with an elaborate introduction and notes; this is followed by characteristic papers entitled "Science and Morals," and "Capital—the Mother of Labor." The latter half of the book is made up of the author's letters to the *London Times* in 1890-91 attacking General Booth's "Darkest England" scheme and all the plans for social reform advocated by the Salvation Army. American readers, at least, will not be ready to admit that the last word has been said on that subject, nor that Mr. Huxley's *ipse dixit*, weighty in certain departments of scientific research, is of equal weight in the vast domain of sociological controversy; but even if not always a trusted authority, Huxley never fails to be interesting and suggestive.

Tenure and Toil: Land, Labor and Capital. By John Gibbons, LL.D. 12mo, pp. 347. Chicago. Law Journal.

The second edition of a book which was first published in 1888. It derives temporary importance from the chapters it contains concerning the Pullman corporation, and recent court proceedings in Chicago involving the motives of its author, now a judge on the bench of that city. The book discusses the rights and wrongs of property and labor with considerable fullness; the author believes that trusts can and should be crushed by legislation.

Early Landmarks of Syracuse. By Gurney S. Strong. 12mo, pp. 393. Syracuse, N. Y.: Published by the Author. \$2.50.

The Rights and Duties of Citizens of the United States. By Dr. Edward C. Mann. 12mo, pp. 148. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 75 cents.

ESSAYS, CRITICISM AND BELLES-LETTRES.

Letters of Emily Dickinson. Edited by Mabel Loomis Todd. Two vols., 16mo, pp. 454. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$2.

The publication of Emily Dickinson's poems a few years ago created no little interest in literary circles. Many intelligent readers cannot "make much out of them," and they are often very distressing to those who have any sense of artistic form. Nevertheless they are poems and notable poems. They stand almost as much alone in our annals of American verse as the productions of Jones Very's peculiar genius. The individuality of Emily Dickinson is an interesting one. As a recluse, a solitary, she left Thoreau far in the shade; by comparison, that much abused walker and hunter after the secret of nature was a man of the world. It is easy to trace Puritan and New England influences in the recluse of Amherst, and she is also distinctly a woman, in her prose as well

as in the poems. The letters which Mrs. Todd has edited bear dates from 1845, when the writer was a girl of fourteen, to the time of her death in 1886. Many are to members of her family or more distant relatives and to intimate friends unknown to the general public; but there are a goodly number to Colonel Higginson, whom she called in a characteristic semi-whimsical way "Master;" to J. G. Holland and wife;

A little while
 since to me
 I wrote, for is
 it not the same
 a time, with
 social friends
 I hope you may
 find in them
 all this
 Thank you for
 most kindest
 the friend
 George
 is the pioneer
 of poetry
 I. Higginson.

FAC-SIMILE OF MISS DICKINSON'S HANDWRITING.
 (SLIGHTLY REDUCED.)

to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bowles. In large measure the letters show the caprice, and mystical, symbolical language of the poems, the curious mingling of heart skepticism with intellectual piety; but they show other sides of the writer's nature, the humorous and the sympathetic in particular, and reveal the development of her mental traits from girlhood onward. Fac-similes of her handwriting—as peculiar and “disjointed” as her versification—at different dates are given. A portrait taken early in life and a view of her Amherst (Massachusetts) home—the house which she did not leave for man, years before her death—are also of interest.

Freytag's Technique of the Drama. By Dr. Gustav Freytag. 12mo, pp. 375. Chicago. S. C. Griggs & Co. \$1.50.

All students of dramatic and literary criticism who do not read German will be so grateful to Mr. Elias J. MacEwan for this translation (from the sixth edition) of Freytag's *Technik des Dramas* that they will not be inclined to deal harshly with his rendering, which, however, seems to be admirable. The work was first published in 1863 and has since been considered a first class authority in its field, though, curiously, it has not heretofore been translated into English. It is not a criticism of the actor's art or of stage management but of the written drama, though what is known as the cloest drama not intended for the boards is in Freytag's opinion an anomaly. The work is divided into chapters upon “Dramatic Action” and “The Construction of the Drama,” occupying

about one hundred pages each, and shorter chapters of varying length upon “Construction of Scenes,” “The Characters,” “Verse and Color,” and “The Poet and His Work.” While this is a work of German learning and logical analysis, the style is attractive and the treatment has the merit of good perspective. The examples chosen to illustrate the criticism are drawn from Sophocles, Shakespeare, Lessing, Goethe and Schiller. The publishers have given the book excellent typography, and a neat, serviceable binding.

In the Dozy Hours, and Other Papers. By Agnes Repplier. 16mo, pp. 235. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

Miss Repplier has within the past few years attained a recognized place among our literary essayists and her new volume will be welcomed by many admirers. In tone these lately issued essays do not differ materially from those of earlier date. They are rich in quotation, in personal literary reminiscence and preference, in carefully, cleverly turned sentences, in a certain sparkling yet restrained vivacity; they belong to the world of books, social intercourse and contented leisure; not in any considerable degree to the world of struggle or aspiration. Among the score of chapter headings are “Gifts,” “The Discomforts of Luxury: a Speculation,” “Reviewers and Reviewed,” “Guests,” “Opinions,” “The Children's Age,” “A Kitten” and “The Passing of the Essay.”

The Great Refusal: Being Letters of a Dreamer in Gotham. Edited by Paul Elmer More. 16mo, pp. 157. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.

The artistic form of this little creation is simple. The book contains forty sections supposed to be forty letters written by a young man to the woman he loved, in a dreamy, platonic way; whom he finally renounces entirely, in order that he may withdraw into the depths of an Oriental, mystical contemplation. This dreamer resembles Amiel in his preference for imaginative life over the active; his letters have a flavor of mediævalism and the kinship of this book with Dante's *Vita Nuova* is evident, though the influence at work upon the Gothamite is that of Indian (Buddhist) philosophy. The literary quality of both the prose and the numerous included poems is of a high, delicate order.

Talk at a Country House. Fact and Fiction. By Sir Edward Strachey, Bart. 16mo, pp. 249. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.35.

The “Country House” of the title is an old English manor in Somersetshire, England, and it is an old country gentleman who rambles on in pleasant narrative in these pages, or enters into extended conversations with a young friend of his, here called “Foster.” There are discussions of literary matters, partly in their historical, philosophical and ethical relations, and accounts of interesting phases of local life as the old “Squire” has seen it. The subjects of the nine chapters are “The Squire and His Old Manor Place,” “Persian Poetry” (with an extended translation from Sa’di) “The Old Hall and the Portraits,” “A General Election,” “Love and Marriage,” “Books: Tennyson and Maurice,” “Riding Down to Camelot,” “The Arrow Head Inscriptions” and “Taking Leave.” The book is written in quiet, genial style, showing high and wide thought, knowledge of men and books; it is cultured without being artificial.

Women in Epigram. Compiled by Frederick W. Morton. 16mo, pp. 241. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.

Mr. Morton has aimed to bring together a large number of the “best things” in literature concerning woman, not debarring opinions uttered by her own sex. These “snap shots,” to use a convenient word of the hour, show very varying results, but there are few that are uninteresting. Some are brilliant, some wise, not a few cynical, some intensely devoted, some humorous, some religiously sincere. Mr. Morton's index of authors shows that among chief contributors to the collection are Addison, William Rounseville Alger, Balzac, Junius Henri Browne, Byron, William Ellery Channing, George Eliot, Euripides, La Bruyère, Plautus, Ruskin, and the popular voice in proverbs. It is an entertaining and companionable little book.

Things of the Mind. By J. L. Spalding. 16mo, pp. 235. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.

The general quality and style pervading these new essays of Bishop Spalding's, and also to a large extent the matter itself, show close kinship with his earlier volume on “Education and the Higher Life,” published a few years ago. Bishop Spalding discusses matters of so high interest as “Views of Education,” “Theories of Life and Education,” “Culture and Religion” and “Patriotism” in a spirit of intelligent religious faith and of living, persistent idealism. His words are en-

couraging to the soul and intellect, of younger people especially.

The World Beautiful. By Lillian Whiting. 16mo, pp. 194. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.

In idealism and in sympathetic humanity, these essays by Lillian Whiting resemble not a little those of Bishop Spalding. They are, however, of wider range. In a cynical mood, one would call them perhaps too easily optimistic, but optimism is still a useful force in the world. From four to six essays are grouped under each of the headings "The World Beautiful," "Friendship," "Our Social Salvation," "Lotus-Eating" and "That Which is to Come." In the latter part of the book the author states her belief that an occult psychic power, the value of which we do not yet sufficiently recognize, is to become a practical working force in daily life.

Twenty-five Years of Scientific Progress, and Other Essays. By William North Rice, Ph.D. 16mo, pp. 174. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents.

Doctor Rice, Professor of Geology in Wesleyan University, brings together in this volume four essays relating more or less closely to evolution. The second essay is a direct championship of evolutionary doctrine; the third is a philosophical, logical examination of the "Degree of Probability of Scientific Beliefs," and the fourth treats the old topic "Genesis and Geology." Doctor Rice, we understand, believes in the moral teaching of the first book of the Bible, but considers that "a reconciliation between Genesis and modern science is as unnecessary as it is impossible." The language of these essays is clear and direct; the matter will not seem too technical to any educated reader.

FICTION.

The Play-Actress. By S. R. Crockett. 16mo, pp. 194. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.

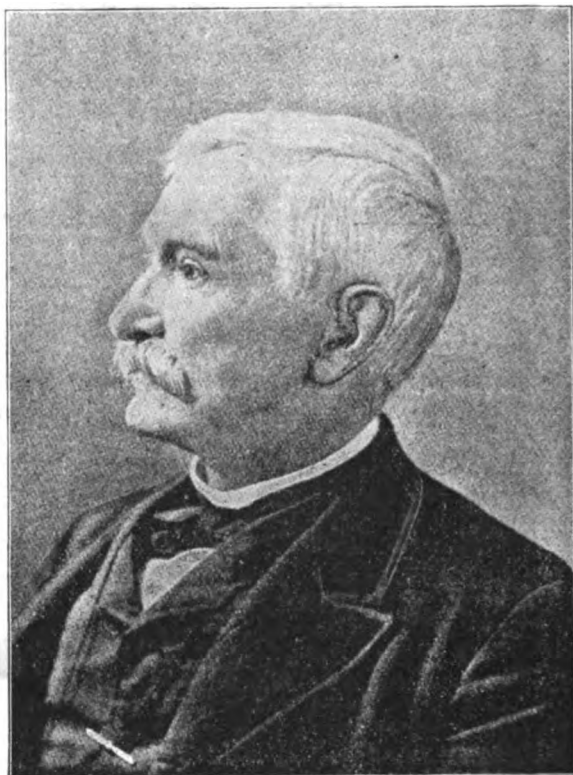
"The Play-Actress" resembles Mr. Crockett's "Stickit Minister" style much more than that of "The Raiders," but it has an individual quality distinct from either of them. It is



S. R. CROCKETT.

a story in which a sweet little girl is the central attraction. About her are the figures of her grandfather, a dignified and naturally rather stern Scotch minister—the "great preacher"—

—her beautiful but disreputable mother, her mother's very affectionate sister, who is the "Play-Actress," and several minor characters. The scenes are partly in Scotland and partly in London. One effect of this tender and pathetic little story is to remind us that even a humble London actress may be a very true, lovable woman. The book can hardly fail to find welcome with all who love child life and the record of the affections. In the frontispiece Bessie, the aunt, enacts the rôle of Cinderella for the little girl's amusement.



RICHARD MALCOLM JOHNSTON.

Little Ike Templin, and Other Stories. By Richard Malcolm Johnston. 12mo, pp. 259. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. \$1.

Colonel Johnston has brought together from the periodicals another collection of his charming stories of Georgian life. While these tales—there are a baker's dozen—are primarily written for the boys and girls, they are excellent reading for adults. The characters are real people and Colonel Johnston knows how they act and how they talk. By choosing types among the poor whites and the negroes he keeps us close to the life of the common people and to such common sentiments as love, fun, pathos, superstition, homely wisdom, delight in childhood and animal life. The background, as well as the pictures, is thoroughly Georgian. The volume has an attractive portrait of the author, and a number of appropriate illustrations.

The Story of a Bad Boy. By Thomas Bailey Aldrich. 12mo, pp. 299. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$2.

It is just about a quarter of a century since Mr. Aldrich ventured to give the world that charming bit of autobiographical reminiscence, "The Story of a Bad Boy," which, in the words of his preface to this new edition, chanced to appeal directly "not only to the sense of youthful readers, but to the sympathy of such men and women as still remembered that they once were young." It has become a classical addition to the literature of boyish life in its New England manifestations. The new edition is enriched by a happy bit of prefacing, and by sixty designs of Mr. A. B. Frost's, illustrating, some of them, memorable situations in "Tom Bailey's" career at Rivermouth.

Sibylla. By Sir H. S. Cunningham. 12mo, pp. 364. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

This is among the best of the most recent novels of a serious cast. The characters, well-drawn and of distinctly separate types, belong to high English social and public circles, and there is a background of political life. The reader's interest is mainly concerned with marriage relations of Sibylla and her husband. Affairs are strained exceedingly at one time, but they resolve themselves happily. This is a novel of character study, rather than of incident, and is written in a finished, restrained style.

Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush. By Ian Maclaren. 12mo, pp. 322. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25.

Mr. Maclaren's book contains four stories of a Scotch rural parish, told very largely in dialect and belonging to the same class of literature as Jane Barlow's "Irish Idylls" or Mr. Barrie's local Scotch fiction. These stories are rich in characteristic Scotch qualities; pathos, humor, good nature, closeness to real life. The reader is not looking so much into the author's imagination as through his observation and sympathy into the world of people and events.

My Lady: A Story of Long Ago. By Marguerite Bouvet. 16mo, pp. 284. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.25.

This is a love story for adults by the author of the favorite children's stories, "Sweet William," "Prince Tip Top," etc. It gives account of the fortunes of French refugees in England during and after the French Revolution, affording some glimpses of life in both countries, and is supposed to be told by the lips of "My Lady's" devoted nurse. A chief charm lies in the exquisitely simple and transparent English, with the spirit of which the twelve illustrations by Helen Maitland Armstrong are in full accord.

Under Fire. By Captain Charles King, U. S. A. 12mo, pp. 511. New York: Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$1.25.

Captain King's new story deals with life as a certain cavalry regiment saw it on our Western plains back in the seventies. It gives stirring accounts of Indian fighting, moves rapidly from event to event and holds the interest of all who like to follow exciting action. Character drawing, however, is not omitted. There are a number of good full-page illustrations by C. B. Cox.

Otto's Inspiration. By Mary H. Ford. 12mo, pp. 243. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. \$1.

This is a double love story, told in sympathetic and clearly-written language, in which a young musical genius is the central figure. There are scenes upon a New England farm and in its neighborhood and in New York City. The final fortunes of the principal characters are happy and the story is cheery throughout.

Iola Leroy; or, Shadows Uplifted. By Frances E. W. Harper. Paper, 12mo, pp. 281. Boston: James H. Earle. 50 cents.

This is the third edition of a novel by the widely known colored temperance worker and writer, Mrs. Frances E. W. Harper. It deals with the negro before, during and after the war, especially with the race prejudices which still complicate the negro problem. The characters are natural and the book contains many passages of effective humor or pathos. It is not surprising that it is pitched in a very sympathetic and rather intense key.

Christ, the Socialist. By the Author of "Philip Meyer's Scheme." 12mo, pp. 357. Boston: Arena Publishing Company. \$1.25.

This story belongs to the common type of our modern novel which does not aspire to high rank as a form of art, but utilizes the advantages of fiction to teach the author's convictions. The scenes are laid in a New England manufacturing village, the chief characters being the retired school principal—an elderly Scotchman and a strong pleader for socialistic doctrine—a minister whom he finally converts after much argumentation, employers and employees connected with the mill, etc. The author endeavors to show that Christ was in reality a preacher of socialism, in its essential teachings.

The Crucifixion of Phillip Strong. By Charles M. Sheldon. 12mo, pp. 267. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.

An interesting story in itself, though evidently a "novel of purpose." The hero is a young American minister who endeavors to lead his church out of its luxurious selfishness to a conception of real Christianity and its relation to modern

society. He is vigorously opposed and is forced to carry so heavy a physical and mental burden that death itself comes to relieve him. If the pathos is somewhat overdrawn, here is at least a cutting accusation against the lethargic, social-club type of the present-day church.

JUVENILE FICTION AND VERSE.

Piccino, and Other Child Stories. By Frances Hodgson Burnett. Octavo, pp. 203. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

Four stories compose this volume. The first tells about "Two Days in the Life of Piccino," a little Italian peasant boy, very dirty and very beautiful. These days were spent



FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT.

at the rented villa of a rich and selfish English lady who had taken a sudden fancy to Piccino. The attachment is not reciprocated and the boy—only six years old—escapes and trudges back to his father's hovel and his pet donkey. The second story, "The Captain's Youngest," is pathetic; in the third, "Little Bessie's Kitten Tells Her Story," and the closing one explains how the real "Little Lord Fauntleroy"—now a sixteen year old athlete and student—became the ideal one of Mrs. Burnett's popular book. These stories have been graced by considerable illustration after the pencil of Reginald Birch.

Little Mr. Thimblefinger and his Queer Country: What the Children Saw and Heard There. By Joel Chandler Harris. Octavo, pp. 230. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$2.

The author of "Uncle Remus" in these fresh pages conducts some children *via* the bottom of a spring to a strange land where dwell a Mr. Rabbit, large as a man, a Mrs. Meadows, little Mr. Thimblefinger and some other queer people. The children see some strangely amusing things and hear fascinating stories about witches, enchantment, "The Ladder of Lions," "Brother Terrapin's Fiddle-String," etc. Mr. Harris tells the reader that the stories divide themselves into those gathered from the negroes, those which belong to

middle Georgia folklore and those which are merely inventions. Oliver Herford has added very much to the attractiveness of the book by his more than thirty illustrations. The cover is bright and suggestive.

Chatterbox for 1894. Edited by J. Erskine Clarke, M.A. Quarto, pp. 412. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. \$1.25.

"Chatterbox" appears this year in all its customary gay and various wealth, to delight the hearts of thousands of old friends; to win the affection of thousands of children just becoming old enough to appreciate it. Decorated cover, puzzles, anecdotes of bravery, poems, natural history lessons, etc., are all here, together with hundreds of illustrations prepared expressly for "Chatterbox" pages. A glance within its covers is enough to make the mature give a sentimental sigh and express the wish: "Backward, turn backward, O Time in thy flight!"

The Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, of York, Mariner. Told for the Children's Library. 16mo, pp. 280. New York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

In preparing this favorite old classic for the "Children's Library," the editor has shortened some sentences and paragraphs, cut out some needless matter and made occasional substitution of a simple word for a less intelligible one. There are about a score of small illustrations by George Cruikshank.

When Molly was Six. By Eliza Orne White. 12mo, pp. 133. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.

A delicately told child's story giving the varying experiences of Molly, who is a natural and attractive little creature, month after month of the year when she was six. Some grown up people figure in the background. There are several illustrations by Katharine Pyle, which are in the same dainty and cheery spirit as the text.

Lost on Umbagog. By Willis Boyd Allen. 12mo, pp. 120. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. 75 cents.

Mr. Allen's story has the style and the matter after the boyish heart. It tells of the exciting adventures of some Boston boys who camp out in the Maine woods in the winter season. The volume is the first issue in a proposed "Camp and Tramp Series."

Aladdin the Second. By Theo. C. Knauff. 12mo, pp. 279. New York: J. Selwin Tait & Sons. \$1.25.

A tale of a city boy who accidentally becomes the possessor of a lamp as wonderful as that of Aladdin. Good luck comes to his side at every request, though not without occasional delays. There is much playful exaggeration in the manner of telling the story. Ten full-page illustrations are given.

Father Gander's Melodies, for Mother Goose's Grandchildren. By Adelaide F. Samuels. Octavo, pp. 121. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.25.

A collection of rhymes after the Mother Goose fashion, most of them purposely more or less nonsensical, and very freely supplied with humorous illustrations by Lillian Trask Harlow.

EDUCATION AND TEXT-BOOKS.

International Education Series. The Education of the Greek People and Its Influence on Civilization. By Thomas Davidson. 12mo, pp. xiv, 229. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

In an earlier work, "Aristotle and the Ancient Educational Ideals," Professor Davidson gave an historical outline of the facts of Greek education. His present volume deals with matters less directly professional in interest; its purpose being to "show how the Greek people were gradually educated up to that stage of culture which made them the teachers of the whole world, and what the effect of that teaching has been." The whole work is written in clear, attractive English, and in a spirit which is philosophical and scholarly without losing the power of personal enthusiasm. In an introductory chapter upon "Nature and Education," Professor Davidson gives the distinction between the actual original "nature" of the child and that ideal nature toward which it is the function of education to elevate him. The last five chapters of the entire nine consider: "The Effort to Find in Individualism a Basis of Social Order," "The Endeavor to Found an Educational State on Philosophical Principles and Its Results," a like attempt to build on scientific principles, "Greek Education in Contact with the Eastern World," and

in contact with the Western World. To all concerned with the larger meanings of education and not familiar with the ground here covered, Professor Davidson's study will prove profitable and stimulating reading.

Systematic Science Teaching: A Manual of Inductive Elementary Work for all Instructors. By Edward Gardnier Howe. 12mo, pp. 355. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

This work, like the one by Professor Davidson just noticed, is an issue in the "International Education Series," edited by our United States Commissioner of Education. The lessons of the manual have been used with success in the classes of the author for more than a decade. Mr. Howe has aimed to give much matter actually used in teaching; references to sources of information concerning further material; to exemplify methods of instruction—this being a most important function of the book—and to explain the methods of investigation adapted to the different fields of nature. The course of study is very carefully graded and is given in great detail. It begins with the first instruction in natural science given to the child and arranges matter for nine years' progressive work. Most space is given to plants and animals, but the aspects of "Stars and Earth" and "Minerals and Rocks" are also considered throughout the course. A few simple illustrations are used, and the volume is indexed.

Harvard College by an Oxonian. By George Birkbeck Hill, D.C.L. 12mo, pp. 339. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$2.25.

Dr. Hill has described Harvard's life and spirit, as well as her organization, in a way well suited to impart to the English university man some conception of the forces at work and the means at command in our oldest American seat of learning. Sometimes the innocence of this observing Oxonian on his first visit to the New England Cambridge was the cause of his betrayal at the hands of a fun-loving undergraduate, and a few amusing statements about Americans and their ways appear in the book; but this was to be expected. The wonder is that the author was not more imposed upon than he seems to have been. Dr. Hill could have done a still better piece of work if he had possessed Mr. Bryce's comprehensive knowledge of the American educational system. The book contains an excellent frontispiece portrait of President Eliot, and a dozen representations of Harvard buildings, old and new.

A System of Physical Culture, Prepared Expressly for School Work. By Louise Preece. Quarto, pp. 287. Syracuse, N. Y.: C. W. Bardeen. \$2.

The demand on the part of teachers and others for the publication of this work, analyzing a particular system of physical culture, is one more proof of the tremendous interest now manifested in the education of the mind through the education of the body. The exercises here given are such as can be taken by public school pupils in the aisles adjoining their seats and no apparatus is required. Besides elementary work, forming a system complete in itself, some thirty pages are given to "choreography," and a large amount of space to "Aesthetic Work," "Gesture" and "Pantomime." These last subjects are explained largely by illustrations, which are also used very freely in the earlier portions of the volume.

Higher Medical Education, the True Interest of the Public and of the Profession. By William Pepper, M.D. Octavo, pp. 100. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.

This volume contains two addresses given before the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, one in 1877 and one in 1893. In the former an attempt was made to present the position of medical teaching in America at the time and to call attention to some of its serious defects. The second address summarizes the progress made since 1877 and indicates lines of still further advancement. Appendices give intelligible synopses of the condition of medical education in various foreign countries and in the States of the Union in 1877 and in 1893.

A Text-Book of Inorganic Chemistry. By G. S. Newth, F.I.C., F.C.S. 12mo, pp. 680. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.75.

What is known as the "periodic" system in the classification of chemical elements is made the foundation on which this text-book is built. A systematic course of elementary instruction is presented, arranged in three parts; the first treating of the fundamental principles and theories of modern chemistry, the second being a study of hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, carbon and important compounds, and the third

being a systematic study of the other elements, omitting some rarer ones. This particular work does not give any directions for laboratory exercises, but contains frequent reference to the author's "Chemical Lecture Experiments." It is illustrated and contains a thorough index.

An Elementary Chemistry. By George Rantoul White, A.M. 12mo, pp. 301. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.10.

The course in elementary chemistry given in this book has grown out of experience in teaching. It is particularly intended for beginners whose instructor cannot devote his entire time to chemistry and for those who study without a teacher. It is based entirely on the great modern pedagogical principle of induction and on the great modern practical method of laboratory experimentation. Part II is given to "History and Development of the Laws and Theory of Chemistry," but even here the student is directed in the proper experiments. The book seems excellent in its purpose and plan.

Technical Drawing Series. Elements of Mechanical Drawing. Use of Instruments. Geometrical Problems and Projection. By Gardner C. Anthony, A.M. Octavo. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. \$1.50.

In the preparation of this series the aim has been to furnish "text-books rather than copy books." This issue of the series contains about ninety pages of text and thirty-two plates.

Theoretical Mechanics: Fluids. By J. Edward Taylor, M.A., B.Sc. 12mo, pp. 230. London: Longmans, Green & Co. 80 cents.

This text-book is of English origin and contains sufficient instruction for those preparing for the matriculation examination of London University. "The special feature of the book is the large number of examples which are fully worked out." Diagrams and illustrations are used to some extent.

The Making of the Body. A Children's Book on Anatomy and Physiology. By Mrs. S. A. Barnett. 16mo, pp. 206. London: Longmans, Green & Co. 60 cents.

This book being designed to reach children in schools and the home, or ignorant adults, has been written with exceeding simplicity and somewhat in the style of a story. Yet technical terms are given in their proper place, and the instruction is thoroughly scientific. A goodly number of illustrations are used.

An Introduction to the Study of English Fiction. By William Edward Simonds, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 240. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. \$1.

Mr. Simonds' title-page shows one that he took his doctor's degree at Strassburg and is now Professor of English Literature at Knox College (Illinois). These two facts are well worth noticing because of the comparative rarity of publication by the overworked professors of our Western colleges, and because nine out of ten men who go into our chairs of "English," after German university training, do philological rather than literary work. The significance of Professor Simonds' volume does not depend on its size, and will be apparent to all observers of the trend of the collegiate study of literature in this country. The book contains an outline history of the development of English fiction, occupying some seventy pages, selected representative texts from Beowulf to Sterne's "Tristram Shandy," chronological tables, and a list of one hundred works of fiction, English and continental, "which for one reason or another are worth reading." So far as it goes the volume is suggestive to teachers. There is a sufficient index.

An Introduction to English Literature. By Henry S. Pancost. 16mo, pp. 484. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.25.

Mr. Pancost's aim in this volume has been to furnish a "working hand-book" serviceable as an introduction, omitting many writers of unquestioned standing in English literature in order that the student may find a few great authors and their works presented in a clear and impressive manner. The matter is mainly historical and critical; representative extracts are omitted, but "reading lists" are supplied liberally. Mr. Pancost gives ninety pages to the "Period of Preparation," including Chaucer; about the same space to the "Period of Italian Influence," including the Elizabethans and Milton; a few pages to the "Period of French Influence," including Pope, and 300 pages to the period from 1750 to the present time. A map of London in 1668, a literary map of England, some valuable chronological tables and other useful materials are supplied. The index is extensive.

Specimens of Exposition. Selected and Edited by Hammond Lamont, A.B. Boards, 16mo, pp. 180. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

Following the plan of Mr. George P. Baker's "Specimens of Argumentation," Mr. Lamont aids the student of English composition by bringing together examples of excellent "exposition" in the fields of science, government and law, history, philosophy, literature, etc. There are brief notes, and four sample plans of analysis of Matthew Arnold's essay on Wordsworth.

Endymion. By John Lyly, M.A. Edited with Notes, Bibliography and a Biographical Introduction by George P. Baker. Boards, 16mo, pp. 305. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 85 cents.

Mr. Baker's biographical introduction occupies about two-thirds of this little volume. It is a work of research, making use of all known materials in regard to Lyly, and attempting to throw new light on a number of disputed or obscure matters concerning his career.

An English Grammar and Analysis for Students and Young Teachers. By G. Steel. 12mo, pp. 300. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Mr. Steel attempts improvement in the method of presenting grammar; "the language itself has been made to furnish its facts in such a way as to assist in the classification of them and in the establishment of principles." The history of the language receives a brief separate treatment, and nearly forty pages are given to an analysis of the English vocabulary.

The Odes and Epodes of Horace. Edited by Clement Lawrence Smith. 12mo, pp. 491. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.60.

Professor Smith, of Harvard, has prepared this volume for the "College Series of Latin Authors," of which he is joint editor with Professor Tracy Peck. The text of the Odes and Epodes is arranged at the top of the pages, and the very extensive notes find place immediately below. A distinctive and valuable feature of this edition is the introduction of nearly ninety pages in which Professor Smith, after treating in general of the life and writings of Horace, passes on to an orderly examination of his "Language and Style," and the "Versification and Prosody of the Lyric Poems." This the author believes to be the first attempt at a general exposition of these subjects.

Latin at Sight. By Edwin Post. 12mo, pp. 220. Boston: Ginn & Co. 90 cents.

Mr. Post writes his preface from De Pauw University (Indiana), and his little work is the outgrowth of professional experience. An examination is made of the principal points to be borne in mind in a methodical attempt to learn to read at sight; and about one hundred and eighty selections for practice in translation follow. These are mainly in prose, but some verse is given. The numerous notes are arranged at the bottom of the page, beneath the text.

The First Latin Book. By William C. Collar, A.M., and M. Grant Daniell, A.M. 12mo, pp. 296. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.10.

This is not a revision of the author's familiar "Beginner's Latin Book," though it follows, with a few improvements, the method of that work. It requires about two thirds as much time, and the reduction has been made largely by shortening the exercises for translation into Latin. The few illustrations add to the general brightness of the book.

Must Greek Go! By John Kennedy. 12mo, pp. 66. Syracuse, N. Y.: C. W. Bardeen. 50 cents.

Mr. John Kennedy, Superintendent of Schools in Batavia, N. Y., makes in this booklet a plea for the place of Greek in secondary education. He gives large attention to the beautiful White City of 1893, and considers "the great lesson of the Columbian World's Fair was the continuity of culture and the all-dominating supremacy of classical ideals."

Difficult Modern French. Extraits Choisis parmi les Plus Difficiles de la Littérature Moderne. Par Albert Leune. 12mo, pp. 164. Boston: Ginn & Co. 85 cents.

The compiler of this volume has selected brief difficult passages from Balzac, Hugo, Théodore De Banville, Zola, Flaubert, Bourget, Pierre Loti and other recent eminent French writers of prose and verse. Short biographical and bibliographical notes (in French) precede the selections from each author, and nearly twenty pages of notes, also in French, are placed together at the close of the book.

A Scientific French Reader. Edited with Introduction, Notes and Vocabulary by Alexander W. Herdler. 12mo, pp. 196. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 85 cents.

The aim of this compilation is to give the American student of science some general familiarity with French technical terms and style. Mr. Herdler has taken most of his selections from the *Revue Encyclopédique*. Electricity receives most attention, with mechanics, physics, chemistry and their industrial applications following. A number of illustrations are used, and special care has been given to the vocabulary.

Hernani. By Victor Hugo. Edited with Notes and an Essay on Victor Hugo by George McLean Harper, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. xlvii, 126. 70 cents.

Professor Harper's introduction to this edition of "Hernani" is a comparatively long one and includes a very interesting sketch of the state of French literature in the first decades of our century and a discriminating criticism of Hugo's place among the great modern French writers. A portrait of Hugo is given and some twenty pages of notes, but no vocabulary.

L'Abbé Constantin. By Ludovic Halévy. Edited by O. B. Super, Ph.D. Boards, 16mo, pp. 208. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 40 cents.

Dector Super, Professor of Modern Languages in Dickinson College, furnishes this edition of Halévy's popular novel with a brief introduction, twelve pages of notes, mainly philological, and an extended vocabulary. An attractive portrait of Halévy is used as a frontispiece.

Standard Teachers' Library. The Teacher's Mentor. Paper, 16mo, pp. 273. Syracuse, N. Y.: C. W. Bardeen. 50 cents.

To make this number (nine) of his "Standard Teachers' Library" Mr. Bardeen has brought together three works of direct professional interest to teachers—Buckham's "First Steps in Teaching" and Fitch's "Art of Questioning" and "Art of Securing Attention"—and an untechnical but stimulating address by Bishop F. D. Huntington upon "Unconscious Tuition."

Alternative Exercises to Accompany Part I of the Joynes-Meisner German Grammar. By Orlando F. Lewis. Paper, 12mo, pp. 54. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 15 cents.

Heath's Modern Language Series. Germelshausen. Von Friedrich Gerstäcker. With Introduction and English Notes by Carl Osthans, M.A. With Vocabulary. Paper, 12mo, pp. 90. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 25 cents.

Heath's Modern Language Series. A Danish and Dano-Norwegian Grammar. By P. Groth, A. M. 12mo, pp. 143. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. \$1.

Prepared by a teacher of Danish and Norwegian to aid those desiring a knowledge of the languages, as they are today, for practical purposes. The arrangement does not seem to be so simple as might be desired, but the treatment is apparently thorough.

Heath's Modern Language Series. Le Monde où L'on S'Ennuie. By Édouard Pailleron. With an Introduction and English Notes by A. C. Pendleton, M.A. Paper, 12mo, pp. 139. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 25 cents.

Handbook for School Trustees of the State of New York. An Epitome of the Consolidated School Law of 1894, with References to the Code of Public Instruction. By C. W. Bardeen. 16mo, pp. 93. Syracuse, N. Y.: C. W. Bardeen.

The Uniform Examination Questions of the State of New York in American History, Civil Government, and School Law. Paper, 12mo, pp. 74. Syracuse, N. Y.: C. W. Bardeen. 25 cents.

The Questions and Answers in History, Civil Government, and School Law, Given at the Uniform Examinations of the State of New York, Since June, 1892. Paper, 12mo, pp. 74. Syracuse, N. Y.: C. W. Bardeen. 25 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inebriety or Narcomania: Its Etiology, Pathology, Treatment and Jurisprudence. By Norman Kerr, M.D. Octavo, pp. 640. New York: J. Selwin Tait & Sons. \$3.50.

This is the third edition of a work by an eminent English authority upon inebriety, which first appeared in 1888. The new edition contains more matter than its immediate predecessor to the extent of some three hundred pages. The fundamental conception underlying Dr. Kerr's entire treatment is one now familiar to all—viz. that inebriety in its nature and in its relations to society must be considered as a disease. This treatise as it now stands is an admirably analyzed, almost exhaustive presentation of alcoholic, opium, chloral and other forms of inebriety, their cause, effect, treatment, etc., and their relations to jurisprudence. This last subject receives extended attention. The citation of numerous interesting cases and the general style of the work make the volume of great interest even to one who has no professional need to examine the subjects. The details of typography, indexing, analysis of contents, etc., seem highly satisfactory.

The Great World's Farm. Some Account of Nature's Crops and How they Grow. By Selina Gaye. 12mo, pp. 373. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

This is the second edition of a work which was noticed in the *Review* some time ago. It is an exceedingly interesting book and valuable for educational purposes; uniting a simple style with accurate scientific teaching in much the same manner as some of Arabella Buckley's writings. The sixteen illustrations are excellent.

Pictures of Swedish Life; or, Svea and Her Children. By Mrs. Woods Baker. Octavo, pp. 421. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. \$3.75.

The author of these sketches has lived for many years in Sweden and is able to give her readers some very interesting glimpses of Swedish home and social life. The book is a fragmentary one, but written with evident enjoyment, in an attractive, wide awake style. Notice is given to a number of the more important figures in Swedish history, and some few pages are devoted to Dalecarlia, the Finns and the Lapps. There are between seventy and eighty illustrations, many of them being of remarkable excellence.

In Cairo and Jerusalem: An Eastern Note Book. By Mary Thorn Carpenter. 12mo, pp. 232. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. \$1.50.

This is an entertaining volume by the American young woman who not long ago published an account of "A Girl's Winter in India." Miss Carpenter does not pretend to offer a serious study of social or political conditions; she touches here and there upon historical matters related to her travel, but limits herself mainly to a notice of picturesque and striking aspects of present-day life in the two cities described, as it appears to a passing tourist. The style is clear and agreeable, and the book has nearly a score of excellent full-page illustrations.

The American Annual of Photography and Photographic Times Almanac for 1895. Paper, 12mo, pp. 438. New York: The Scovill & Adams Company. 50 cents.

This volume is the ninth issue of its series. The improvements in the annual and the increased sales the publishers report indicate the wonderful extension of interest in photography for the past few years. This issue contains a very large number of articles contributed by competent authorities upon various matters connected with technical and artistic photography, an extensive arrangement of "Standard Formulas and Useful Receipts," a list of photographic books published in English, French and German, from August, 1893, to August, 1894, record of new patents, lists of photographic societies in the United States and in foreign countries. A chief attraction lies in the scores of full-page and lesser illustrations, some of which are extremely beautiful.

The Great Composers. By Hezekiah Butterworth. 16mo, pp. 195. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. \$1.

Mr. Butterworth's little work, dealing with important and picturesque incidents in the lives of the great composers, has been favorably known for perhaps a decade. A new edition now appears, revised and enlarged by an additional chapter. Besides treating a number of great classical names separately, Mr. Butterworth sketches "Hymn Writers of the Past" and of the present, "American National Songs," etc. Nearly a score of quiet illustrations are given.

CONTENTS OF REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

ARTICLES IN THE JANUARY MAGAZINES.

Annals of the American Academy.—Philadelphia. (Bi-monthly.) January.

Economics in Elementary Schools. S. N. Patten.
Break-up of the English Party System. Edward Porritt.
Wiesner's Natural Value. D. I. Green.
Money and Bank Credits in the United States. H. W. Williams.
How to Save Bimetallism. Duc de Noailles.
Economic and Uneconomic Anti-Trust Legislation. F. H. Cooke.
Trusts, Abuses and Remedies. Jerome Dowd.
Relation of Economics to Sociology. S. N. Patten.
Sociological Field Work. S. M. Lindsay.

Atlantic Monthly.—Boston. January.

The Survival of the American Type. John H. Denison.
The Symphony Illustrated by Beethoven's Fifth in C Minor. P. H. Goeppe.
The Meaning of an Elsteddfod. Edith Brower.
The Genius of France. Havelock Ellis.
Gallia Rediviva. Adolphe Cohn.
Co-operative Production in the British Isles. J. M. Ludlow.
Want of Economy in the Lecture System. John Trowbridge.
The Author of Quabbin. J. T. Trowbridge.
Mr. Winthrop's Reminiscences.

Bibliotheca Sacra.—Oberlin, Ohio. (Quarterly.) January.

An Irenicon. G. Frederick Wright.
The Pentateuch and Priestly Dues. Henry Hayman.
The Descent of the New Jerusalem. William E. Barton.
Limitations of the Historical Argument. A. T. Swing.
The Authority of the Scriptures. Frank H. Foster.
Cloes Communion.
The Order of the Assassins. Harvey Porter.
The Republic and the Debs Insurrection. Z. S. Holbrook.
Religion and Wealth. Washington Gladden.

Century Magazine.—New York. January.

Life of Napoleon Bonaparte.—III. William M. Sloane.
Scenes in Canton. Florence O'Driscoll.
The Armor of Old Japan. M. S. Hunter.
Old Dutch Masters. Govaert F. Flinck.
Festivals in American Colleges for Women.
A New Flying-Machine. Hiram S. Maxim.
Glimpses of Lincoln in War Time. Noah Brooks.

The Chautauquan.—Meadville, Pa. January.

Some Historic Landmarks of London. John Gennings.
Christianity and English Institutions. David H. Wheeler.
Aspects of Social Life in the East End of London. Miss S. Moody.
The Race Question in Austria. Otto Wittelshöfer.
Count Moltke, Field Marshal. Sidney Whitman.
The World's Debt to Chemistry. H. B. Cornwall.
Scott's "Monastery." R. G. Moulton.
Great City Railroads. Robert I. Sloane.
Famous Revivalists in the United States. S. P. Cadman.
The Triumph of Japan. Sir Edwin Arnold.
Luxury, A Social Study. M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu.

Demorest's Family Magazine.—New York. January.

The Empress of Japan. Frank G. Carpenter.
Si. Señor, Cacti. C. R. Orcutt.
The Olive and Olive Oil. Isabella Randolph.
Shoe-Boxes and Window-Seats. J. H. Adams.

Engineering Magazine. New York. January.

Silver Coinage Historically Considered. Henry D. MacLeod.
Modern Theories as to Electricity. Henry A. Rowland.

The Drainage System of the Valley of Mexico. Señor Romero.
Architecture of Municipal Buildings. E. C. Gardner.
Planning the Site for a City. Lewis M. Haupt.
The Selection of Motive Power.—I. Charles E. Emery.
Plumbing Trade Schools and Their Influence. E. N. G. LeBols.
Practical Laboratory Training for Metallurgists. R. H. Richards.
Operating Machine Tools by Electricity. George Richmond.
First Principles of Architecture. W. H. Goodyear.

Frank Leslie's Monthly.—New York. January.

St. Andrew and Andrew Lang. M. L. Addis.
America's Egypt. Alice D. Le Plongeon.
Napoleon and Alexander I.
Old Kentucky Homes. Charlotte Moore.
Jerusalem in the First Century. Lydia Hoyt Farmer.
On Entertaining. Frances Courtenay Baylor.
Finland and the Finns. Herman M. Donner.
Chiming Bells. S. H. Ferris.

Harper's Magazine.—New York. January.

The Fortunes of the Bourbons. Kate Mason Rowland.
Charleston and the Carolinians. Julian Ralph.
Shakespeare's Americanisms. Henry Cabot Lodge.
With the Hounds in France. Hamblen Sears.
Fujian. Alfred Parsons.
New York Slave-Traders. Thomas A. Janvier.

Lippincott's Magazine. Philadelphia. January.

The Ducks of the Chesapeake. C. D. Wilson.
Christmas Customs and Superstitions. Elizabeth F. Seat.
Empress Josephine's Happy Day. Edith Dodge.
With the Autocrat.
Herbert Beerbohm Tree. Gilbert Parker.
New Year's Day in Old New York. Edgar Fawcett.
Socialist Novels. M. Kauffman.

McClure's Magazine.—New York. January.

Napoleon Bonaparte.—III. Ida M. Tarbell.
Concerning "Ships that Pass in the Night." Beatrice Haraden.
Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst. E. J. Edwards.
Thomas Nast and His Cartoons Against the Tweed Ring in 1872.
The Battle of Marengo. Joseph Petit.
Mr. Moody: Some Impressions and Facts.—II. Henry Drummond.

Scribner's Magazine.—New York. January.

The Art of Living.—Income. Robert Grant.
American Wood Engravers.—Henry Wolf.
A Tuscan Shrine. Edith Wharton.
The Beginnings of American Parties. Noah Brooks.
Mental Characteristics of the Japanese. George Trumbull Ladd.
Salvation Army Work in the Slums. Maud Ballington Booth.
Good Taste. Augustine Birrell.
Reminiscences of Dr. Holmes as Professor of Anatomy. Thomas Dwight.

New England Magazine.—Boston. January.

Burlington, Vermont. G. G. Benedict.
Raleigh's Lost Colony. James P. Baxter.
A Chapter of Alaska. C. E. Cabot.
By Way of Panama. Helen M. North.
Radcliffe College. Helen L. Reade.
Christ Church Bells. Ralph A. Cram.
Recollections of Lowell Mason. S. F. Smith.
Lowell Mason. Francis H. Jenks.

THE OTHER ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PERIODICALS.

(From the latest numbers received.)

American Amateur Photographer.—New York. November.

Pictorial Photography. George Davison.
Beginners' Column.—XIII. Pigment Printing. John Clarke.
Trick Photography.
The Alleged Poisonous Nature of New Developers. J. H. Janeway.
Our Aims and Ends. H. P. Robinson.
Charles Ehrmann. F. C. Beach.

December.

Focusing. George Davidson.
Photography as a Fine Art. Emma J. Fitts.
Photographic Journalism. Charles W. Canfield.
Beginners' Column.—XIV. John Clarke.

American Journal of Politics.—New York. December.

Chino-Japanese War and the Eastern Problems. J. T. Yokoi.
Pullman and Paternalism. C. H. Eaton.

The Republic in the Court of Reason. T. B. Grant.
Legislatures: A Defense and a Criticism. R. L. Bridgman.
The Burden of Indiscriminate Immigration. J. H. Twells.
A Practical Example in Civics. T. W. Haakins.
Dangers of Paternalism. G. F. Milton.
A Labor Trust. E. M. Burchard.
A Proposed Remedy for Railroad Troubles. George Gary.
Religion Carried into Citizenship. H. R. Waite.
The People's Party. C. W. Wiley.

American Naturalist.—Philadelphia. December.

Quaternary Time Divisible in Three Periods. Warren Upham.
The Homologies of the Uredines. Charles E. Bessey.
The Evolution of the Art of Working in Stone. C. H. Read.
Zoology in the High School. C. M. Weed.

Antiquary.—London. December.

The Punishment of Pressing to Death. J. Lewis André.
Staves of Office.
Visitation of the Diocese of London in 1788, by Bishop Gibson.
Rev. W. Sparrow Simpson.
London Theatres.
English Glass-Making in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries. E. W. Hulme.
Dyganwy, Caer Llion, and Caer Selon. H. H. Lines.

The Arena.—Boston. December.

Real Significance of the Parliament of Religions. F. Max Müller.
Guy de Maupassant. Count L. N. Tolstoi.
David A. Wells' "Downfall." George Wilson.
The Religion of Holmes' Poems. M. J. Savage.
Wellsprings and Feeders of Immorality. B. O. Flower.
The Fate of Major Rogers: A Buddhist Mystery. H. Hensoldt.
William Penn and Peter the Great. Henry Latchford.
The Abolition of War. A Symposium.

Art Amateur.—New York. December.

Drapery Upon the Human Figure. Ernest Knauff.
Pen Studies of Heads.
Flowers in Pen-and-Ink.—III. Rosa. E. M. Hallowell.
Flower Painting in Oil.—XI. Chrysanthemums. Patty Thum.
Landscape Painting.—X. M. B. O. Fowler.
Christian Iconography and Symbolism.—V. G. A. Audsley.

Art Interchange.—New York. December.

John La Farge on the Art of To-day. Jane Maxon.
The Lazarus Collection of Fans at the Metropolitan Museum.
Church Embroideries. C. C. Clark.
The Principles of Ornament.—II. W. S. Hadaway.
Wall-Paper Designing.—I. Diana White.

Atlanta.—London. December.

Five O'Clock Tea at Hampton Court. Mrs. Barkley.
A Sermon on Houses. Lady Jephson.
Warwickshire and George Eliot. G. Morley.

Biblical World.—Chicago. December.

Divine and Human Elements in Genesis I-XI. W. R. Harper.
Studies in Palestinian Geography. J. S. Riggs.
Saul Ben-Kish. Robert K. Eccles.

Bankers' Magazine.—London. December.

Prepaid Checks. R. H. Inglis Palgrave.
Checks and Appended Receipts.
Advances to Farmers.
The Statutory Deposit and Other Legislative Safeguards.

Blackwood's Magazine.—London. December.

New Serial Story: "A Foreigner."
Reminiscences of James Anthony Froude. Dr. John Skelton.
Celibacy and the Struggle to Get on. Hugh E. M. Stutfield.
An Epistle from Horace; Mr. Gladstone's New Translations.
Indoor Life in Paris.
An Ancient Inn; Ostrich Inn, Colnbrook. J. A. Owen.
The Position of Japan.
The Common Struggle: the Campaign Against the House of Lords.

Blue and Gray.—Philadelphia. December.

Christmas at Valley Forge in 1777. Fleetwood Gruver.
Facts and Fallacies in Finance.—VIII. William Penn, Jr.
Facts Regarding China and Her People. J. C. S. Colby.
The Lesson of November Sixth.
The Stonewall Brigade at Bull Run. D. B. Conrad.

Board of Trade Journal.—London. November 15.

Development of the Russian Mining and Metallurgical Industries.
The Production and Consumption of Wine in France.
Load Line Regulations for the Government of Bengal.
New United States Customs Tariff.

Bookman.—London. December.

My Autobiography. P. G. Hamerton.
Mary Queen of Scots.—VIII. The Murder of Rizzio. D. Hay Fleming.
Frederick Tennyson. With Portrait. W. B. Macleod.

Canadian Magazine.—Toronto. December.

Henry David Thoreau. George Stewart.
Sport in Troubadour Land. Robert F. Mullin.
John Brown in Canada. James C. Hamilton.
Hudson's Bay. George H. Bradbury.
The Thousand Isles. Frederic W. Falls.
Toronto Art Student's League. R. Holmes.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—London. December.

New Serial Story: "The Voice of the Charmer," by Mrs. Meade.
Novel-Writing and Novel-Reading: A Chat with Rev. S. Baring-Gould.
The Meaning of the Chinese Button. A. J. Bamford.
The Cabinet and its Secrets. Sir Wemyss Reid.
A Detective on Detective Stories. W. E. Grey.
People Who Face Death: Alpine Guides. A. E. Bousser.
Giant Steamers of the Suez Canal. C. J. Cutcliffe Hyne.

Cassell's Saturday Journal.—London. December.

Celebrities of the Day. Illustrated. Max Pemberton.
Ought We to be Cremated? A Chat with Sir Henry Thompson. With Portrait.
Should Jurymen be Paid? A Chat with Mr. E. T. E. Bealey. With Portrait.
Reminiscences of a Famous Actress: A Chat with Mrs. De Navarro (Miss Mary Anderson). With Portrait.
Squire, Parson and Novelist: A Chat with the Rev. S. Baring-Gould. With Portrait.

Cassier's Magazine.—New York. December.

The New American Navy. Lewis Nixon.
Some Possibilities of the Storage Battery. Pedro G. Salom.
Producer Gas for Steam Raising. W. H. Blauvelt.
How Iron is Made.—II. John Birkinbine.
Edison's Kinetograph. A. and W. K. L. Dickson.
Manufacturing Machinery—or Building it. Oberlin Smith.
John Ericsson, the Engineer.—II. William C. Church.

Catholic World.—New York. December.

Prof. Huxley's Admissions.—II: The End of Athelstan. W. Barry.
Count de Mun, Leader of the Catholic Republican Deputies. E. Davis.
Ancient Mammals and Their Descendants. W. Seton.
Missionary Experiences on the "Cleveland Plan." W. Elliott.
A Noble Arab Martyr.

Chambers's Journal.—London. December.

The Great North Road.
The Thirlmere Scheme.
Art of Mosaic.
The Blockade of Agra in 1857.

The Chautauquan.—Meadville, Pa. December.

The Painter's Art in England. Horace Townsend.
Social Life in England in the Nineteenth Century. J. Ashton.
The French Chambers. John W. Burgess.
The Question of Madagascar. Maurice Ordinaire.
The World's Debt to Astronomy. Simon Newcomb.
Some Contemporary English Novelists. Jeannette L. Gilder.
Great Canals. A. G. Menocal.
A Visit to Prince Bismarck. Sidney Whitman.
Journalism in the Methodist Episcopal Church. T. L. Flood.
Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes' Health Code. F. L. Oswald.
How to Tell Colors. Marcus Benjamin.
Twenty Years of Modern Anarchy in Spain. C. Benoist.

Church at Home and Abroad.—Philadelphia. December.

Observance of the Lord's Day in Venice. A. Robertson.
The Indians of Arizona. C. H. Cook.

Contemporary Review.—London. December.

Peace and the Quadruple Alliance.
The Position of the House of Lords. Lord Hobhouse.
Walter Pater: A Portrait. Edmund Gosse.
The Carrying Trade of the World. Michael G. Mulhall.
Mountain Falls. W. M. Conway.
The Late German Crisis.
The Knowledge of Good and Evil. Emma Marie Caillard.
The State as a Patient. Sir Edward Fry.
A New Theory of the Absolute.—II. Professor Seth.
The Fictitious French Claim to Madagascar. Karl Blind.
Leconte de Lisle. F. Brunetiere.

Cornhill Magazine.—London. December.

Palm Oil at the Porte.
The King's Palaces: Salmon.

Demorest's Family Magazine.—New York. December.
The Empress Dowager of China. Frank G. Carpenter.
Off-Hand Chats with Professional Humorists. Gilson Willets.
Boy Choirs. S. H. Farris.
The Common Sense of Christmas Gifts.
Headache: Its Causes and Cure. Susanna W. Dodds.

The Dial.—Chicago.

November 16.

Philip Gilbert Hamerton.
The History of English Literature. Frederic I. Carpenter.
The Work of Preparatory Schools in English. C. Harrison.

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The Crerar Library.

Education.—Boston. December.

Forces in Education. C. F. Carroll.
Inefficiency. Solomon Schindler.
The Object of Reading in School. W. M. Thayer.
"The Physical Culture Fad." Mara L. Pratt.
The Aim in the Study of English. G. E. Gardner.
Metric Weights and Measures. J. V. Collins.

Educational Review.—New York. December.

Professional and General Education. Francis A. Walker.
Bashfulness in Children. J. M. Baldwin.
Student Co-operation in College Government. E. D. Warfield.
A Scheme of Sociological Study. George E. Vincent.
School Supervision in Pennsylvania. E. K. Buehrle.
University Opportunities for Women. Louis Frank.
Disappointing Results of Science-Teaching. A. E. Dolbear.

Educational Review.—London. December.

Professor Laurie on Education. St. George Stock.
The Teacher's Trust. Grace Toplis.
Lessons from the Church Congress: Religious Teaching in Secondary Schools.
The Constructive Policy of the Private Schools. William Brown.

Engineering Magazine.—New York. December.

"The Baltimore Plan" of Currency Reform. C. C. Homer and A. P. Hepburn.
Improvement of European Labor. E. R. L. Gould.
Historical Architecture in Current Use. W. H. Goodyear.
Electricity in the Iron and Steel Industries. D. Selby-Bigge.
The Armor-Plate Question.—1894. W. H. Jaques.
Economy in Machine Shop Management. James Brady.
The Outlook for Silver Mining. Albert Williams, Jr.
Street Railway Systems of St. Louis. W. H. Bryan.
Generating Electricity by Windmills. I. N. Lewis.
Aluminum, the Superabundant Metal. Henry Wurtz.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London. December.

Some Books of the Year. L. F. Austin.
London to New York by Steerage. F. A. McKenzie.
Winter's Sport in the Rockies. W. A. Paille-Grohman.
The Land of a Lost Language: Cornwall. W. C. Borlase.
A Happy Hour with Sir Edwin Arnold. Clement Scott.
Shelley in Italy. Dr. Richard Garnett.
The Other Half on Sunday: the Lone Bachelor. H. V. Barnett.
Chinese Mandarins and People. Prof. Douglas.

Expositor.—London. December.

The Sadducees and Immortality. Rev. J. Denney.
The Western Text of the Greek Testament. Prof. A. S. Wilkins.
The Realist Among the Disciples. Rev. P. Carnegie Simpson.
New Testament Teaching on the Second Coming of Christ. Prof. J. A. Beet.

Fortnightly Review.—London. December.

Foreign Views of Lord Rosebery:
From a French Standpoint. Augustin Filon.
From a German Standpoint. Professor Delbrück.
Robert Louis Stevenson: a Critical Study. Steven Gwynn.
A Threatened City—Pekin. M. Rees Davies.
Modern Historians and Their Methods. Herbert A. L. Fisher.
Russia and the Balkan Peninsula. Edward Dicey.
A True University for London. Montague Crackanthorpe.
The Crimea in 1854 and 1894. General Sir Evelyn Wood.
The Spread of Diphtheria. Dr. Robson Roose.
Uganda and the East African Protectorates. George S. Mackenzie.
The Meaning of the American Elections. Francis H. Hardy.

The Forum.—New York. December.

The "Baltimore Plan" of Currency Reform. A. B. Hepburn.
Death of the Czar and the Peace of Europe. T. A. Dodge.
Status and Future of Woman Suffrage Movement. Mary P. Jacobi.

The Chief Influences on My Career. Philip Gilbert Hamerton.
May a Man Conduct His Business as He Please? C. D. Wright.
Stock-Sharing as a Preventive of Labor Troubles. Louis R. Ehrlich.

The Reading Habits of the English People. Price Collier.
Is the West Discontented? J. H. Canfield.
Will Polygamists Control the New State of Utah? G. Miller.
New Story-Tellers and the Doom of Realism. W. R. Thayer.
Christian Missions as Seen by a Brahman. P. R. Telang.
Christian Missions as Seen by a Missionary. J. M. Thoburn.
Charity that Helps and Other Charity. Jane E. Robbins.

Frank Leslie's Monthly.—New York. December.
My Tomb in Thebes. Dr. Georg Ebers.
A Sabine Sanctuary: Subiaco. E. C. Vansittart.
The Old and the New in Japan. E. W. Clement.
Living Pictures on Broadway. V. Gribayedoff.
Ghosts of Ravenna. Vernon Lee.
The Historic Hudson. P. Seger.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London. December.

Weather Wisdom. Percival H. W. Almy.
In the Halls of the Ocella: Hatfield. William Connor Sydney.
Sanitary Struggles at Pankobil, Bengal. James Beames.
The Balance of Power in Europe. John Hutton.
The Pities of Italy. George Widdington.
Modern Penology. G. Rayleigh Vicars.

Geological Magazine.—London. November.

New Carboniferous Trilobites. Dr. Henry Woodward.
Physiographical Studies in Lakeland. With Map. J. E. Marr.
Chloritic Marl and Warminster Greensand. C. J. A. Meyer and A. J. Jukes-Browne.
Mr. Harker and Mr. Deeky on the Scandinavian Ice Sheet. H. H. Howarth.
"Recent Changes of Level." Mark Stirrup.

Good Words.—London. December.

A Sumatra Tobacco Plantation. Juan Kechil.
The Rowan-Tree Inn, Galloway. Sir Herbert Maxwell.
Rosa Castle, and the Bishop of Carlisle. Precentor Venables.
On the Riviera di Ponente. J. G. Dew.
John Herschel. Sir Robert Ball.
The Stone of Destiny: Coronation Stone of Scotland. F. Barr.

Green Bag.—Boston. December.

William Curtis Noyes, LL.D. A. Oakley Hall.
Contrasts in English Criminal Law.—II. Hampton L. Carson.
Russian Procedure in Divorce.
The Court of Star Chamber.—X. John D. Lindsay.

Harvard Graduates' Magazine.—Boston. (Quarterly.)
December.

Oliver Wendell Holmes, the Anatomist. D. W. Cheever.
Dr. Holmes with His Classmates. Samuel May.
The New-Comer at Harvard. F. C. de Sumichrast.
The Hemenway Gynasium. D. A. Sargent.
A Plea for the Study of Russian. Nathan Haskell Dole.
The Importance of Veterinary Science. Charles F. Adams.
Josiah Parsons Cook. C. L. Jackson.

Homiletic Review.—New York. December.

The Sacred Scriptures of the Egyptians. C. M. Cobern.
Richard Hooker, the Elizabethan Ecclesiastic. T. W. Hunt.
A Hindu Missionary in America. F. F. Ellinwood.
The Lord's Supper a Mystery. T. G. Apple.
The Rivers of Paradise. William Hayes Ward.
Prayer as a Factor in Public Affairs. J. E. Rankin.
Is Jesus the Christ? R. R. Marquis.
Ancient Paganism in Modern Italy. B. F. Kidder.

Indian Church Quarterly Review.—London. October.

The Missionary Episcopate. Bishop of Calcutta.
Tennyson's Palace of Art. Rev. G. Congreve.
A Step Toward Christian Re-union. Rev. R. Papillon.
The Civil Disabilities of Christian Converts in India. R. N. Cust.
Some Words on Prof. Caird's "Evolution of Religion." Rev. Eyre Chatterton.
The Supposed Influence of the Life and Doctrines of Buddha on the Life and Doctrines of Christ. Rev. K. S. Macdonald.

Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.—Philadelphia. October.

Organization and Management of a City Engineer's Office.

Journal of Political Economy.—Chicago. December.

State Railways in Australia. William Hill.
Nature of Sociology. Bernard Moses.
Adequacy of the Customs-Revenue System. Robert E. Hoxie.

State Aid to Railroads in Missouri. John W. Million.
Condition of the British Agricultural Laborer. J. L. Laughlin.
The Baltimore Plan of Bank Issues. J. L. Laughlin.

Knowledge.—London. December.

The Mysterious Birds of Patagonia. R. Lydekker.
The Rise of Organic Chemistry. Vaughan Cornish.
The Glow-worm. E. A. Butler.
The Central Equatorial Region to the Moon. T. Gwyn Elger.
The Industry of Insects in Relation to Flowers. Rev. A. S. Wilson.

Ladies' Home Journal.—Philadelphia. December.

The Man Who Most Influenced Me. Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett.
Madame Daudet. With Portrait. Th. Bentzon.

Leisure Hour.—London. December.

Oliver Wendell Holmes. J. A. Noble.
A Bird's Eye View of Argentina. Continued. May Crommelin.
The Nerves of the World: Telegraphs. Continued. John Munro.
Cats. Tighe Hopkins.
The London County Council and the Recreations of the People. W. J. Gordon.
The Upper Country and Its Folk: Staffordshire. J. A. Owen.

Lend a Hand.—Boston. November.

New Belgian Law on Mutual Societies.
Waldenses at Valdesse, N. C. C. J. Ryder.
Statutes Relating to Public Support of Children in New York.
Beginning of Charity Organizations in America. S. H. Gurteen.
Educational Work for the Indians. W. N. Hailman.
The Mohonk Platform.

Longman's Magazine.—London. December.

English Seamen in the Sixteenth Century. J. A. Froude.
The Idle Earth. R. Jefferies.
New Serial Story: "The Lady of the Pool," by Anthony Hope.

Lucifer.—London. November 15.

The Web of Destiny. G. R. S. Mead.
A Master of Occult Arts: Petr Mogila. N. S. Leaskoff.
Helena Petrovna Blavatsky. Vera P. Jelihovsky.
The Mystery of Existence. F. Hartmann.
Some First-Hand Notes on Tibet.
The Heaven-World. H. Coryn.

Macmillan's Magazine.—London. December.

A Conversation with Napoleon at Elba.
Poetae Mediocres. Canon Ainger.
Madras Seen from Marseilles. J. W. Sherer.
The Encouragement of Home Industries: An Economical Mistake.
Cromwell and the House of Lords. C. H. Firth.

Menorah Monthly.—New York. December.

James Darmstadter.
Oliver Wendell Holmes—A Modern Prophet. J. Silverman.
The Epochs of Jewish History. G. Deutch.

Midland Monthly.—Des Moines, Iowa. December.

Christmas Among the Ghost-Dancers. Elaine Goodale Eastman.
Along the English Hedge-Rows.—III. G. Q. E. Hill.
"Old Shady." C. M. Hartwick.
Elk Horn College. E. S. White.
A Coronation in the Tenth Century.
A Day in Concord. W. W. Gist.
Mount Shasta. Hamlin Garland.
A Practical Remedy for Labor Troubles. W. P. Daniels.
Iowa's Banking History.
William Cullen Bryant.

Missionary Herald.—Boston. December.

Medical Work in the North China Mission. Albert P. Peck.
Missionary Work in Turkey and Syria. Cyrus Hamlin.

Missionary Review of the World.—New York. December.

The Parliament of Religions: A Review. A. T. Pierson.
Babism—Its Doctrines and Relation to Mission Work. J. H. Shedd.
Evangelization of the Jew. J. E. Mathieson.
The Ministry of Women. A. J. Gordon.
Education and Missions. William Miller.
Prospects of Civilization in the Upper Nile Valley. J. J. Darwin.

Month.—London. December.

Catholic Writers and Elizabethan Readers. Rev. H. Thurston.
Across the Tatra. E. Lassowska Gerard.
The Gunpowder Plot.
Giordano Bruno in England. C. Kegan Paul.
Rus in Urbe; Concerning Birds and Their Nests.
M. Dalbus on Anglican Orders.—III. Rev. S. F. Smith.

Music.—Chicago. December.

The "Old Italian Method." F. W. Root.
Fugue and Sonata as Composer Tests. N. Douty.
Harmonic Nature of Musical Scales.—IV. Jean Moos.
Correct Breathing in Singing. John Howard.

National Review.—London. December.

Lord Rosebery's Plan. Marquis of Salisbury.
Why Should We Learn History? Prof. G. W. Prothero.
J. A. Froude. A. Patchett Martin.
The Next Siege of Paris. W. Laird Clowes.
London Government. Sir John Lubbock and C. A. Whitmore.
Fox-Hunters and Farmers. Earl of Suffolk.
Political Prophecy and Sociology. Prof. H. Sidgwick.

New Review.—London. December.

The Three German Chancellors. Theodor Barth.
The Craft of Words. Vernon Lee.
How to Municipalize the Pawnshops. Robert Donald.
Secrets from the Court of Spain. Continued.
The Great Underclothing Question. Lewis R. S. Tomalin.
Shetland Folk-Lore and the Old Faith of the Teutons. Karl Blind.
Suicide Among Women. William Ferrero.

Newbery House Magazine. London. December.

Mediæval Christmas Carols. Charlotte S. Burne.
London Street Toilers: Cress-Sellers. T. Sparrow.
Is the Church's Influence Growing? Montague Fowler.

The New World.—Boston. (Quarterly.) December.

Some Questions in Religion Now Pressing. D. N. Beach.
A Unitarian's Gospel. C. E. St. John.
Athenasianism. Levi L. Paine.
Science a Natural Ally of Religion. E. B. Andrews.
"One Lord, and His Name One." S. R. Calthrop.
The Gospel According to Peter. J. A. Robinson.
John Addington Symonds. Frank Sewall.
Modern Jesuitism. C. C. Starbuck.
The Mimicry of Heredity. George Batchelor.

Nineteenth Century.—London. December.

Lord Rosebery's Enterprise Against the House of Lords.
If the House of Commons were Abolished. Sidney Low.
About that Skeleton: The Drama of To-day. H. D. Traill.
Criminal and Prison Reform. Michael Davitt.
Why I am Not an Agnostic. Prof. Max Müller.
The Estate Duty and the Road Round It. A. H. Haastie.
New Sources of Electric Power: Electric Energy, Direct from the Coalfields; Electricity from Peat.
The Decay of Bookselling. D. Stott.
Wanted—an Imperial Conference. Sir John Colomb.
How to Multiply Small Holdings. Lord Carrington and H. E. Moore.
Lord Bacon versus Professor Huxley. Duke of Argyll.
The Cry Against Home Work. Ada Heather-Bigg.
Recent Science. (Diphtheria—Earthquakes—Flying Machines.) Prince Krapotkin.

North American Review.—New York. November.

The Catholic School System in Rome. Mgr. Satolli.
Brigandage on Our Railroads. Wade Hampton.
Two Great Authors: Holmes, H. C. Lodge; Froude, Goldwin Smith.
Our Experiments in Financial Legislation. James H. Eckels.
The Salvation Army. Charles A. Briggs.
Consular Reform. Henry White.
Wild Traits in Tame Animals.—II. Louis Robinson.
The Proposed Increase of the Army. Brig.-Gen. G. D. Rugles.
How the Czar's Death Affects Europe. Sergius Stepniak.
The Meaning of the Elections. J. W. Babcock. C. J. Faulkner.
Why Our Women Marry Abroad. E. S. Martin.
"Claims of Long Descent." Walter Clark.
Women and Amateur Acting. Fanny A. Mathews.

Outing.—New York. December.

The Japanese Theatre. E. B. Rogers.
With Pennsylvania Quail.
Sledging in Norway. Charles Edwardes.
A Woman in the Mackenzie Delta.—III. Elizabeth Taylor.
Lentz's World Tour Awheel.
The National Guard of New York State. Capt. E. E. Hardin.
Football in the South. L. P. Miles.

Overland Monthly.—San Francisco. December.

The Metamorphosis of Fencing. H. Ansot.
Prickly Plants of California. Emma S. Marshall.
Regarding Book-Plates. K. P. Garnett.
The Vigilance Committee of '58. A. B. Paul.
The Decline of the Mission Indians.—I. J. M. Scanland.
Famous Californians of Other Days. J. J. Peatfield.

Pall Mall Magazine.—London. December.

Street Scenes in Cairo. R. S. Hichens.
Westminster. Walter Besant.
Wellington. General Lord Roberts.

Photo-American.—New York. December.

Draperies in Photographs. A. H. Wall.
Stage Beauties in Pose.
Collodion Emulsion. Captain Abney.
Suggestions for the Improvement of Lantern Slides. C. Hussey.
Diagrams and Black and White Work for the Lantern. W. Fleming.
A New Use (or Abuse) of Photography.
Transference and Enlargement of Gelatine Films. J. Pike.
Oil Lantern—Translucent Screens. James Lewis.
Some Optical Formulae.

Photo-Beacon.—Chicago. November.

Invisible Pictures.
Combined Toning and Fixing Bath.
The Photographic Art as Practiced in England.
Our Aims and Ends. H. P. Robinson.
Imitation Ceramic Photographs.
A New Method of Mounting Lantern Slides. G. E. Brown.

December.

Transparencies.
Good Luck in Photography. C. B. Moore.
Interior Photography. F. Dundas Todd.
Selection of Subject. A. J. Golding.
Mechanical Photography.
The Development of Printing out Papers. W. J. Wilson.
A Handy Dark Room. T. C. Harris.
New Platinum Toning for Solis.

Poet-Lore.—Boston. December.

"Luria" and "Othello;" Types and Art Compared. L. A. Sherman.
The Poets in School. W. J. Rolfe.
Art for Man's Sake. Grace Alexander.
Dramatic Passion in "Much Ado About Nothing." C. A. Wurtzburg.

Political Science Quarterly.—Boston. December.

The Tariff of 1894. F. W. Taussig.
The Income Tax. E. R. A. Seligman.
Assimilation of Nationalities.—II. R. Mayo-Smith.
Negro Suffrage in the South. S. B. Weeks.
The New Belgian Constitution. M. Vauthier.

Popular Astronomy.—Northfield, Minn. December.

The Planet Jupiter. G. W. Hough.
The Great Photographic Nebula of Crion. E. E. Barnard.
Mars. Percival Lowell.
On the Variable Stars of Short Period. P. S. Yendell.
Observations of the Transit of Mercury, 1894. E. E. Barnard.
Progress of Astronomical Photography. H. C. Russell.
Occultation of the Pleiades, Dec. 10, 1894. H. C. Wilson.

Quiver.—Cassell. London. December.

Great Centres of Religious Activity: Edinburgh. J. Cuthbert Hadden.
Hospital Nursing as a Vocation. Mabel E. Wotton.
The Children of Hunger. F. M. Holmes.

Review of Reviews.—London. December.

Francesco Crispi. G. M. James.
Anton Rubinstein.
Work of the National Social Union.

Sanitarian.—New York.

November.

Disease Prevention and its Hindrances. E. P. Lachapelle.
Pollution of Water Supplies and Results of Filtration.
Production and Cultivation of Vaccine Lymph. S. W. Abbott.
The Military Hospital of Havana.

December.

The Discovery of the New Specific for Croup and Diphtheria.
Examination of Milk Supply for Tuberculosis. F. O. O'Donoghue.
Administration of the Medical Law of the State of New York.
Drinking Water in its Relation to Malarial Diseases. R. H. Lewis.

School Review.—Hamilton, N. Y. November.

Meteorology in the Schools. W. M. Davis.
English in Secondary Schools. S. Thurber.
Mathematics in the Secondary Schools of Germany.—II. J. E. Russell.
Uniform Entrance Examinations in English Language.

Scottish Geographical Magazine.—Edinburgh. November.

Two Months in Korea. With Map. Capt. A. E. J. Cavendish.
On the Determination of Sea-water Densities by Hydrometers and Sprengel Tubes. W. S. Anderson.
The Campaigns of Alexander the Great in Turkestan. J. W. McCrindle.

Social Economist.—New York. December.

The Lesson of the Election.
The Baltimore Plan.
Trade Unionism in England.
Russia's New Czar.
Permanence of Southern Prosperity.
Free and Paid Medical Service. N. Oppenheim.

The Stenographer.—Philadelphia. December.

Isaac Pitman Vindicated. John Watson.
State Shorthand Societies. K. C. Hill.
Osgood's Seventh Edition. Ex Officina Edmundana.
Law Reporting. H. W. Thorne.
Court Reporting in Tennessee. B. Duke.

Strand Magazine.—London. November.

Pilots.—II. A. T. Story.
The Biggest Tobacco-Box in the World, in Westminster Town Hall.
Muzzles for Ladies.
Thieves v. Locks and Safes.
Girton and Newnham Colleges. E. A. Brayley Hodgetts.
Lord and Lady Brassey. M. Griffith.
Chicken Manufacture. E. C. Clifford.

Students' Journal.—New York. December.

The Andrew J. Graham Memorial Fund.
In Southern Cotton Fields.
Engraved Shorthand—Eight pages.
Battle of Waterloo.

Sunday at Home.—London. December.

An Outdoor Service in the Highlands. I. F. Mayo.
Sunday in East London: Spitalfields.
The Last Earthquake in London. J. Telford.

Sunday Magazine.—London. December.

Miracles of Nature and Providence amongst Cannibals.
An Old Flemish City: Antwerp. Mrs. Meade.
Folk-Prayers. Rev. S. Baring-Gould.
A Naturalist in the Jungle.

Temple Bar.—London. December.

Theodore Hook, Satirist and Novelist.
A Latter-Day Prophet: Rev. John Hamilton Thom. Mary Cholmondeley.
Guy de Maupassant. W. E. Garrett Fisher.
The Anarchists' Utopia.
A Little Girl's Recollections of Elizabeth Barrett Browning.
William Makepeace Thackeray and the late Emperor Louis Napoleon. Henriette Corkran.

The Treasury.—New York. December.

Anchors of the Soul. J. E. Cummings.
God in the Soul of Every Man. O. P. Gifford.
The Uses of Temple Beauty. David Gregg.

The United Service.—Philadelphia. December.

Interior Waterways from New York to the Gulf Coast. S. M. Miller.
Rural Traditions. Burnet Landreth.
Lord Wolseley's "Marlborough."
Origin and Development of Steam Navigation. G. H. Preble.

United Service Magazine.—London. December.

The Case of Japan. T. Okamura.
The Functions of Armies and Navies. P. H. Colomb.
The Fleet of the United States in the American Civil War. Captain Stenzel.
The Coming War in Madagascar. Captain Pasfield Oliver.
The Ordnance Survey. Spencer Wilkinson.
The Affair d'Enghien. W. H. Craig.
Army Medical Organization. Brigade Surgeon Colonel Chino.
The Fire-Ships of Antwerp. Commander A. A. C. Galloway.
Infantry Supports: A French Precedent. A. H. Atteridge.
The War Between China and Japan: The Coming Winter.

Westminster Review.—London. December.

Financial Facilities. Robert Ewen.
Religion and Popular Literature. Thomas Hannan.

The Art of Governing. Lewis H. Berens.
 The Enthusiast. E. H. Lacon Watson.
 The London School Board. Chas. W. A. Brooke.
 An Eirenkon to Socialists and Individualists.
 Ethical Tendency of Matthew Arnold's Poetry. Thos. Bradfield.
 The Truth About Female Suffrage in New Zealand. Norwood Young.
 Cultured Colonization. M. Macfie.
 The Sexual Problem: A Reply to Beswicke Ancrum. B. Claydon.
 Ought Private Lunatic Asylums to be Abolished? J. F. G. Pieteresen.
 Wilson's Photographic Magazine.—New York. December.
 Success in Business. A. L. Bowersox.
 Sewanee.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Alte und Neue Welt.—Einsiedeln. December.
 Christmas Pictures. T. Berthold.
 Japan. S. O. Wippold.
 Giovanni Battista de Bossi. With Portrait. P. M. Baumgarten.

Daheim.—Leipzig. November 3.
 The Mysteries of the Migration of Birds. Dr. W. Haacke.
 The German Naval Manœuvres. R. Werner.

November 10.
 Brugsch Pasha. With Portrait. G. Steindorff.
 The First Performance of "The Robbers." B. Wernitz.

November 17.
 St. Cecilia. Dr. F. Loofs.

November 24.
 Madagascar. Dr. G. Wegener.
 St. Cecilia. Continued. Dr. F. Loofs.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg. Heft 2.
 The 900th Anniversary of St. Wolfgang. Dr. W. Schenz.
 Meister Andreas Hamm, Bell Founder. J. Zelter.
 Newspapers.
 Domestic Animals and Infectious Diseases. Dr. H. Euringer.
 Influence of Mythology and Legend on the German Language.

Deutsche Revue.—Stuttgart. November.
 What Must Happen in Eastern Asia. M. von Brandt.
 Correspondence of Georg Friedrich Parrot with Czar Alexander I.
 The Solution of the Iron Mask: Cypher Correspondence of Louis XIV.
 Bismarck and the Parliamentarians. Continued. H. von Poschinger.
 Schiller and the Literature of To-day. B. Litzmann.
 Art Exhibitions. A. von Heyden.
 Hans Viktor von Unruh. Continued. H. von Poschinger.
 Exposition of the Sacred Writings of India. G. Bühler.
 Goethe and Professor Hoefner. A. Bock.
 Czar Alexander III. Count Greppi.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin. November.
 Agrarian Reform in Prussia and the Berlin Conference. A. von Miaskowski.
 Auguste Mariette. Brugsch Pasha.
 Hans Sachs. E. Schmidt.
 Problems of Eastern Asia. M. von Brandt.
 "Schiller's Death-Day;" Drama by Goethe. B. Suphan.
 Diary of Theodor von Bernhardi.
 Industrial Art at the Berlin Exhibition. J. Lessing.

Die Gartenlaube.—Leipzig. Heft 12.
 The Last Lieutenant of the Grande Armée. With Portrait. P. Holzhausen.
 African Coiffures. C. Falkenhorst.
 Hans Sachs. H. Boesch.
 Political Assassinations of the 19th Century. R. von Gottschall.
 The Frankish Basket-Industry. A. Berger.
 The New Houses of Parliament at Berlin. E. Peschkau.

Die Gesellschaft.—Leipzig. November.
 Otto Shelper. With Portrait. Hans Merian.
 The Modern German State; a State for Right, for Class, or for Jurists?
 Poems by Marie Jerschke and Others.
 Naturalism and the German Public. C. Heinrich.
 "Don Quixote" in the Light of Historic Development. Dr. S. S. Epstein.

The Operating Room. G. H. Barnum.
 Electric Lighting for Portraiture. D. Bachrach, Jr.
 The True Standard of Portraiture. John A. Tennant.
 Toning and Washing Aristo Prints. W. M. Gatch.
 The Improvement of Process Work. C. Ashleigh Snow.
 Practical Photo-Chromotypy. Macfarlane Anderson.
 Intensifying Process Negatives. W. T. Wilkinson.

Young Woman.—London. December.

The Empress Frederick: Character Sketch. Hulda Friederichs.
 Woman's Work in the Home: As Mother. Archdeacon Farrar.
 A Talk with Miss Betham-Edwards. With Portrait. Frederick Dolman.
 Life at Newnham. Katharine St. John Conway.

Konservative Monatschrift.—Leipzig. November.

Heinrich von Leo. Continued. O. Kraus.
 Trier and Lourdes.
 Two School Unions. C. Fehr von Ungern-Sternberg.
 Experiences of a Hussar in the Campaign of 1814.
 China. Spanoth-Pöhlde.

Neue Revue.—Vienna. October 31.

Dalmatia, Herzegovina and Bosnia. F. H. Geffcken.
 The Bodyguard of Napoleon III. Dr. J. E. von Newald.

November 7.

Dalmatia and the Bosnian Provinces. Continued.
 Hans Sachs the Politician. E. Levisohn.

November 14.

Rome after 1870. G. Ferraro.
 The Théâtre Libre in Germany. C. Alberti.
 The National School as an Educational Institution. A. Tšabler.

November 21.

Voltaire. K. Bleibtreu.
 The Opera Problem. M. Graf.

Neue Zeit.—Stuttgart.

No. 5.

Socialism's Criticism of Socialism.
 German Postal Statistics. O. Vieth.

No. 6.

The Retirement of Count Caprivi.
 Art Exhibitions at Munich in 1894.
 The Dutch East Indies. H. Polak.

No. 7.

An Austrian Criminal Law and Its Treatment of Political Criminals. Dr. J. Ingwer.
 Capitalist Tendencies and Saxon Revenue.

No. 8.

Russia and the New Régime. G. Plechanow.
 The Austrian Electoral Movement Since the Fall of Taaffe. K. Leuthner.
 Two Letters by Dr. Rodbertus. Dr. R. Meyer.

Nord und Süd.—Breslau. November.

Hermann Levi, Musician. With Portrait. A. Hahn.
 Wilhelm Müller. A. Kohut.
 A Night Journey through Norway. Paul Lindan.
 Twenty-five Years of Industrial Freedom in Germany. N. N. Böttger.
 Two Letters from Switzerland in 1775: Count Friedrich Leopold Stolberg and Count Christian Stolberg to Gerstenberg.

Preussische Jahrbücher.—Berlin. December.

Gustav Portig on Schelling. E. von Hartmann.
 Life in Egypt in the Time of the Emperors. Prof. H. Blümmner.
 Ultramontane Achievements. Allus.
 Prussia and Poland. M. Lehmann.
 The Neutralization of Denmark. Dalhoff-Nilsen.
 Ferdinand of Brunswick. Continued. Dr. E. Daniels.
 Gustavus Adolphus. Dr. Max Lenz.

Sphinx.—Brunswick. November.

Periods in the World's History. K. A. Hager.
 Madame Blavatsky's "Secret Doctrine." L. Deinhard.
 Bruder Ernsthart or Father Damian. Thesi Bohrn.

Count Gobineau's "Inequality of the Human Races." L. Schemann.
Dr. Franz Hartmann. With Portrait.

Ueber Land und Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 5.

Marmolada di Penia. E. Terschak.
Creative Talent. E. Eckstein.
Hans Sachs.
The New Elbe-Trave Canal and Mölln.
The Post Office in China. F. Meister.
Luther's Deathplace at Eisleben. M. Schtissler.
Friedrich Ludwig Schröder. With Portrait.

Velhagen und Klasing's Monatshefte.—Berlin. November.

Paul Wallot and the New Houses of Parliament at Berlin.
From Miramar to Queretaro, Mexico. F. Meister.
Beal Pearla. K. Möbius.
Brugach Pasha. With Portrait. C. von Vincenti.
Alligator-Hunting. F. Meister.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—Stuttgart.
Heft 4.

A New Swiss National Hymn. A. Beetschen.
Making False Coins. A. O. Klausmann.

Heft 5.

Ladies as Billiard Players. Jenny Ris-Neumann.
Nürnberg's Golden Days. G. Klitscher.
The Cure of Diphtheria. Dr. F. Ranzow.
August Prassch-Grenenberg. A. Ronai.
Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, African Missionaries. O. Baumann.

Heft 6.

The Great Wall of China. G. Wegener.

Heft 7.

The New Houses of Parliament at Berlin. G. Klitscher.
National Costumes in the Black Forest. H. Sohnrey.
Thomas Edison. C. Frank Dewey.
Prince Chlodwig of Hohenlohe-Schillingen. With Portrait.
M. Lündner.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—Lausanne. November.

The Swiss Democracy and the Popular Initiative. Numa Dros.
Women and the Woman Question in the United States.
The Infancy of Greek Sculpture. Concluded. François Dumar.
Josephine and Marie Louise in Switzerland. Concluded.

Journal des Economistes.—Paris. November 15.

State Socialism. Léon Say.
The Benefits of State Intervention. Ladislav Domanski.
The Agricultural Movement in France. G. Fouquet.
The Economic Ideas of M. de Caprivi. Arthur Raffalovich.
The Commerce of Corea. Daniel Bellet.

Nouvelle Revue.—Paris.

November 1.

A Letter to a Young Diplomat. Count C. de Mouy.
Prevost-Paradol. M. H. Mornand.
The Egyptian Soudan. Col. Challié-Long.
A Visit to Yellowstone Park. Paul Rouget.
Letters on Foreign Politics. Mme. Juliette Adam.

November 15.

Villemain's Judgment of Talleyrand. H. Wellachinger.
Tunis at the Time of the Expedition. E. Deschamps.
Scenes of New York Chinese Life. Matilda Shaw.
The Contemporary Literature of Europe. L. Quenel.
Letters on Foreign Politics. Mme. Juliette Adam.

Nouvelle Revue Internationale.—Paris. November 15.

The Antwerp Exposition. Denise.
The Lyons Exposition.
The Literary and Historic Movement in France. Eug. Aase.
Ballistic Archaeology. Désiré Poncin.

Revue Bleue.—Paris.

November 8.

France and Madagascar. M. de Mahy.
Robert Nanteuil: A Sculptor of the Seventeenth Century.

November 10.

Czar Alexander III. Alfred Rambaud.
Contemporary French Philosophy: M. Théodule Ribot. F. Picavet.

November 17.

Education in France in the Middle of the Century. Jules Levallois.
The Works of Voltaire. Emile Faguet.
The Situation in Madagascar.

November 24.

Théodore de Banville. Raoul Rosières.
Literature in France in the Middle of the Century. Jules Levallois.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—Paris.

November 1.

Studies in Diplomacy. Duc de Broglie.
Studies in Sociology: Luxury. P. Leroy-Beaulieu.
Contemporary English Art. R. de la Bizéranne.
Henrik Ibsen's Brand. Count Prozor.
Aromatic Liquids. J. Rochard.
The Rhone. Vicomte Melchior de Vogüé.

November 15.

Roman Africa. Gaston Boissier.
The State of France and Europe after 1815. E. Ollivier.
Contemporary English Art. R. de la Bizéranne.

The Theatrical World During the French Revolution and First Empire. V. du Bled.
Morbid Heredity. Ch. Ferre.

Revue Encyclopédique.—Paris.

November 1.

The Larousse Celebration.
Roumanian Literature. Ernest Tissot.
Aestheticism. Roger Marx.
The Origin of the *Fleur de Lis*. Gustave Lejeal.

November 15.

Corea and the Coreans. R. d'Aunis.
Education in England. Eugene Pellissier.

Revue Générale.—Brussels. November.

Pope Leo XIII. Mgr. Lamy.
Promenades in Vienna. William Ritter.
Commander J. B. de Bossi. Adolphe Delvigne.
Hungary and Roumania. Albert Bordeaux.
The Legislative Elections in France. Charles Woeste.
On the Coast of Norway and Lapland. Continued. J. G. Freson.

Revue de Paris.—Paris.

November 1.

Emperor Alexander III. A. Leroy-Beaulieu.
Frédéric Mistral. Gaston Paris.
The Income Tax. E. H. Funck-Brentano.
The Armament of the Naval Reserves. M. Loir.
General Grant and France. T. Stanton.
The Income of Our National Museums. L. E. Serre.

November 15.

The New American Tariff. E. Brouaert.
Letters from the Congo. Duc d'Uzès.
Origins of English Language and Literature. E. Boutmy.
The Convicts of Guiana. P. Mimande.

Revue Philosophique.—Paris. November.

Brute Memory and Organized Memory. L. Dugas.
The Importance of the Savage Languages from a Psychological Point of View. R. de la Grasserie.

Revue des Revues.—Paris.

November 1.

Death Masks of Great Men.
Suicide for Love. Prof. César Lombroso.
Political Corruption. Louis Proal.

November 15.

The Hazard of Artistic Production. Auguste Strindberg.
Anarchy and Peace. Baroness de Suttner.
Shakespearian Relics.

Revue Scientifique.—Paris.

November 3.

The Institute of France in 1894. M. Loëwy.
Chemical Machinery. H. Le Chatelier.
Disinfection of Local Areas.

November 10.

Medicine in the Provinces. Professor Potain.
Protoplasm. A. Danilewsky.

November 17.

The Amplitude of the Solar System. William Harkness.
Protoplasm. Continued. A. Danilewsky.

November 24.

What is a Nerve Centre? J. P. Morat.
Theory of the Formation of Hall. Concluded. E. Durand-Gréville.
Some Industries of Cochín-China. A. Calmette.

Revue Socialiste.—Paris. November.

The Belgian Elections. Émile Vandervelde.
Agrarian Socialism. Adrien Veber.
The Interparliamentary Union. Élie Ducommun.
Graduated Taxation. Henri Mayor.

THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

La Civiltà Cattolica.—Rome.

November 8.

The Second Centenary of P. Segneri.
The So-called Scientific Errors in the Bible.
On the Actions and Instincts of Animals. Continued.

November 17.

Social Defense Against Anarchism.
The Migrations of the Hittites. Continued.
Religion and Freemasonry.

La Rassegna Nazionale.—Florence. November 1.

From the Vistula to the Oder. G. Mareotti.
Catherine de Medici, Duchess of Mantua. L. Grottanelli.
Dante's Heaven. Continued. A. Galassini.
The Catacombs. B. Prina.

Riforma Sociale.—Rome.

October 25.

Home Colonization in Germany. Prof. W. Sombari.
Food and the Labor Power of a Nation. Prof. F. S. Nitti.

The Anarchism of the Berliozes. Prof. L. Gumplowicz.
Why the Writings of Roscher have had no Influence in England.
The Agricultural Conditions of Russia. Conclusion. Masé-Darl.

November 10.

The Scientific Spirit in Social Studies. Prof. S. Cognetti de Martis.
The General Structure of Society. Prof. G. de Greef.
Rural Co-operative Associations. P. Manassei.
Gregorian Music. L. Parazzi.
The French Revolution and the First Empire. G. Grabinski.
Notes on Finance. A. Rossi.

La Rivista Internazionale.—Rome. November.

Suggestions on the Present Rural Crisis. T. Petrone.
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INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

A.	Arena.	FR.	Fortnightly Review.	NR.	New Review.
AA.	Art Amateur.	G.	Godey's.	NSR.	New Science Review.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.	G.J.	Geographical Journal.	NW.	New World.
AI.	Art Interchange.	GB.	Greater Britain.	NH.	Newbury House Magazine.
AJP.	American Journal of Politics.	GBag.	Green Bag.	NN.	Nature Notes.
ACQ.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.	GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.	O.	Outing.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.	GOP.	Girl's Own Paper.	OD.	Our Day.
Ant.	Antiquary.	GW.	Good Words.	OM.	Overland Monthly.
AP.	American Amateur Photographer.	HC.	Home and Country.	PA.	Photo-American.
AQ.	Asiatic Quarterly.	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	PB.	Photo-Beacon.
Arg.	Argosy.	HGM.	Harvard Graduates' Magazine.	PL.	Poet Lore.
Ata.	Atlanta.	HomR.	Homiletic Review.	PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine (London).	IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	IrM.	Irish Monthly.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
Bkman.	Bookman.	IA.	Irrigation Age.	PR.	Philosophical Review.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.	JEd.	Journal of Education.	PS.	Popular Science Monthly.
BW.	Biblical World.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.	PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly.
C.	Cornhill.	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.	PsyR.	Psychical Review.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy.	Q.	Quiver.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.	JRCI.	Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.	QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
ChHA.	Church at Home and Abroad.	JurR.	Juridical Review.	QR.	Quarterly Review.
ChMisl.	Church Missionary Intelligencer and Record.	JAP.	Journal of American Politics.	RRA.	Review of Reviews.
ChQ.	Church Quarterly Review.	K.	Knowledge.	RRL.	Review of Reviews (London).
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.	KO.	King's Own.	RC.	Review of the Churches.
CM.	Century Magazine.	LAH.	Lend a Hand.	SJ.	Students' Journal.
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.	LH.	Leisure Hour.	SRev.	School Review.
CanM.	Cassell's Magazine.	LEHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal.	San.	Sanitarian.
CRev.	Charities Review.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.	SEcon.	Social Economist.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	ScotGM.	Scottish Geographical Magazine.
CR.	Contemporary Review.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review.	ScotR.	Scottish Review.
CritR.	Critical Review.	LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly Review.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
CSJ.	Cassell's Saturday Journal.	Luc.	Lucifer.	Sten.	Stenographer.
CW.	Catholic World.	LudM.	Ludgate Monthly.	Str.	Strand.
D.	Dial.	M.	Month.	SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	SunH.	Sunday at Home.
DB.	Dublin Review.	McCl.	McClure's Magazine.	TB.	Temple Bar.
EconJ.	Economic Journal.	Men.	Menorah Monthly.	Treas.	Treasury.
EconR.	Economic Review.	MisR.	Missionary Review of World.	UE.	University Extension.
EdMR.	Educational Review (New York).	MisH.	Missionary Herald.	UM.	University Magazine.
EdRL.	Educational Review (London).	Mon.	Monist.	US.	United Service.
Ed.	Education.	MM.	Munsey's Magazine.	USM.	United Service Magazine.
EngM.	Engineering Magazine.	Mus.	Music.	WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.
EL.	English Illustrated Magazine.	MP.	Monthly Packet.	WR.	Westminster Review.
ER.	Edinburgh Review.	MR.	Methodist Review.	YE.	Young England.
Ex.	Expositor.	NAR.	North American Review.	YM.	Young Man.
F.	Forum.	NatR.	National Review.	YB.	Yale Review.
FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly.	NC.	Nineteenth Century.	YW.	Young Woman.
		NEM.	New England Magazine.		

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

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- Agriculture: The Idle Earth, R. Jefferies, Long.
- Akers, Benjamin Paul, Lela W. Usher, NEM.
- Alexander the Great in Turkestan, J. W. McCrindle, ScotGM, Nov.
- Alexander III, Peace-Keeper of Europe, W. T. Stead, RR.
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THE LATE ANTON RUBINSTEIN.

(See Page 177.)

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

VOL. XI.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY, 1895.

No. 2

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.



M. FELIX FAURE, PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

*Presidential
Changes in
France.*

The exciting political event of the month has been the theatrical abdication of the President of the French Republic. The assassination of Carnot was sufficiently disquieting, but all the latent virtue and good sense of the French people came to the rescue, an overwhelming patriotism checked the unruly spirits which longed to seize that moment for a revolution, and the National Assembly promptly convened at Versailles and gave

France a new President in a lawful and orderly manner. M. Casimir-Perier held a high reputation for firmness and courage, and his election to the presidency was hailed with delight by the conservative friends of the Republic, outside of France as well as at home. If the more commonplace and less Napoleonic Carnot had been able for six years to hold the post and to carry France through two such critical strains as the Boulanger episode and the Panama fiasco, it was reasoned that Casimir-Perier ought surely to be able to keep back the insidiously rising tide of socialism, and to weather the lesser storms that seemed to be brewing in other directions. President Carnot met his death on June 24. The National Assembly (composed of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies sitting together) met three days later, and on June 27 M. Casimir-Perier was elected and entered immediately upon his duties. He had been in politics long enough to understand the trying nature of the position. Yet, after less than seven months of incumbency, he throws up his duties and responsibilities at the very moment when circumstances would seem to have put him on his mettle and required his steadfast perseverance. It happens that M. Casimir-Perier is a man of large inherited wealth and comes of a family that has for several generations enjoyed the highest

consideration. He is an aristocrat in every sense except in that of favoring the restoration of an aristocratic régime of government. He is high-spirited and without the gift of patience. He is something of a spoiled child, fond of power and not at all equal to the task of meeting annoyances and conquering them by silent endurance. He has high personal character, and would very likely have shown himself equal to a crisis that called for some display

of great qualities and heroic spirit. But he found himself miserably nagged and insulted and tormented by petty persecutors employing a malicious press; and he believed that the Chamber of Deputies and the country as a whole ought to have protected the chief magistrate of the nation against such annoyances.

*Functions of
a French
President.*

The French presidency is a very different post from the American presidency. It does not wholly explain the nature of the presidential office to say that it corresponds to that of a king in a constitutional monarchy, where the sovereign "reigns but does not rule," yet the analogy is a fairly sound one. In Italy, for example, it is Crispi who is the real head of the administration and not King Humbert. If the French President were elected for life rather than for seven years, his practical place in the state would be very similar to that of the King of Italy or the King of Sweden, his authority being somewhat more real than that of the sovereign in Great Britain. The duties of the French President, as conveniently summed up in that excellent manual the Statesman's Year Book, are as follows :

The President is elected for seven years by a majority of votes, by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies united in a National Assembly, or Congress. He promulgates the laws voted by both chambers, and insures their execution. He selects a ministry from the Chamber, appoints to all civil and military posts, has the right of individual pardon, and is responsible only in case of high treason. The President concludes treaties with foreign powers, but cannot declare war without the previous assent of both chambers. Every act of the President has to be countersigned by a minister. With the consent of the Senate he can dissolve the Chamber of Deputies. In case of vacancy the two chambers united might elect a new President.

The administrative departments of the government are under control of the respective ministers, who owe their appointments to the President. But the cabinet is really formed by the Prime Minister or President of the Ministerial Council, and the cabinet works with the Chamber of Deputies rather than with the President of the Republic. In short, France attempts to carry on the British system of parliamentary government in a republic, and proposes to maintain the principle of stability and continuity through the substitution for a constitutional monarch of a president elected for seven years. The French President has a palace and a yearly salary of 1,200,000 francs at his disposal, and is expected to be a great ceremonial functionary. But since the President is elected by the legislative Chambers, and since he must appoint ministers from the Chambers,—these ministers in turn being every day at the mercy of a capricious House which may vote a want of confidence, withhold the appropriations and starve the executive government,—it is obvious that the President has the shadow rather than the substance of actual power. To accomplish things and get on smoothly he must be in pleasant accord with a strong majority in the Chamber, or else on the other hand

be so entrenched in the respect and confidence of the people of France that a turbulent Chamber will not defy his moral power and popular prestige,—for in such a case the Senate would sustain the President in dissolving the Chamber of Deputies and ordering a new election.

*Casimir-
Perier's
Tribulations.*

France has been under the present republican régime since 1870, but no president has served out his full term of seven years. Thiers was president from 1871 to 1873. MacMahon retired in 1879, after a service exceeding five years. Grevy, who seemed likely to complete his term, was dragged down by the exposure of official misconduct on the part of his relatives and intimates, and forced to retire in 1887. Carnot was assassinated a few months before the end of his term. It must be remembered that the question of Carnot's resignation was raised repeatedly during his administration. The



M. CASIMIR-PERIER,
Ex-President of the French Republic.

retirement of Casimir-Perier is in effect a sharp criticism upon the French Constitution. The late president of the Chamber of Deputies, M. Burdeau, was one of Perier's most intimate personal and political friends. The recent prime minister, Charles Dupuy, was also sufficiently agreeable to the president of the Chamber on the one hand and the president of the Republic on the other. But the three men have gone down in a row. Burdeau died in office, as our annals made record last month. Thereupon the Chamber elected M. Brisson to its vacant presidency or speakership. Brisson is a strong man of puritanic principles in public and private life, and of rather extreme radical views in politics. He was supported against Casimir-Perier as a rival candidate for the presidency of the republic. His election to the presidency of the Chamber was very distasteful to Perier, and many other distasteful things speedily followed. The socialist attacks upon the president

of the republic became at once more numerous and more venomous.

*Why He
Resigned
His Office.*

At length there came the exposure in the Chamber of the corrupt methods by which certain railway corporations a dozen years ago had secured valuable franchises and government subsidies and guarantees. The exposures implicated certain friends of the president of the republic, who were also bound up with the fortunes of the Dupuy ministry. The compromising attitude of the ministry, and its apparent unwillingness to compel a frank and full investigation, led to an adverse vote in the chamber and forced the resignation of the ministers. Perier himself had been an under-secretary in the cabinet of 1883 which had been guilty of the corrupt railway contracts, although no one, not even the socialists, accuse him of having been in any way a guilty party. A number of years later, when Perier was himself prime minister for a time, he had given a high post in his cabinet to Raynal, the minister who in 1883 had apparently been most at fault. Thus the exposure now of the corruption which attended the granting of certain franchises twelve years ago, seemed to Casimir-Perier to reflect upon his personal honor at a time when he was not able to defend himself, and when, in his opinion, the people who ought to have been most jealous of his reputation were not taking proper pains to protect his good name. Furthermore, he was confronted with the difficult task of setting up a new ministry. Circumstances compelled him to ask M. Brisson to undertake the task, but Brisson declined with thanks. He naturally preferred the comfortable post of president of the chamber, with its safety and its emoluments, to the uncertainties and difficulties of a premiership at the present moment. Moreover, he was not anxious to relieve the embarrassment of Casimir-Perier. Accordingly, not finding himself on cordial relations with the element which for the moment seemed



M. BRISSON,
President of the Chamber of Deputies.

dominant in the Chamber, and not finding sufficient personal solace in the treatment which public opinion and the nation at large seemed to accord him, President Casimir-Perier concluded to retire without delay to private life, and nothing could dissuade him.

*Electing
a Successor.*

Dupuy and the retiring ministry kindly consented to hold their official posts until the presidency of the republic could be safely transmitted to Perier's successor, and the National Assembly was promptly summoned to meet.



THE LATE M. BURDEAU,
Who died while President of the Chamber.

at Versailles. The meeting was held on Thursday, January 17, at 1 o'clock, with M. Challemeil-Lacour, who is president of the Senate, filling by constitutional authority the post of president of the National Assembly. The French Chamber is composed of nearly six hundred deputies, and the Senate has three hundred members, consequently the National Assembly is a body of nearly nine hundred men. On the first ballot M. Brisson obtained 344 votes, while 216 were given to M. Felix Faure, and 195 to M. Waldeck-Rousseau. There were scattering votes for various other names. No candidate having received a majority, a second ballot was taken in the course of the afternoon, and it resulted in the election of M. Faure, who had succeeded in concentrating in favor of his candidacy all the elements of opposition to M. Brisson. Socialists and Royalists made the proceedings lively by their ill-timed and hysterical interruptions, but no attention was paid to them.

*President
Felix Faure.*

The new President is a ship-owner, and belongs to the city of Havre. He is about fifty-four years of age, and was president of the Chamber of Commerce of Havre before he was thirty. He held a post in the ministry of commerce under Gambetta, and has served in more recent cabinets in executive posts connected either with commercial or maritime interests. He was indeed Minister of Marine at the moment of his election to the

national presidency. He has been deemed a safe and consistent republican for twenty-five years, and possesses the high and untainted personal character which has belonged to every man who has been elected to the presidency of the Third Republic. We shall know more about him when he has served for a while in his difficult office. Meanwhile it does not require much wisdom to suggest that it is altogether probable that he, like the lamented Carnot, possesses in a higher degree than the more brilliant but less patient and tenacious Perier the qualities which a French president, under the existing constitution, requires. He is a trained administrator, an expert financier, and a high authority upon naval and maritime affairs.



M. BOURGEOIS,

A Leader of the Advanced Republicans.

*Need of a
Better
Constitution.*

If the best and safest men in France were not under a nervous dread of some possible *coup d'état* or some dangerous advance in the direction of the socialistic programme, they might be ready to consider the question of constitutional revision. The French constitution does not very successfully meet the needs of the country. The British system of government through a majority of the popular chamber,—known as “parliamentary government,”—presupposes the existence of two strong parties, both of which are united in support of the main principles of their nation’s constitution, but which differ honestly about many questions of practical policy and current statesmanship, one party having a fondness for progress and change while the other party instinctively holds on to tradition and moves with caution and reluctance. Even in England this form of government has become extremely difficult, on account of the creation of a series of groups which hold the balance of power as between the two leading parties. Thus, at present, besides the regular Liberal and Conservative organizations, there are in the British House of Commons the Lib-

eral Unionists, two groups of Irish Nationalists and a group of labor representatives and extreme radicals. Lord Rosebery’s majority is not complete except as some of these groups, particularly the larger of the Irish groups, stand by his programmes. In the French Chamber the situation is even less stable. Gambetta clearly foresaw the failure of the parliamentary system unless cliques and groups could be amalgamated into large and clearly defined parties. At times such amalgamation has seemed to have been fairly accomplished; but upon the whole it must be confessed that the French Chamber presents a scene of ever-dissolving and recrystallizing groups, rather than that of two compact parties, such as one usually finds, for example, in the American House of Representatives. There are careful observers and students of the French constitutional system who have come to the conclusion that something approaching the American system would suit the actual political conditions of France much better than the present one, which in spite of its imperfect working has not been fatal to republican institutions.

*The American
System Advocated
for France.*

The late Emile de Laveleye was a representative student of contemporary politics who had become firmly convinced that the attempt in France to combine the legislative and executive branches of the government was a serious mistake. He advocated the American plan of a complete separation of the two functions. He believed that the presidency should be entrusted with full executive authority, that the ministers like American cabinet officers should be responsible to the President, and that they should hold their positions for a fixed period. On the other hand, he favored the abandonment of the principle which makes the Chamber dissolvable at the option of the President and Senate. He favored the plan of a House elected, like that of the United States, for a short period of two or three years, or else that of a chamber whose members should be divided into two classes holding office for four or six years, half the body being renewable at the end of two, or of three years.

*The Splendid
Civil-Service as
a Balance Wheel.*

Under existing circumstances, the continuity of French administration is largely due to the fact that the great executive departments are full of officials who, as bureau chiefs and permanent members of the higher grades of the civil-service, hold their positions decade after decade, and really carry on the government. But for this magnificent civil-service—which though firmly republican in its tone and character is otherwise non-political—France could not well endure the capricious actions of the Chamber of Deputies, the rapid succession of ministries, and such events, tragical in the one case and quixotic in the other, as those which have caused the last two presidential changes. If the retirement of Perier should result in fundamental improvements in the French constitu-

tion, the recent crisis may in the long run have ministered to the stability of the republic. Meanwhile, let us express our unabated faith in the French people as a whole, and our confidence in their ability to maintain a government resting upon the popular sovereignty. Their prompt installation in the presidential chair of an excellent man of probity and sincere patriotism last month was an object-lesson that the captious critics of France should take to heart.

The Madagascar Expedition. M. Bourgeois, one of the strongest of the newer group of French Republican statesmen, was asked by President

Faure to try to form a ministry, and there was prospect of his success when our record closed. It was well that the swap of Presidents was made so quickly, and that the new order was so promptly entered upon, for France had decided to prosecute the Madagascar venture, and all the dates and arrangements had been fixed. On the 15th of March a strong expeditionary force is to start for the capital of the Hovas, with instructions not to return until it has completed what is virtually the conquest of the largest island outside the Malay Archipelago. The new President, as Minister of Marine in the late Cabinet, was largely concerned with all those preparations, and the policy is not likely, therefore, to be changed, or pursued with slackened zeal.

A New Hawaiian Topic.

The Hawaiian question has come up in a new form through a request that the United States government permit Great Britain to lease a whole island of the Hawaiian group as a cable station on the route of the proposed line from Vancouver to New Zealand and Australia. The existing treaty between the United States and Hawaii specifically forbids any such grant to a third power; and consequently a lease could not be made without our voluntary relinquishment of an exclusive position and claim. President Cleveland has sent the correspondence in this matter to the Senate, and has recommended an unqualified acquiescence in the proposal. It is scarcely to be expected, however, that the Senate should show so amiable a disposition. At least the question is quite certain to arouse a spirited debate. It would be difficult, surely, to conjure up any good reason why a telegraph line should be excluded from the Sandwich Islands; for telegraphic communication with the larger world is one of the chief needs of the group. But it has not been made clear why the opening of an office in the Sandwich Islands by a submarine cable company should require the leasing of an island to a European government. We have not heard that the American company which operates a cable line to the west coast of South America has ever found it necessary to have the government of the United States secure long leases of islands or provinces at points where its telegraph offices are open for business. There are great numbers of foreigners engaged in commercial operations in the Sandwich Islands, and

many of them have offices and warehouses in Honolulu. A telegraph company might open its offices on equal terms with any of them. Nothing in President Cleveland's communication to the Senate, and nothing in the correspondence which accompanied it, seems to us to throw the slightest gleam of light upon the first question that arises in every inquiring mind. Acquiring possession of an island, and putting it under the direction of the British government, is one thing; opening an office for the transaction of business by a submarine cable company is another thing. But what has the one to do with the other? If there are reasons why a telegraph office requires a separate island under a separate flag, that do not also apply to any steamship line that serves the Sandwich Islands regularly, we have not as yet been made to understand wherein the difference consists.

A Cable to Japan via Honolulu.

Long before the plan of a cable line from Canada across the Pacific was ever thought of, there had been much discussion of a line connecting the Sandwich Islands with California. The United States government has made expensive surveys and soundings in order to discover the best route. Ninety per cent. of the actual business to be transacted over a cable line connecting the Islands with North America would probably pertain to the United States. The Japanese government has shown some interest in the establishment of a cable line to the United States by way of Hawaii, and Japan's new prominence and expansion of policy will unquestionably add very much to this interest. There would seem to be no reason, then, for the sudden abandonment of the long-considered plan of a Pacific cable from California to Honolulu and thence to Japan, where it would have connection with all parts of Asia. But if the United States should too eagerly abet the plan for a cable from



MR. CHARLES L. CARTER.

New Zealand to the western terminus of the Northern Pacific railroad, the result might be very greatly to diminish the prospects of an American line that would probably serve our purposes more completely. It is quite true that we should derive much commercial benefit from any line, regardless of its precise landing place on the North American seaboard. But inasmuch as our government has already incurred considerable outlay in locating a cable route from California, it would seem peculiar, to say the least, if we should without discussion abandon that idea, and not only give our commercial encouragement to the proposed line under British auspices but also go so far as to make over to Great Britain an island in the Hawaiian group. Canadian and Australian states-



ROBERT WILCOX,
Leader of the Insurrection.

manship and commercial energy are worthy of much praise for their efforts to establish better facilities of communication in the Pacific ocean. But the United States has far greater interests at stake than these colonies, and should act with due caution.

*A Royalist
Uprising
in Hawaii.*

The policy of our administration in withdrawing all vessels from Hawaiian waters at a time when Admiral Walker had informed the government that he considered it critically important that we should be represented by at least one ship, was made the subject of a lively debate in the Senate last month. This debate was in progress when President Cleveland sent his message advising our acquiescence in the wishes of the cable company which has asked permission to bring an island of the Hawaiian group under the British flag. A day or two later Mr. Hatch, the Hawaiian minister of foreign affairs, made it clear that his government,—while it would naturally like to be at liberty to make any bargain it pleases with any telegraph company whatsoever,—does not actually wish to accede to this British request, and infinitely prefers an American cable from California. To crown all these events which were

bringing the Hawaiian question into prominence again, there came the startling news, published at length in all the newspapers of January 19, that the rebellious conspiracies described by Admiral Walker had come to a head in an uprising against the Hawaiian government on Sunday night, January 6. The rebels were armed with repeating rifles which seem to have been brought from Canada. The plot was a formidable one, but, fortunately, it was discovered in the nick of time, and the government of President Dole showed itself equal to the emergency. Considerable fighting occurred, although the rebels were effectually kept from bringing the scene of operations into Honolulu. The death of Mr. Charles L. Carter at the hands of the conspirators is greatly lamented. Mr. Carter had many friends in this country, and was one of the commissioners with whom President Harrison's administration arranged the annexation treaty. He was a young lawyer of high character and brilliant prospects, a son of Mr. Henry A. P. Carter, who for many years represented the Hawaiian government at Washington. But for the accidental discovery of the scheme a few hours before the concerted attack was to have been made upon Honolulu, there is much reason to think that frightful carnage would have ensued, in which many American citizens would have been in great danger and large American property interests sacrificed. The conduct of our administration in refusing during these recent critical months to keep a vessel in that region has not as yet been satisfactorily explained. If our marines had not been withdrawn, against the urgent protest of Admiral Walker, who knew the situation, there is no reason to think that the uprising would have occurred. The *Philadelphia* was sent back to Hawaii from California on January 20.

*Japan's
Improved
Position.*

It seems to us that one of the most creditable acts of the present administration at Washington has been the negotiation of a new treaty with Japan, based upon recognition of the fact that Japan has attained the position of a maturely developed modern power. The treaty provides that after a few years more of the present system of consular jurisdiction, the Japanese courts shall have the same authority to try cases which concern an American in Japan that the United States courts now have to try cases which concern a Japanese citizen in this country. Furthermore, Japan will be at liberty to arrange her customs duties without being bound by treaties which limit the rates of duty. The treaty provides for the extension of rights under the patent laws of each country to the citizens of the other. War is a terrible thing, and its indirect effects upon the life and character of a nation are always in some respects both deplorable and exceeding difficult to outgrow. Nevertheless this particular war would seem in a great many ways to be a blessing to Japan. So far as her outward relations are affected, it has brought promptly from various powers a respect and recognition which years of ordinary diplomacy could not have obtained. As



THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

to the effect upon the Japanese people themselves, the war has so completely demonstrated the superiority of the modern and occidental methods over the ancient and oriental ways that the reactionary party is practically wiped out of existence. The new civilization which Japan had borrowed and only partially assimilated has by virtue of this war been made her own. Henceforth no one can say that Ja-

pan is playing at European ways or imitating Western civilization. In testing her new panoply she has developed such skill in its use that it would be impossible to return to the discarded outfit of a generation ago.

*A Native View
of Japanese
Conditions.*

The most instructive article that we have been able to find upon the moral and religious position of Japan, as likely to be permanently affected by the war, is contributed to the *Congregationalist* of Boston by Mr. J. T. Yokoi, of Tokio. He predicts that Japan will come out of the war essentially sober and level-headed; that her ambition to become a strong commercial power will operate as a counteracting influence against undue military expansion; that she will be content with a standing army numbering a hundred thousand men on the peace footing, but that she will double her navy in the course of the next ten years, bringing it up to a strength of perhaps seventy-five effective vessels. She will be ambitious, he asserts, to shine as a well-governed, well-educated, prosperous nation. He makes it very clear that the Japanese realize that their easy victory is due to their modern army and navy, to a representative system of government which brought the press, the platform and public opinion to the support of the public authorities, and to "the system of universal education that has made every soldier and sailor such an intelligent, patriotic and efficient factor in the present war." Furthermore, it was the opening up of the country, with the subsequent growth of its manufactures and commerce, which made the people so prosperous that they have not seriously felt the effects of the expense of the military campaign. In view of these and other facts which he recites, Mr. Yokoi declares that no retrograde movement will henceforth be possible. He also calls attention to the significant fact that instead henceforth of a promiscuous appropriation of European ways and methods, the Japanese will be able to proceed abreast of other countries with a natural development upon their own lines as an independent and sovereign nation. Having thus made their own such modern ideas as they had previously borrowed, there can henceforth be no such thing as anti-foreign reaction, because the modern spirit will no longer appear to the Japanese as a foreign spirit. Mr. Yokoi is confident that Buddhism will tend to decline with other phases of the old Japanese life, and that the Japanese will espouse Christianity, in forms suitable for adoption into the national life and consciousness.

*Progress of
the War.* The peace negotiations which have seemed about to come to a focus for so many weeks, are apparently making slow headway. China is so completely demoralized that she has not even energy enough to proceed vigorously in the discussion of terms of peace. She has had the good judgment to call to her assistance, as adviser to her peace ambassadors, the Hon. John W. Foster, of Washington, who preceded Mr. Gresham as Secretary



MR. JAMES CREELMAN,
War Correspondent New York *World*.

of State, and who is eminent as a diplomat and an authority in questions of international law and procedure. Mr. Foster sailed for Japan some weeks ago. Meanwhile the Japanese have been sending a steady stream of reinforcements to China, while the Chinese have been mobilizing new Manchurian armies and making more or less formidable preparations to obstruct the march of the Japanese upon Peking. It is difficult for us to understand the geographical and military situation, although to most readers it has seemed strange that the Japanese have advanced so slowly. Several months ago the reading public had been led to suppose that we might witness some such rapid and brilliant exploit as the German march to Paris. As for China, she seems to be utterly paralyzed, and to be engaged in condemning her own leaders rather than in uniting against the common foe. The poor young Emperor is in great distress, and Li Hung Chang is not only stripped of honors, but stands exhibited in the position of an old man face to face with a crisis which baffles and unnerves him. As for some hundreds of millions of Chinamen, they have not so much as heard the first rumor of the fact that their empire is engaged in war, much less that it is suffering invasion and is very possibly on the verge of dissolution. Upon the whole, the Japanese in China are conducting themselves with the utmost regard for the rights of the non-combatant population, and with

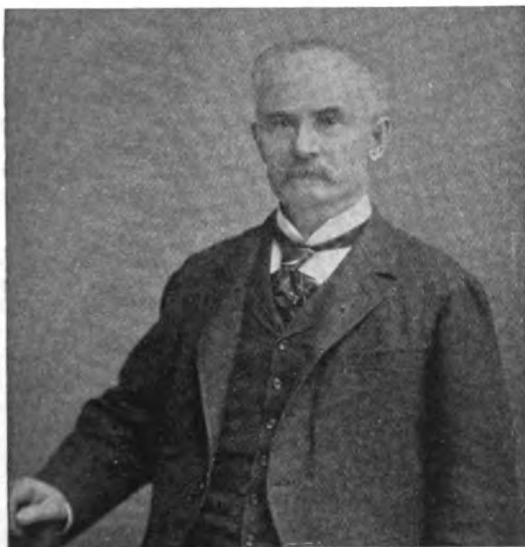
humanity to the wounded or captured enemy. It was reported in elaborate dispatches by Mr. Creelman, however, that they exhibited astounding barbarity after their great victory at Port Arthur. The Chinese had given dreadful provocation by their cruelties to Japanese captives, but nothing could have been gained by wholesale retaliation upon a vanquished host and a terrified community. We must hope that the excesses at Port Arthur will remain throughout the war as the one grave exception to the general rule of Japanese forbearance, humanity and regard for modern rules of warfare.

Not only as to the primary fact that there has been a frightful massacre of Armenian Christians by Kurdish cavalry and regular Turkish infantry regiments stationed in Armenia, but also as to the immensity of the massacre and the horrible atrocities accompanying it, we have received information which more than confirms that which was published in this magazine last month. Instead of five or six thousand victims it seems to be more probable that the number exceeded ten thousand and may not have fallen far short of twenty thousand. Information has also come from sources upon which we rely implicitly to the effect that the dead were gathered in great heaps, covered over with the branches of trees and inflammable materials, which were then saturated with petroleum and consumed as vast funeral pyres, in order to remove, so far as possible, all traces of the fiendish business. Our readers must bear in mind the remoteness from railways and telegraph lines of the regions thus devastated, and the certainty that the snows and storms of a harsh winter must intervene before even the first practical steps toward an official investigation could be taken. Meanwhile, there is a peculiar effrontery in the conduct of certain personages who have come forward as champions of the Sultan, and whose rather inconsistent arguments, taken as a whole, have attempted to show first, that there was no massacre at all and that the reports are only lying rumors; second, that the Armenians are such pestiferous fellows and such anarchical revolutionists that massacring is almost too good for them; third, that the Armenian farmers were the aggressors and had assaulted the Kurdish and Turkish military forces with such ferocity that the troops were obliged in self-defense to sacrifice a few lives; fourth, that whatever massacre there may have been has simply grown out of the traditional discord between the Kurds of the mountains and the Armenians of the valleys, and finally, that the Grand Turk at Constantinople is in no case responsible, and can be relied upon to render full justice. It is unfortunate for their own reputations that gentlemen who have been somewhat conspicuously the recipients of favors from the Sultan and the Turkish authorities should come forward so promptly to assure us that there is nothing in the story of the Armenian outrages. The fact

*The Sufferings
of Armenia.*

that these gentlemen have at one time or another in their careers received pleasant treatment on the European side of the Bosphorus by no means makes them authorities upon the affairs of Armenia, a distant region which they have never visited. For several years the position of the Armenians has been growing constantly more intolerable. The colossal crime at Sassoun is merely the sensational climax of innumerable acts of outrage, oppression, and bloodshed,—acts which had been regularly reported to the Sultan without any resulting reforms.

*New Consulates
in
that Region.* There is not very much that we can do in this country by way of direct or official action, but we can at least do something through the moral pressure of an aroused public opinion. The Turkish government has put



HON. ROBERT C. HITT,
Of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

obstacles in the way of our sending an independent American representative with the agents of the European powers who are to investigate the situation in Armenia. But nothing in any case is likely to come of an investigation under the auspices of the Turkish government. Meanwhile, Secretary Gresham has had good counsel as to the precise situation, and has recommended the placing of an American consul at Erzeroum and another at Harpoot, these being large towns of Armenia lying much nearer the region of recent disturbance than Sivas, where we already have a consul. The proposition was accepted by Mr. McCrary, chairman of the House committee on Foreign Affairs, and eloquently defended by Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, as a result of which the two new consuls were ordered by a unanimous vote of the House. This action of the House, which, of course, will be unanimously sustained by the Senate, will not only enhance the safety of our devoted missionaries and

educators whose work for the past half century has accomplished so much in Asiatic Turkey, but it will also have the effect of serving notice upon the Turkish government that we propose to keep a closer official watch upon affairs in that region and to resent with more spirit and promptness henceforth the insults, hardships, and in some cases dastardly outrages, to which American citizens in Turkey have of late been subjected.

*Armenia from
the European
Point of View.*

The recent display of the Ottoman method of dealing with troublesome Christians has naturally aroused Mr. Gladstone. About the middle of December Madame Novikoff, that stormy petrel in all things connected with the Levant, published in the *Westminster Gazette* a letter which Mr. Gladstone had addressed to her some years ago, urging her to rouse public opinion in favor of reform in Armenia. Of course, reforms in Armenia, or any other Turkish province, mean one thing and one thing only,—the withdrawal of that province from the control of the pashas at Constantinople. Whoever talks of any other reform in Turkey has not yet mastered the A B C of the Eastern Question. It needed, however, the massacre at Sassoun to arouse the English public to a sense of what Turkish rule actually means to a Christian province. Then once more, as in the old days of the Bulgarian horrors, Mr. Gladstone took the field in person and launched on the eve of the New Year one of those sweeping anathemas which no one can pronounce with so much authority and vehemence as the great pontiff of political humanitarianism. When Mr. Gladstone fulminated against the Bulgarian horrors war followed; and it was from that war that the principality of Bulgaria was born. But there is no reason to believe that another war will follow his latest fulmination against the Turks. All Mr. Gladstone's eloquence in 1876, giving voice, as it did, to the passionate indignation of the British people, would have been absolutely futile but for the determination of the Russians to liberate their Slavonic kinsfolk. England talked, Russia fought, and so the work was done. To-day England is talking fitfully, with very little trace of the passion and fervor of the Bulgarian times, and Russia shows no disposition to act other than diplomatically in the redress of the wrongs of the Armenians. A Commission, representing England, France and Russia, from which the best qualified officials seem to have been excluded, has been appointed to take evidence and to report upon the details of the latest atrocities. But this Commission and its recommendations are mere waste of time unless there is behind them the revealed will of Allah in the shape of an overwhelming military and naval force. But the Armenians are likely to look in vain for the advent of another such deliverer as Alexander II proved to be for the Bulgarians. If the Concert of Europe would give Russia a mandate to occupy and administer Armenia, something might be done; but for certain reasons it is believed in England that Rus-

sia would very reluctantly accept the task. At present not a regiment is being moved, not a pound of powder is being purchased. So far as Armenia is concerned, therefore, the peace of Europe is not likely to be disturbed, nor, unfortunately, are the wrongs of the Armenians likely to be redressed.

*Condition of the
Public
Treasury.*

The country is counting the days that must elapse before the present Congress expires by limitation. The 4th of March is now not far distant. Besides passing the routine appropriation bills, there was one grave and pressing duty which lay plainly before Congress in this short session. That duty was the relief of the treasury and the protection of the public credit. The main difficulty is very easily explained: The government's income is running considerably short of its expenses. Two tendencies have operated to increase steadily the ordinary outlays of every modern government. One has been the growth of population and the natural development of the administrative machinery, while the other has been the constant enlargement of the sphere of governmental action. Ten years ago it was costing us \$300,000,000 a year to pay the nation's bills. For the past three or four years the annual cost has ranged from about \$350,000,000 to \$380,000,000. Apart from the disastrous but temporary period of business reaction through which we have been passing, the wealth of the country and its ability to contribute to the revenues of the government may be said to have increased about as rapidly as the government's expenses have expanded. A few years ago the government's income was very much in excess of its expenditures, and the surplus was devoted to a reduction of the public interest-bearing debt. In 1888 the surplus exceeded \$111,000,000; in 1889 it was about \$88,000,000; in 1890 it was \$85,000,000; in 1891 it fell to \$27,000,000; in 1892 it was barely \$10,000,000; in 1893 it was a little more than \$2,000,000, and in 1894 (fiscal year ending July 1) there was no surplus at all, but on the contrary a deficit of \$70,000,000. The government revenue which for each of the years 1890 and 1891 had been about \$400,000,000, and which from a considerably lower figure in 1892 had risen to \$386,000,000 in 1893, fell sharply in the fiscal year 1894 to less than \$298,000,000, this being \$70,000,000 less than the appropriations which the Secretary of the Treasury had to meet.

*The Struggle
for
Solvency.*

Secretary Carlisle was compelled to draw heavily upon the gold reserve which the government had been accustomed to keep intact as a fund to make it certain that the government could and would redeem on demand the great mass of outstanding "greenbacks" and other treasury notes. When this gold reserve became dangerously small and was further imperiled by reason of the money panic which occurred simultaneously, Secretary Carlisle, under the color of authority derived from an almost forgotten act intended for a different emergency, issued bonds and borrowed \$50,-

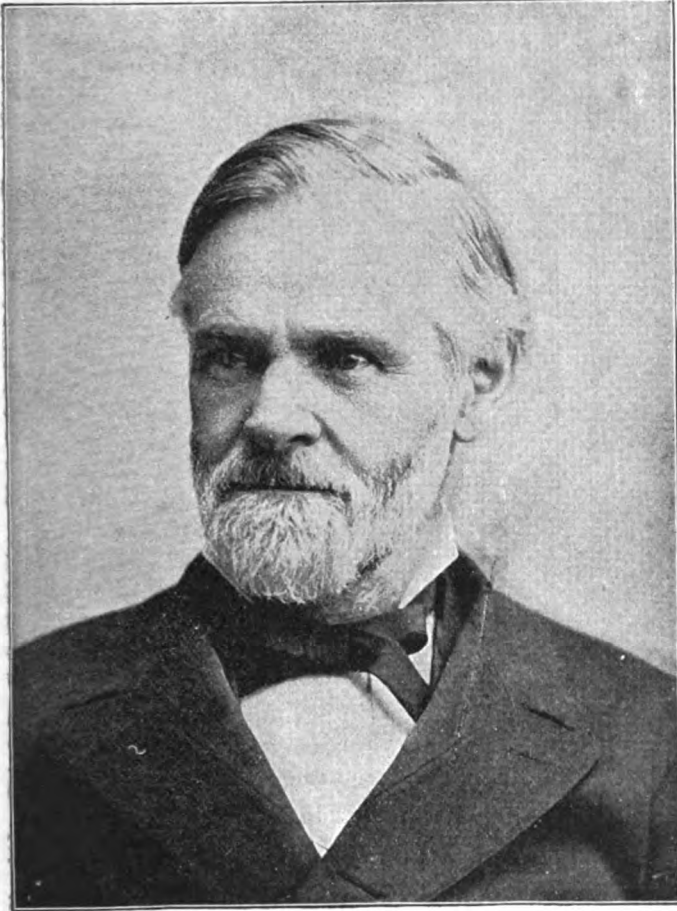
000,000. We have now gone through seven months of the next fiscal year, which will end with the 1st of July, 1895, and the situation is worse rather than better. It remains true that the government's revenues are not nearly large enough to pay its current expenses. Mr. Carlisle has borrowed a second \$50,000,000, and unless Congress comes to his aid in some effectual manner he must soon attempt a third loan, perhaps for an even greater sum. These loans, under a law that is obsolete so far as its detailed bearing upon the money market is concerned, are made at considerable disadvantage. It has been necessary to issue five per cent. bonds, although the United States is abundantly entitled to all the money it wants at three per cent. The five per cent. bonds must be sold at a premium so computed as to give the government the equivalent of a three per cent. loan. The money market has not taken kindly to Mr. Carlisle's last issue of bonds, and is not begging him for any further issues on the same basis. The situation is a very trying one for the Secretary of the Treasury. He has not only to find money to pay bills and carry on the government, but he is also obliged to take care lest his supply of gold should all be drained away and his ability to redeem paper money on demand should come to an end.

*What Can
Be Done.*

There are two things that a well-regulated legislative machine would have done without delay under such circumstances. First a bill would have been passed authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow, on such terms and in such a way as should be most advantageous, whatever sums of money are found necessary to meet the deficiencies of revenue and to maintain the credit of the government. Such a bill has been introduced in the Senate by Mr. Sherman. Second, a prompt means would have been found to bring the public revenue up to the line of the public expenditure. As our readers may remember, the most emphatic criticism passed by this magazine upon the Wilson bill as originally introduced, as also upon the Wilson-Gorman bill as finally passed, was based upon the ground that, although it purported to be a bill to provide public revenue, there was no apparent attempt at any stage in the proceedings to show that the measure was really framed with reference to supplying the amount necessary for the government's expenses. The whole discussion seemed to turn upon the extent to which Mr. Wilson and his fellow Democrats in the two houses should cut down the high protective features of the McKinley act. High protective schedules are by no means necessary for the purpose of raising revenue. The fundamental inconsistency of the Wilson bill lay in its rearrangement of the protective tariff without imposing any revenue duties upon the articles of the free list. Instead of taxing the free list, Mr. Wilson's great fight was for an extension of that list. And yet, historically, the whole contention of the "tariff for revenue only" men has been for customs taxes upon precisely such articles,—tea, coffee, raw sugar, etc.,—as are left upon our untaxed list. If Congress

should now vote to collect a small revenue tariff of say five per cent. upon the free list, and should make a horizontal increase of five per cent. in the duties upon all other imported articles, the result would not disturb business nor would there be any appreciable burden laid upon consumers. This five per cent. could be imposed for a short period either

operation without the derangement of commerce or industry, and without affecting in any way the essential status of the tariff question as between the two political parties. On the contrary, the result would be relief and security for the public treasury, and improvement in the business situation in all quarters and circles.



SENATOR SHERMAN, OF OHIO.

year by year or for a period of five years. It might be expected to yield \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000 of revenue, without necessitating any new machinery of collection or any added expenditures. On the other hand it has been proposed to double the internal revenue tax upon beer. The tax is now one dollar per barrel, and the government collects about \$30,000,000 a year from that source. The simple expedient of doubling the beer tax would bring an extra \$30,000,000 into the treasury without any increase in the machinery or cost of collection. Nor would this added tax collected from the brewers come out of the pockets of the consumers; for the retail price of beer would not be affected in the least. These are simple proposals, and could be put into

Yet the majority in Congress thus far has shown only the slightest disposition to take any action looking to the relief of the treasury by the prompt increase of the public revenue. Unfortunately, the opinion seems to have prevailed not only in Congressional circles but also in banking and business circles that what needs earliest attention is a complete reform in our banking laws and currency system. It is perfectly true that the present national banking system must either be materially reformed, or else superseded by a radically different plan. It might well be admitted on all hands, moreover, that there is nothing sacred or perpetually binding in the maintenance of precisely \$346,000,000 of so-called "greenbacks;" and that our entire volume of paper money ought somehow to be assimilated, and detached so far as its redemption is concerned from all connection with the current operations of the public treasury. The business of the public treasury should be to collect and keep account of the public income, and to make disbursements in accordance with the appropriations of Congress. Therefore it is true that, whether upon the "Baltimore plan" or some other plan, we should secure a revision of our currency system. But that must needs require careful consideration, and it is evident that opinions are too diverse to admit of an off-hand decision. There would be time enough for a mature and deliberate treatment of the banking and currency question, if Congress

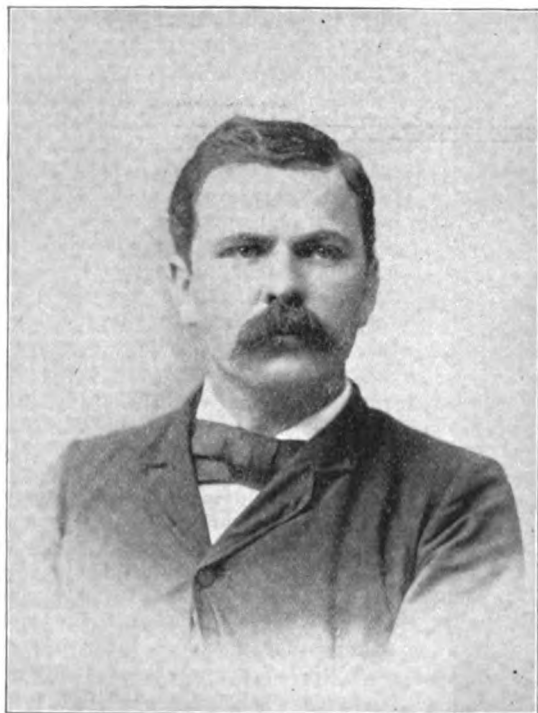
should only rise to the emergency and levy taxes by one means or by another to meet the deficiency of revenue, meanwhile arming the Secretary of the Treasury with the limited borrowing authority which he ought always to possess.

*What of the
Income
Tax?*

The situation is complicated somewhat by the income tax as an unknown quantity. Through oversight rather than intention, doubtless, no appropriation was made last year for establishing an income tax machinery. It has been alleged that without such an appropriation there would be no way to collect the tax and it would fall to the ground. At one time last month there was

some reason to think that the opponents of the income tax in the Senate would filibuster against the passage of a clause in the urgent deficiency bill appropriating the required amount for the collection of the new taxes. But on the one hand the wisest men in the Senate declared against such action, and on the other hand the Secretary of the Treasury made it clear that he should proceed somehow to carry out the provisions of the income tax whether the appro-

until the first week of next December. As yet the talk of an extra session has taken no form more substantial than political gossip. The more sober-minded of the Republicans in both existing houses have perceived that it would be far more prudent to do everything in their power to help the Democrats to accomplish salutary legislation immediately, than to take the risk and responsibility of dealing with the revenue and currency measures in an extra April session,

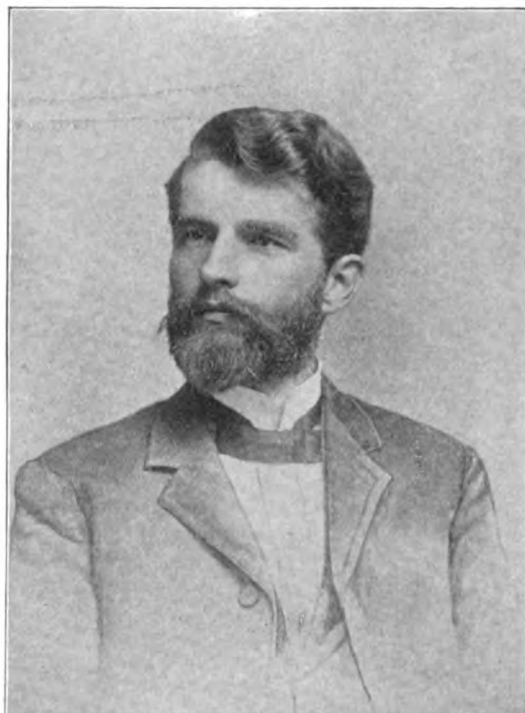


HON. J. C. PRITHCARD,
Senator-elect from North Carolina.

priation were granted or not. Nobody can estimate accurately the amount that the taxation of incomes in excess of \$4,000 at the rate of two per cent. will yield. The estimate of \$15,000,000 seems to be currently accepted in the absence of any competing guesses. It is declared with much confidence in some quarters that the Republican House will promptly vote to repeal the income tax, but nobody knows whether it will do so or not. It is sometimes harder to overthrow such an arrangement as an income tax than to create it, especially if it is aimed at the few for the benefit of the many.

Another interesting question touches the possibility of an extra session of the new Congress. It has been declared that unless this Congress, soon to retire, should pass laws adequately dealing with the financial situation, President Cleveland would immediately convoke an extra session of the new Congress elected last November, which would not otherwise assemble at Washington

*Talk of an
Extra
Session.*



HON. MARION BUTLER,
Senator-elect from North Carolina.

with an overwhelming majority of new Republican members in the House and a Senate in which the little Populist group bids fair to hold the balance of power.

Indeed, the legislative outlook for the next two years is anything but brilliant. The Republicans will have a dangerously large majority to manage in the House, without any certainty whatever of Senatorial concurrence in any of their measures, while a strong-willed Democratic President, with a particular penchant for the exercise of his veto power and a wholly unprecedented fondness for directing legislation from the White House, may be expected to maintain his own unyielding point of view. The Populists are proposing to make every possible use of their assured balance of power in the Senate; and thus we shall have a beautiful opportunity either for legislative deadlocks or else for capricious enactments out of line with the views and policy of the Executive department. Students of comparative constitutional systems may

*The
Congressional
Outlook.*

perhaps never have a better opportunity for close and instructive observation than the coming two or three years will present in the United States, France, England and Italy. It is quite possible that as a result of such observation some great improvements may be introduced in the first quarter of the coming century which will diminish the frictions engendered by the two-chambered legislatures and by the imperfect adjustment in practice of the respective authority of the executive and legislative branches.

Changes in the Senate. The United States Senate when all seats are occupied consists of eighty-eight members. There have of late been three vacancies. Moreover, thirty-two of the sitting members will reach the end of their present terms on the 4th day of March. Thus when the next Congress begins its work, fifty-three senators will have held over by reason of unexpired terms, while thirty-five will have taken their seats by virtue of recent election. The state legislatures have almost completed the task of refilling these senatorial chairs, although in a few states the contest has been protracted and the result cannot be foretold as we go to press. Of the thirty-two senators whose terms are about to expire, it is certain that twelve will reappear in their seats, while it is also certain that fifteen will be replaced by other men. The contests yet pending as we go to press leave no doubt about the exact party complexion of the Senate as it will henceforth stand. To-day there are in the Senate forty-four Democrats, thirty-six Republicans, five Populists, and three vacant seats. But after March 4 there will be forty-three Republicans, thirty-nine Democrats, and six Populists. On a full test of strength, it will require forty-five votes to carry a measure. Thus the Republicans will be compelled to secure the assistance of at least two Populists in order to have their way. The Democrats and Populists combined will possess exactly the requisite majority of forty-five votes.

The Populist Group,—a New Recruit. Thus it is plain that if party lines are to be sharply drawn the Populist group will hold the balance of power. The five Populists now in the Senate will keep their seats, and will be reinforced by the accession of a Populist from North Carolina, namely, Mr. Marion Butler. The overthrow of the old Democracy in North Carolina has been one of the most striking incidents of the political season. Mr. Marion Butler is a young Populist politician only thirty-two years old, who has shown an extraordinary talent for organization, and who succeeded last fall in arranging a complete campaign fusion of the Populists and Republicans. The consequence was a sweeping victory for the combination; and Senator Vance's death has given the new legislature two vacant seats instead of one to fill in the United States Senate. Mr. Marion Butler is rewarded with one of these seats, while a young Republican, Mr. Pritchard, who is a close personal friend of Mr. Butler's, has been chosen for the other place. The appearance of these youthful and unterrified radicals



HON. JOHN M. THURSTON,
Senator-elect from Nebraska.

from North Carolina will perhaps shake some of the venerable traditions of the Senate. Mr. Butler will be one of the youngest men, if not the very youngest, who ever entered the body, while Mr. Pritchard also will be younger than any other senator except his colleague. Since Republican votes helped to elevate Mr. Butler, it may be expected that except upon questions involving clear difference of view and doctrine, he will be inclined to work with the Republican rather than with the Democratic senators.

The List of Successful Aspirants. Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, Mr. Berry, of Arkansas, Mr. Lindsay, of Kentucky, Mr. Caffery, of Louisiana, and Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, are all distinguished Southern Democratic senators whose constituents are sending them back as their own successors. Mr. Frye, of Maine, Mr. Chandler, of New Hampshire, and Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, are Republican senators from New England who are likewise honored. In the Republican West, Mr. Wolcott, of Colorado, Mr. Dolph, of Oregon, and Mr. Pettigrew, of South Dakota, are elected to serve for another term; while as we go to press Mr. Cul- lom, of Illinois, and Mr. Washburn, of Minnesota, are making, through their loyal friends, a gallant fight for re-election. Among the new men on the Republican side of the Senate will be Mr. Gear, of Iowa, who succeeds Mr. Wilson by virtue of the action of the Iowa legislature last year; Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, whose popular and acceptable services in the House of Representatives have been recognized by this promotion; Mr. John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, who is a distinguished Republican lawyer and politician and who takes the seat from which Mr. Manderson retires, and Mr. Stephen B. Elkins, of West Virginia, a stalwart Republican, who takes the seat vacated by a Dem-



HON. WM. J. SEWELL,
Senator-elect from New Jersey.



HON. HORACE CHILTON,
Senator-elect from Texas.

ocrat, Mr. Camden. From Montana will come two new Republicans, Mr. Carter, of National Republican Committee fame, and Mr. Mantle, who succeeds Mr. Power. From New Jersey, the all-dominating Republican politician, Mr. Sewell, will take the place of the retiring Democrat, Mr. McPherson. Mr. Wetmore, of Rhode Island, succeeds Mr. Dixon. Mr. Warren, of Wyoming, takes the place of Mr. Carey, while Mr. Clark, of the same state, is designated to fill the seat that had been vacant. All these new men are Republicans. On the Democratic side, one of the most striking new figures will be Governor Tillman, of South Carolina, who succeeds Mr. Butler. Mr. Coke, of Texas, is to be superseded by Mr. Horace Chilton,—a young man, not yet forty. Mr. Hunton, of Virginia, yields to Mr. Martin. Mr. Bacon, of Georgia, as we announced last month, succeeds Mr. Walsh. Mr. Walthall, of Mississippi, takes the place of Mr. McLaurin. Delaware, Kansas and Idaho will elect Republican successors to Messrs. Higgins, Martin and Shoup. Some observation of the reorganized body will be necessary before a sound opinion can be pronounced upon the question whether the infusion of new blood is to result in any change of senatorial tendency. To what extent the millionnaire element is re-enforced, we have not definitely ascertained; nor can we yet estimate the effect of these changes in the *personnel* of the chamber upon the future treatment of monetary and financial questions.

*Affairs
in the
States.*

About thirty-five state legislatures are now assembled and a vast number of important bills are under discussion. The gubernatorial messages have constituted a suggestive series of documents which if collected in one package, together with the most recent corresponding messages pertaining to the affairs of the other states, would embody a very instructive account of the condition of the country as a whole. The governors' messages of the present season are strong in declaring for less "politics" and more "business" in the conduct of public affairs. Many of them urgently recommend legislation for good roads. Taken as a whole, they indicate a great revival of interest in the improvement of common school systems. They also make it clear that the people are demanding better safeguards against corrupt practices in elections; and thus in many other respects they are indicative of an improved tone of citizenship. A month or two hence it will be better possible to give some account of the principal measures pending before the state legislatures. In Tennessee there is much disquietude over a determination on the part of the legislature to prevent the inauguration as governor of Mr. Evans, the Republican, who was successful upon the face of the returns. Elsewhere, apart from some exciting and protracted contests over the election of United States senators, there is an unusual degree of peace and harmony in the centers of state law-making and administration.

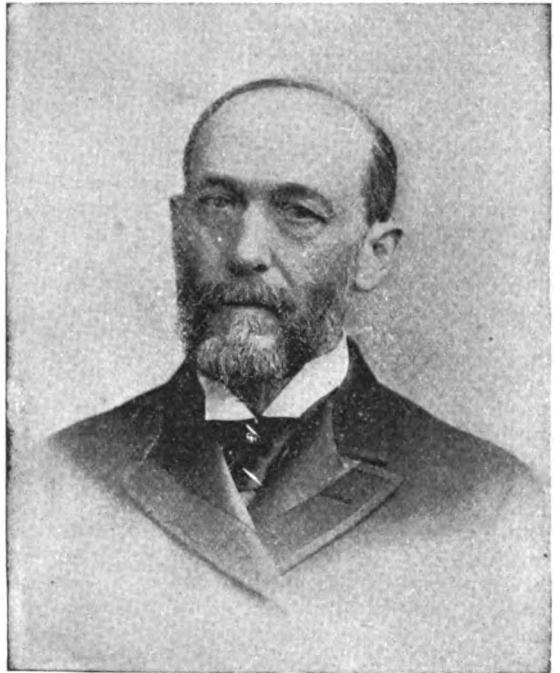
*Mr. Platt's
Dictatorship
in New York.*

The eyes of the country have been turned with no little interest upon the factional tendency in the ranks of the victorious Republicans of the State of New York. There has been only one question at issue, however, and that has been whether Mr. Thomas C. Platt should or should not be recognized as the Republican dictator. Mr. Platt on the Republican side is more ambitious than any gentleman of corresponding position in the other party has ever been; for whereas Mr. David B. Hill was ambitious to control the Democratic party in the state at large, and Mr. Richard Croker was equally determined to control that party in the city of New York, neither one of them ever supposed that he could successfully fill the two boss-ships at the same time. Mr. Platt's aspirations, therefore, are without precedent in either party. He has undertaken to secure direct personal control of the machinery of Republican organization in the State of New York, and to control with equal directness the county organization for the city of New York. Moreover, he attempted with success at the opening of the year to dictate the organization of the Republican legislature, just as he succeeded last summer in controlling the state convention and dictating the nomination for governor of the Hon. Levi P. Morton. Mr. Platt's methods resemble Mr. Croker's rather than Mr. Hill's, inasmuch as Mr. Hill has always been a public man, an office-holder, and an outspoken political leader, while Mr. Platt and Mr. Croker have remained in private life, pulling wires behind the scenes. The secret of Mr. Croker's now disintegrated power and influence has become quite generally understood. Mr. Platt's has not been so minutely analyzed, and it remains to many intelligent minds a puzzling mystery. So far as we are aware, not one of Mr. Platt's followers has ever intimated that their leader was an exceptionally wise and authoritative student of public questions, yet he is permitted to dictate legislation. It may be a mistake to assume that Governor Morton's policy is directed by Mr. Platt at all points, yet such seems to be the general belief in New York.

*Reformers
versus
Politicians.*

Even the report of the Senate committee which, with Mr. Lexow as chairman, investigated the police corruption of New York city, has been shaped to meet Mr. Platt's views regarding the reorganization of the police force. The report in itself is a matter of minor consequence, because the facts of the investigation were made fully public from day to day, and the whole world has been able to form its conclusions. It must be remembered that the investigation was not, after all, in any true sense conducted by the gentlemen who came down to New York city from the legislature. The inquiry was ordered upon request of the New York Chamber of Commerce, as a direct result of Dr. Parkhurst's exposures of police corruption. It was carried on in the presence of the Senate committee by Mr. John W. Goff with the aid of the New York city

reformers, who had personally guaranteed all the expenses of the investigation. The fact, therefore, that the Senate committee,—which was the passive rather than the active factor in the investigation that was conducted in its name,—should subsequently have made a formal report to the legislature, was not to be considered as a vital circumstance in the progress of reform. Nor is it true that these members of the State Senate, by virtue of having heard the public testimony brought out by Mr. Goff, became thereby especially qualified to draft the legislation necessary for a reconstruction of the New York police department. The citizens of New York, as represented in the municipal offices by Mayor Strong and Recorder Goff, and as represented unofficially by Dr. Parkhurst's



MR. THOMAS C. PLATT, OF NEW YORK.

society, by the Chamber of Commerce through its Committee of Seventy, by the Good Government Clubs and the City Club, by the German-American Reform Union, and by other organizations, possess not only all the knowledge that could possibly have been gained by the members of the Senate committee but have much additional knowledge which their constant attention to the municipal conditions in New York would naturally give them. It is unfortunate in the extreme that the Senate committee should not have been content to allow the New York reformers to draft the reform legislation. Instead, they seem to have preferred to do the bidding of a politician like Mr. Platt, who cannot possibly be actuated by the sole and unmixed motive of a desire to lift the municipal services of New York out of the domain of

party politics. We do not for a moment wish to accuse Mr. Platt either of corrupt designs or of misconduct in any regard. It is only that Mr. Platt is a party man pure and simple, who has made it his business to consult always and everywhere what he considers the interests of the Republican party as such. But the best Republicans in New York city want a municipal government which shall be removed from the sphere of party politics, and want a police service which shall have as little taint of partisanship as the United States army or navy. It is certain that the reform forces of New York will not easily accept Mr. Platt's determinations, nor is there any prospect that Mayor Strong will acquiesce. Thus there seems to be a stormy time ahead, in which the reformers will have to fight as valiantly to secure the substantial results of their success as they fought last autumn to gain the victory at the polls.

Fresh Labor Disturbances. The month has been one of considerable disturbances in the field of labor; and several bitter strikes have added to the sorrows of a winter which has not been able wholly to re-absorb in the industrial ranks the remnants of that army of the unemployed that attained such alarming dimensions a year ago. There has been a most disastrous strike of thousands of garment-makers in New York city. All disinterested persons who have investigated it seem agreed in the opinion that the strikers had genuine grievances, that their condition was indeed deplorable, and that there seemed scarcely any other resort than the great strike upon which they entered some weeks ago. In Brooklyn, the employes of the street railway companies, to the number of six or seven thousand men, made a concerted strike about the middle of January. The Brooklyn street railways are nearly all of them operated under the electric trolley system. A great number of people have been killed by the electric cars, and on the part of the people of Brooklyn there has been a loud demand for careful and attentive service. In the face of this demand the companies were said to have paid small wages, to have worked the men through long and irregular hours, and to have been constantly increasing the proportion of so-called "trippers," who were not guaranteed any regular wages, but were kept on hand as supernumeraries to take care of the extra traffic in the morning and evening hours. This whole system of "trippers" was declared to be objectionable from several points of view. It was an exceedingly bad time for a strike, and the men who thus subjected the public to inconvenience incurred a heavy responsibility. But all the newspapers of New York city and Brooklyn, without exception, so far as we are aware, agreed in expressing the editorial opinion that the men had genuine grievances which the companies showed no disposition voluntarily to redress, and that as between the two parties in dispute the men rather than the companies were entitled to public sympathy. The people of Brooklyn seemed also practically unanimous in agreeing

with this view. One or two of the lines were induced by the State Commissioners of Arbitration to make concessions, which their men promptly accepted. The larger lines were stubborn in refusing to concede anything, and used every effort to operate their lines with new men. The strike had not been settled when our forms were closed for the press, and there was serious apprehension expressed lest the strikers might wholly discredit their cause and abuse the sympathy of the public by resorting to violence. It is becoming apparent that in the matter of street railway franchises the municipality ought in the interests of the public to reserve a sufficient amount of control to give it practical power to prevent such a tie-up of transit facilities as the great city of Brooklyn has been compelled to endure. There have been smaller strikes in several other parts of the country, with consequences not as a rule favorable to the strikers. The report of the New York State Board of Mediation and Arbitration shows an increase by twenty-five per cent. in the number of strikes last year over the record of the previous year. Out of some hundreds of industrial conflicts, great and small, the State Board had been able to settle only a very small number, although some of these were of a serious character.

The Collapse in Newfoundland. The distress of the unemployed has been greater during recent weeks in the British colonial centres of our western world than in the United States. Thus thousands of unemployed men in Montreal have appealed to the public authorities for work or bread, and the situation must for some time to come put a heavy strain upon all the charitable resources of the community, both official and private. But the most serious situation is in St. Johns, Newfoundland. All industry was prostrated for some weeks in that colony by the failure of the banks whose notes constituted the sole currency of the island. The bank failures destroyed faith in the circulating medium; and inasmuch as commerce and industry were already in an extremely demoralized condition, the panic that ensued can better be imagined than described. If the Newfoundlanders were not so fine a race of men, with so much strength of character and trained respect for law and order, there would unquestionably have ensued a state of revolution and anarchy. The Bank of Montreal took prompt steps to open a branch in St. Johns and put some good money into circulation, while the treasury of the colonial government also made a note issue. The government will probably make good in some way the holders of the notes of the failed banks, and the affairs of Newfoundland will be set to rights again. Meanwhile, this currency crash on an island might well be studied by the gentlemen at Washington who are proposing to set up a new system of bank issues for the United States. The Newfoundland affair has some sidelights to throw upon the general problem of paper money issues.

*Will
Newfoundland
Join Canada?*

Newfoundland, by the way, has never been willing to join the other British colonies which make up the Dominion of Canada, but has preferred to keep its separate and direct relations with the colonial office at London. The government of the Dominion is disposed to open fresh negotiations with Newfoundland looking to its reception into the sisterhood of the Dominion. On many accounts it would seem to us that the prosperity of Newfoundland would be promoted, and its political as well as its industrial stability better assured, if it were united with the other British colonies of North America in the well-governed Dominion of Canada, which has so excellent a banking system, so satisfactory a monetary circulation, so worthy a Governor-General as Lord Aberdeen, and so energetic and capable a prime minister as the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell. The readers of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS will find in this number a most instructive account, prepared for us by a distinguished Northwestern journalist, Mr. E. V. Smalley, of the institutions of the Canadian prairie province of Manitoba. From Newfoundland to British Columbia there is much in British North America to claim our attention and to invite our admiration.

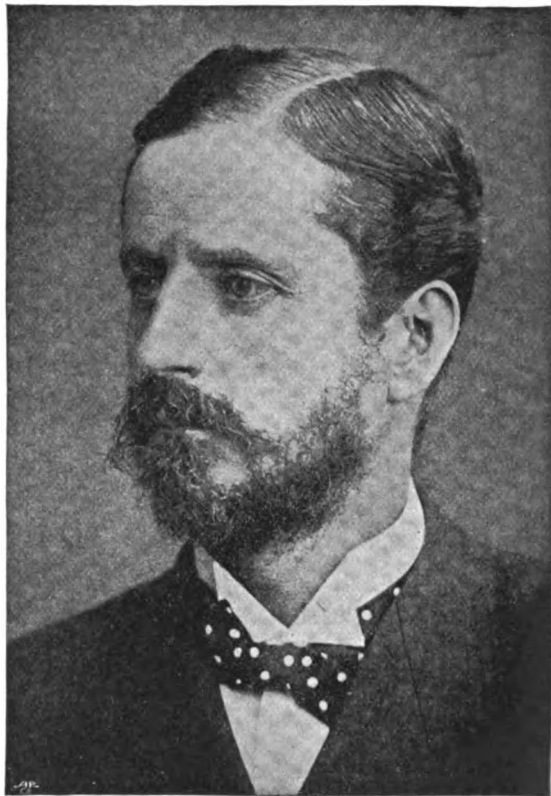
*The British
Revenue
Returns.*

The English Liberals have occasion to congratulate themselves upon the exceptionally favorable result of the Budget. The revenue returns published January 1 show an increase of three million pounds. The increase in the beer and spirit duties accounts for a million of this, and the quarter yet to come is almost certain to bring up the total to half a million more. The new death duties which were to have produced a million in the whole year produced more than that in three-quarters. On the whole, the good fortune which attended the passage of the Budget seems to have followed it into actual operation. Meanwhile Sir Wm. Harcourt, the author of the one piece of successful legislation last year, sits tight and says nothing. Probably he thinks the more, and is waiting his time until the Liberals go into opposition, when the actual, although not the nominal, leadership will revert to the leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons. A Liberal leader in the House of Lords is possible when the Liberals are in office, but what can the chief of a forlorn hope of forty Peers do, when he has no official position as a set off against his numerical inferiority?

*Recent
Polling In
London.*

The result of the voting for the London vestries and Boards of Guardians was very satisfactory. As our contemporary *London* points out, of the twenty-eight administrative vestries of London, omitting the district Boards of Works, which remain practically unchanged, the balance of party strength was as follows: Before the election the Progressives had a majority on four out of the twenty-eight vestries, and the Moderates on twenty-

four. As a result of the elections the Progressives not only keep their four, but have succeeded in electing a majority of members in six others, giving them ten, besides bettering their position in many of the other boards, and reducing the Moderate vestries from twenty-four to eighteen. On the Boards of Guardians of the Poor the result was even more decisive. There are thirty Boards of Guardians in London. Of these Boards the Progressives had a doubtful majority on two, while twenty-eight were held by Moderates. After the election there are no fewer than fourteen Boards on which the Progressives have a majority, while they tied for two with the Moderates.



LORD GEORGE HAMILTON, OF THE LONDON SCHOOL BOARD.

*The Result
of a
Moral Victory*

The proceedings of the London School Board show that the moral effect of the majority polled for the Progressives has not been without its influence. The Moderates reinforced their number by electing a chairman—Lord George Hamilton—from outside. But notwithstanding this increase in the Moderate majority the Progressives carried at the first meeting a resolution in favor of inquiring into the whole question of the feeding of the starving children attending the schools, and at the second, on a strict party vote, defeated the Moderates on an administrative question as to

whether the School Management Committee should consist of the whole Board or only of a section.

Indian News. In India, it is proposed to levy five per cent. import duty as a sop to Indian sentiment, while at the same time an excise duty of an equal amount is to be levied upon all cottons above "twenty" which are manufactured in Indian mills; that is to say, upon not more than six per cent. of the Indian cotton manufactures. The Viceroy, who on the 30th of November visited Lahore, made a speech in which he announced that there was reason to hope that the time was approaching when all risk of the clashing of Russian and British interests in India would be obviated. This announcement was caused by the information that the difficulty about the delimitation of the Pamirs had been settled, Russia having made concessions to England. Sir William Lockhart is engaged in a small punitive expedition against the Waziris who attacked Colonel Turner's camp at Wanu. The delimitation of the frontier will be completed before the expedition returns. Lord Sandhurst has been appointed Governor of Bombay.

The New Reign in Russia. The work of giving effect to the ukase of mercy which accompanied Nicholas II's accession is being taken in hand by the officials throughout the Empire. No fewer than twenty thousand prisoners have been liberated, or have had their sentences reduced. Unfortunately, it is in the dead of winter that they will be released. Many will not be able to find employment, and will be promptly arrested as rogues and vagabonds. The only change which has been made is the appointment of Count Schouvaloff, Ambassador at Berlin, to be Governor-General of Poland. His place is taken by General Richter, one of the best men in Russia. He was the keeper of the letter bag of the Czar. He is an upright man, and deservedly possessed the complete confidence of the late Czar.

On the Wrong Track at Berlin. At Berlin, where the Socialist beer boycott is at last declared off, Prince Hohenlohe, in want of something better to do, seemed disposed to press the prosecution of the Socialist deputies who refused to cheer the Emperor. The Chamber, however, refused permission by 168 votes to 58. The incident was unpleasant and only aggravates the situation. The bill for the suppression of Socialist agitation is one of those measures which will live in history as an example of repression gone mad. The 130th paragraph prescribes a fine of \$150, or imprisonment up to two years, for "any person who, in a manner endangering public peace, shall publicly attack religion, the monarchy, marriage, the family or property by insulting utterances." Any Conservative who cared to make a disturbance on the score of what he chose to regard as insulting utterances directed against any one of these institutions, could secure the imprisonment of a political opponent for a couple of years. This is an

absurdity which is unworthy of the Kaiser. The Reichstag adjourned till January 8, after which it resumed discussion of these preposterous proposals.



GENERAL RICHTER.

Crisis Acute in Hungary. In Hungary the Emperor Francis Joseph has had to face a ministerial crisis. The trouble arose about the marriage question. Two religious bills which were necessary to give full effect to the legislation of civil marriage failed to receive the royal assent, and Dr. Wekerle and his cabinet resigned, as they had not the confidence of their sovereign. Budapest was in no small commotion. The Liberals, however, seemed inclined to stand firm, and the Emperor King finds it somewhat difficult to see how the government is to be carried on. The incident is interesting, for the same difficulty might have occurred at Dublin had Home Rule been carried, only it would be, so to speak, the other way about. The trouble at Budapest arose because the majority of the Parliament wish to pass marriage laws which are anti-Catholic, while the Emperor, with whom clerical influences weigh strongly in Austria, is more or less acting on behalf of his Catholic subjects. If a parallel case arose, we must imagine a Home Rule assembly legislating against divorce, and the English Viceroy refusing his assent under pressure of the English Protestant majority in England. Francis Joseph and the Hungarians, however, have too much good sense to make of this dispute a serious quarrel.

Crispi-lam and Corruption at Rome. In Italy the monotony of Parliamentary bickering was varied by a great outcry which turned out to be a great mare's nest. A deputy launched against Signor Crispi accusations of corruption which on examination turned

out to be as baseless as the accusations which the *Times* brought against Mr. Parnell of complicity in the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish. Fortunately for Signor Crispi the Italian Chamber lost no time in vindicating his character, and his assailant is to be prosecuted. The New Year finds Signor Crispi more firmly seated than ever in the Italian saddle, and his malicious enemies have taken their flight beyond Italian jurisdiction.

The Month's Casualties.

There have been frightful storms on the English and European coasts, with the wreckage of many a small craft and the loss of at least a hundred lives. But the most sensational casualty of the month was the explosion in the heart of the mining town of Butte, Montana, of a quantity of giant powder, which seems to have been kept on hand as a part of an ordinary retail hardware stock. The alarm of fire in the building had brought together the whole fire brigade of the town; and the fact that the blasting powder was stored in the building seems to have been unknown to the fire department. Two or three explosions, following each other in close succession, killed more than fifty people, including nearly all the members of the fire department, and seriously wounded a great number besides. Although most communities have made very strict rules for the isolation of explosives, there is always danger lest laxity should arise in the enforcement of those rules. The chemists keep on inventing substances of an ever-heightened explosive power, and the legislatures and local authorities must keep pace in turn with measures for the protection of the public against accidental explosions. There is a curious irony of fate in the circumstance that on almost the same day with the Butte explosion, which was so frightfully destructive both of life and of property, an explosive bomb was maliciously thrown in a European city with no result whatever beyond the shattering of a lot of window panes. Men have learned how to use dynamite and other high explosives very accurately and usefully in blasting rocks and removing physical obstructions. But as an instrument for the deliberate destruction of human life these explosives have almost invariably failed to accomplish the intended results. What frightful havoc they may unintentionally produce has been only too shockingly illustrated at Butte.

An Act of Piety and Patriotism.

From the strife of politics and the strain of current topics, it is pleasant to take refuge occasionally in the traditions of our early history. Nothing is more worthy of encouragement

by Americans than every attempt to mark the shrines of our ancestors, and to pay honor and respect to the memory of pioneers. The people of Virginia have been somewhat more tardy than their New England brethren in zeal for their colonial memories and survivals, but they are rapidly making up for lost time. We are glad to learn that the memory of the Reverend Robert Hunt is to have fitting honor paid to it by the placing of a memorial window in the venerable parish church at Williamsburg. This devoted Mr. Hunt was the first preacher at Jamestown. Jamestown is no more, but the ruined tower of the



PARISH CHURCH AT WILLIAMSBURG, VA.

old brick church and the broken wall of the churchyard still remain to show where Reverend Robert Hunt introduced the doctrines and services of the Church of England to the new hemisphere so long ago that, before we can realize it, full three hundred years will have passed away. It would be a graceful thing if many Americans without regard to religious denominations,—schools, churches and individuals,—should send their mite to Williamsburg to help erect this proposed memorial. Mrs. Coleman, or Mrs. Spencer, who are active in all this patriotic work for the rescue and the preservation of historic shrines in Virginia, would receive gladly the offerings, no matter how small, which any one may feel impelled to make for so good a cause as the placing of a memorial window in the old parish church, to show that the name of the Reverend Robert Hunt is still remembered and honored. It is recited of him that he "was the first English-speaking missionary who preached the Gospel of Christ in America. He came with John Smith in May, 1607, and landed at Jamestown." Privations overcame him and he died after three years. Let his name be honored.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

December 21.—Congress : Senate not in session; in the House, Mr. Springer introduces a substitute for the Currency bill....Another New York police captain confesses to having received "protection" money from violators of the law and implicates high officials in the department....New Bulgarian Cabinet formed, with M. Stoilof as Premier....The Chinese government appoints Chang-yin-houan and Shao-yeo-leen as peace envoys to Japan....Violent earthquake shocks are felt in Greece.

December 22.—Congress : In the Senate, Mr. Lodge introduces a resolution calling for information as to why a war-ship has not been stationed at Honolulu; the House debates the Currency bill; both branches adjourn to January 3, 1895....A suit to test the constitutionality of the income tax is begun in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia....A severe gale in and about the British Isles causes great loss of life on land and sea....The French court martial finds Captain Dreyfus guilty of betraying military secrets and sentences him to life imprisonment and degradation from all military rank and honors....Serious railway accident on the L. & N. W. Railway, at Chelford, near Crewe; seventeen persons are killed and about sixty injured....Admiral Ting reinstated in the command of the Chinese fleet.

December 24.—A stay of sentence in the case of Debs and the A. R. U. men at Chicago is granted until January 8, 1895....The Mikado, in opening the Japanese Diet, says that the neutral powers are friendly to Japan....First Indian Medical Congress opened in Calcutta....Resignation of Hungarian Cabinet....The Sultan of Turkey declines to allow an independent American delegate the right to accompany the Armenian Inquiry Commission.

December 25.—Lumber to the value of \$150,000 is destroyed by fire, at Burlington, Vt....Pennsylvania and Big Four railroad collisions cause loss of life....Negro camps of Sons of Veterans in the South are refused charters by the commander-in-chief of the order.

December 26.—The annual meeting of the American Economic Association is opened at Columbia College, New York City; that of the American Historical Association at Washington, D. C., and teachers' associations in many states....Imprisonment of three years and nine months and a fine of \$1,000 are the penalties imposed on John T. Stephenson, the first of the New York police captains to be sentenced for extorting blackmail....The Indian National Congress is opened at Madras.

December 27.—The American Psychological Association meets at Princeton College, the American Chemical Society at Boston, several national scientific bodies at Baltimore, and the first American congress of philologists at Philadelphia....Several earthquake shocks in Italy and Sicily....Railway accident at Low Moor, near Bradford; sixteen persons are injured....Legislative Council, at Calcutta, passes the Tariff Act Amendment bill and also the Cotton Excise bill....First national congress of the miners of Germany opened at Essen.

December 28.—Populist National Convention meets at St. Louis....Frosts cause immense damage to Florida orange crop....Fort Farafatra, in Madagascar, is taken by the French, after a stubborn defense by the Hovas, who retire with heavy loss....Great Britain enters into a

supplementary arrangement with Japan affecting the recent treaty.

December 29.—The Lexow Committee holds the last of its public sessions for investigation of the New York police department, calling Superintendent Byrnes as a witness....Mr. Gladstone celebrates his eighty-fifth birthday and receives a deputation of members from the National Church of Armenia....Liu-kun-yi, late Viceroy of Nankin, appointed to the chief command of all the Chinese forces....The Bulgarian Sobranyé passes a motion in favor of an amnesty for all political offenses, with few exceptions, committed since 1883....Continued gales in the British Isles; many more shipping casualties and lives lost....Close of the Medical Congress at Calcutta....The Newfoundland legislature and House of Assembly adopt a bill guaranteeing 80 per cent. on Union Bank notes and 20 per cent. on Commercial Bank notes.

December 30.—The burning of the Delavan House, Albany, N. Y., causes the loss of fifteen lives....The British bark *Osseo* is wrecked at Holyhead, and the crew of twenty-six men perish....M. de Lanessan, Governor-General of Indo-China, recalled by the French government for having, as alleged, communicated official documents; M. Armand Rousseau is appointed to succeed him.

December 31.—Meeting of the New Mexico legislature....Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst issues a statement criticising the action of the Lexow Committee in its relations with Superintendent Byrnes, of the New York police, and charging that a deal had been made by which protection was guaranteed the Superintendent when he appeared as a witness....A council of safety is organized by the Chinese government to take charge of the affairs of the empire.

January 1, 1895.—Legislatures meet in Delaware, Idaho, Nebraska, North Dakota, Pennsylvania and Oklahoma Territory; the Governors of New York and Michigan are inaugurated....President Cleveland holds the customary New Year's reception at the White House....Emperor William of Germany reviews the Berlin garrison and addresses the officers....The body of Sir John Thompson arrives at Halifax.

January 2.—Legislatures meet in Colorado, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Hampshire and New York....The Newfoundland Assembly is ruled by a mob....The International Arbitration Society asks that overtures be made by Great Britain toward a settlement of the Venezuelan boundary dispute.

January 3.—Congress : In the Senate, Mr. Morgan speaks in favor of the Nicaragua Canal bill; the House resumes debate on the Springer Currency bill in committee of the whole....Georgia county elections show large Democratic gains, counties that were Populist in the two preceding elections being carried by the Democrats....Sacramento, Cal., is guarded by a "committee of safety" and patrolled by citizens serving as special police officers....The New York Chamber of Commerce takes action in favor of a thorough investigation of all departments of the city government....The Hovas send a protest to France against the occupation of Tamatave, in

Madagascar....The funeral of Sir John Thompson takes place at Halifax.

January 4.—Congress : The Senate passes the Military Academy appropriation bill with a few unimportant amendments (passed by House December 13, 1894); debate of Currency bill continued in the House....The Illinois Southern Hospital, an insane asylum, at Anna, Ill., is partly destroyed by fire; the inmates are safely removed....A memorial meeting in honor of Robert Louis Stevenson is held in New York City....The government of Austria sends a protest against the discriminating sugar duty imposed by the new American tariff....The chief Peruvian revolutionists are made prisoners by the government.

January 5.—Congress : Senate not in session; House continues debate on Currency bill....Governor Markham, of California, appoints Moses Gunst, a well-known sporting man, Police Commissioner of San Francisco....Captain Dreyfus is publicly degraded in Paris for selling French military secrets to foreign governments....The Italian parliament is dissolved.

January 6.—Large consignments of specie are received at St. John's, N. F.... A fire in Toronto does damage to the extent of \$1,000,000....Hawaiian royalists rebel against the government; the uprising is put down with the loss of ten men killed and 150 prisoners; Charles L. Carter, annexation commissioner to the U. S. is shot and killed.

January 7.—Congress : Both branches take an early adjournment on account of the death of Representative Post, of Illinois; the House Democratic caucus declares in favor of the Carlisle Currency bill....Legislatures meet in California, Montana, and Tennessee....An extraordinary grand jury is impaneled in New York City and charged with the investigation of corruption in the police department....Count Khuen Hodervary is commissioned to form the Hungarian Cabinet....The unemployed at



MR. CHARLES F. WARWICK,
Republican Nominee for Mayor of Philadelphia.

January 8.—Congress : Mr. Lodge's Hawaiian resolution is discussed in the Senate; in the House debate on the Currency bill, Mr. Sibley (Dem., Pa.) makes an attack on President Cleveland....Legislatures meet in Kansas, Minnesota, New Jersey, South Dakota, Texas and Wyoming....Eugene V. Debs and other officers of the A. R. U. begin serving their sentences for contempt of court....Henri Brisson is re-elected President of the French Chamber of Deputies....The German Reichstag re-assembles...The independence of Corea is formally declared.

January 9.—Congress : The Senate discusses the Nicaragua Canal bill; the House rejects an order to close debate on the Currency bill by a vote of 130 to 124, thus virtually shelving the bill; the House passes the Diplomatic and Consular appropriation bill (\$1,565,118) and the Post Office appropriation bill (\$89,442,952)....Legislatures meet in Connecticut, Illinois, North Carolina, West Virginia and Wisconsin....State Treasurer Taylor, of South Dakota, is found to be a defaulter for a large amount of the state's funds....Charles F. Warwick is nominated by the Republicans of Philadelphia for Mayor....A cotton-growers' convention meets in Jackson, Miss....The extraordinary grand jury begins its investigation of the New York police cases....The German Reichstag resumes debate of the Anti-Revolution bill....Premier Turner, of Victoria, resigns.

January 10.—Congress : The Senate begins a contest over the income tax in connection with the consideration of the Urgent Deficiency appropriation bill; the House passes the District of Columbia appropriation bill



HON. ROBERT E. PATTISON,
Democratic Nominee for Mayor of Philadelphia

St. Johns, N. F., make a demand for work or bread.... Heavy earthquake shocks in Northern Sicily....Municipal elections are held throughout Ontario....President Dole proclaims martial law in Honolulu.

(\$5,190,187)....The Indiana legislature meets....A *modus vivendi* is agreed on between the United States and Cuba....Nova Scotia coal miners go on strike....Toronto has a second million-dollar fire....The fortress of Kaiping is taken from the Chinese by Japanese troops under General Nogi

January 11.—Congress: In the Senate, Mr. Hill continues his attack on the income tax; the House devotes the day to private bills...The annual statements of the Reading Railroad and Coal and Iron companies show a deficit of nearly \$2,000,000...Baron Banffy is requested by Emperor Francis Joseph to form a Hungarian Cabinet.

January 12.—Congress: Discussion of the income tax in the Senate; a bill against oleomargarine considered in the House....Heavy snow storms extend over a number of Northwestern states...The Anti-Revolution bill in the German Reichstag is referred to a committee....A new Cabinet is formed in Hayti.

January 13.—Gov. McKinley takes measures to relieve the destitution among Ohio miners....M. Barthou, French Minister of Public Works, resigns...The Italian troops win a victory over the Abyssinians.

January 14.—Congress: In the Senate, the Urgent Deficiency bill is further discussed, Messrs. Gorman and Hill speaking; the House postpones a vote on the Oleomargarine bill....A strike of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) street car conductors and motormen ties up nearly fifty lines of electric surface road....The French Cabinet resigns office....A new Hungarian Cabinet is formed by Baron Banffy....A second battle is fought between the Italians and the Abyssinians at Messagero.

January 15.—Congress: In the Senate, debate of the income tax amendment to the Urgent Deficiency bill; in the House, consideration of the Indian appropriation bill and reporting of the Sundry Civil bill from the Appropriation Committee....The following United States Senators are elected in their respective states: James McMillan, long term, and Julius C. Burrows, short term (Mich.); George F. Hoar (Mass.); William E. Chandler (N. H.); William P. Frye (Me.); John M. Thurston (Neb.)....The Tennessee legislature votes to postpone the inauguration of a Governor till after a canvass of the votes cast at the recent election....Governors Hastings, of Pennsylvania, and Marvil, of Delaware, are inaugurated....M. Casimir-Perier resigns the Presidency of France. The Prussian Landtag is opened by the Emperor in person....Governor Budd, of California, removes from office the Police Commissioner of San Francisco appointed by his predecessor and makes a new appointment.

January 16.—Congress: The Senate passes the Urgent Deficiency bill after further debate of the income tax provision; the House debates the Currency bill....The following United States Senators are chosen: Edward O. Wolcott (Colorado); Thomas H. Carter, long term, and Lee Mantle, short term, (Montana); continued deadlocks in Delaware and Idaho Explosions of giant powder at Butte, Mont., cause the death of fifty-three persons, and the serious injury of about one hundred others....Philadelphia Democrats nominate ex-Gov. Pattison for Mayor....The Italians are again victorious over the Abyssinians south of Coatit.

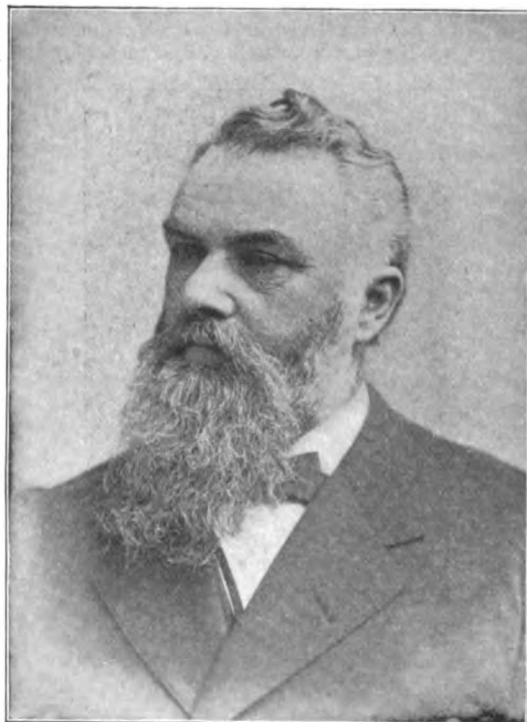
January 17.—Congress: In the Senate, Mr. Sherman introduces a new financial bill, and the pension appropriation bill (\$140,000,000) is passed; the House considers the Indian appropriation bill...The Ohio miners' strike is declared off....M. François Félix Faure is elected President of France on the second ballot by a vote of 430 to

361 for M. Henri Brisson....The retirement of the Duke of Argyll from public life is announced....The Scandinavian Rigsdag is opened at Stockholm.

January 18.—Congress: The Senate passes the Army appropriation bill; the House debates the Indian appropriation bill in Committee of the Whole....The Lexow committee's report on the New York City police department is presented to the State Senate at Albany....The Mayor of Brooklyn, N. Y., asks for militia to guard the property of the street railway companies whose employees are striking....Harvard defeats Yale in joint debate....M. Bourgeois consents to attempt the task of forming a French Cabinet....Mass-meetings are held in Greece to protest against increased taxation.

January 19.—Congress: Debate in both branches on the recent royalist uprising in Hawaii....Militia in Brooklyn make a bayonet charge on rioters attacking street railway property....President Cleveland orders the cruiser *Philadelphia* to proceed at once to Honolulu....The Ohio River passenger steamer *State of Missouri* sinks near Alton, Ind., and thirty-seven passengers are drowned....The Hungarian Premier, Banffy, declares that he will follow Dr. Wekerle's policy....The British Government refuses assent to the removal of disabilities from the Whitewayites in Newfoundland.

January 20.—The First Brigade of the New York National Guard is called out by the Governor for service in Brooklyn; there are now 7,000 militia in that city guarding lives and property during the street railway strike....The cruiser *Philadelphia* leaves San Francisco for Honolulu....The Armenian Commission of Inquiry is reported as nearing Sassoon.



EX-SENATOR JAMES G. FAIR.

OBITUARY.

December 20.—Rev. Dr. George Edward Ellis, President of the Massachusetts Historical Society.... Douglas Putnam, of Marietta, Ohio, the oldest living descendant of Gen. Israel Putnam.

December 21.—Mr. A. W. M. Clark-Kennedy, the distinguished London naturalist.... Joseph P. Thompson, of Newburg, N. Y., born a slave and in 1876 made a bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church in the United States.

December 22.—Col. J. B. Batchelder, official historian of the battle of Gettysburg.... Ex-Congressman T. M. Marquette, of Nebraska... Charles R. Street, a California pioneer.... Mrs William Waldorf Astor.

December 23.—Charles Toppan, chemical inventor, of Salem, Mass.

December 24.—Rt. Rev. James Atlay, D.D., Bishop of Hereford.... Lady Henry Grosvenor.... Miss Frances Buss, London educator... Col. Solomon Palmer, of St. Louis, the oldest telegraph line builder in the world.... Henry Korwin Kalusowski, Polish surrectionist in exile at Washington, D. C.

December 25.—Baron Trevor.... Vice Chancellor Abraham Van Fleet, of New Jersey.... Selden Marvin, a leading lawyer of Erie, Pa.... Judge Henry M. Seely, of Honesdale, Pa.... Chief Detective Cornelius Markham, of Troy, N. Y.

December 26.—James H. Gridley, a well-known patent attorney of Washington, D. C.... Rev. David Teece, a Presbyterian clergyman of Amherst County, Va., who is said to have officiated at the funeral of President Wm. Henry Harrison.... Miguel Salgar, of New York City, ex-Consul-General of the United States of Colombia.

December 27.—Ex-King Francis II of Naples.... The Maharajah of Mysore.... Arthur Ellis, financial editor of the London Times.... José Ellauri, twice President of Uruguay.... Colonel Michael Frank, one of the founders of the Wisconsin free school system.... Sim Coy, a well-known Indiana politician.

December 28.—James Graham Fair, ex-United States Senator from Nevada.

December 29.—Christina Georgina Rosetti, sister of Dante Gabriel Rosetti.... Lieut.-Col. John B. Parke, U. S. A.... Charles W. Button, one of the oldest newspaper men in Virginia.

December 30.—John Fitzgerald, of Lincoln, Neb., ex-president of the Irish National League of America.... Mrs. Amelia J. Bloomer, advocate of dress reform.... George M. Stearns, a prominent Massachusetts lawyer.... Col. Thomas Benton Coulter, of Ohio, Sixth Auditor of the Treasury under President Harrison.... Miss Emily L. Gerry, of New Haven, Conn., last daughter of the statesman, Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts M. Decroix, Senator of France.

December 31.—Rt. Rev. David Buell Knickerbacker, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Indiana.... Susan Fenimore Cooper, author and philanthropist, daughter of the novelist.

January 1, 1895.—Adolph Phillippi, civil engineer, of Elizabeth, N. J.

January 2.—Dr. James Rhoades, ex-president of Bryn Mawr College for Women.... Colonel E. M. Heyl, Inspector-General Department of the Missouri, U. S. A.... Prof. Thomas Metcalf, of the Illinois State Normal School.... Alexandre Bida, the French artist.

January 3.—Dr. George Marx, a Washington entomologist.... Mrs Mary T. Lathrop, president of the Michigan



THE LATE GEN. PHILIP SIDNEY POST, OF ILLINOIS.

W. C. T. U.... John Newton Hyde, a well-known Boston illustrator.... Rev. Dr. Julius M. Dashiell, of Anne Arundel County, Md.... Marshal Pavia, Spanish revolutionist.

January 4.—The Crown Prince of Siam.... John Owen, water-color artist of Detroit, Mich.... Prof. Edward Hartsinck Day, of the New York Normal College.... Col. Charles S. Hill, a Washington statistician.... Major A. D. Abraham, of La Grange, Ga.

January 5.—Prof. George Dudley Thomas, of Athens, Ga.

January 6.—Congressman Philip Sidney Post, of the Tenth Illinois District.... Jean Rathier, French radical Deputy for the Yonne.... Louis Fatio, of Florida, a survivor of the Dade massacre in the Seminole War of 1835.

January 7.—Sir William Loring, K.C.B., Admiral of the British Fleet.... Charles Alphonse Brot, the French novelist.

January 8.—Pay Director Richard Washington, U. S. N.

January 9.—Rev. Dr. John Newton Waddell, formerly prominent in Southern educational institutions.... Archibald Gordon, New York newspaper writer and dramatist.... Robert Macoy, of Brooklyn, N. Y., prominent in Masonic circles.

January 10.—Sir John Summerfield Hawkins, commissioner for marking boundary between British and United States territories west of the Rocky Mountains, from 1858 to 1863. Aaron L. Dennison, known as the "father of American watchmaking".... DeWitt C. Hays, for twenty-nine years treasurer of the New York Stock Exchange.... William Sturgis, a retired New York merchant.

January 11.—Benjamin Louis Paul Godard, the French composer.... Hon. Michael J. Power, for eight years

Speaker of the Nova Scotia Assembly....Gen. Alfred W. Ellet, a veteran of the Marine Brigade.

January 12.—Capt. Alexander Fraser Warley, a Confederate naval officer....Ex-Congressman John L. Merriam of Minnesota....Jacob D. Pohlman, the blind crier of the Supreme Court at Albany, N. Y.

January 13.—Charles C. Painter, of the U. S. Board of Indian Commissioners....Sir John R. Seeley, professor of modern history at Cambridge....William G. Moorehead, ex-United States Consul to Valparaiso.

January 14.—Prof. Karl Haushofer, the mineralogist, of Munich....Wilhelm Arndt, the historian, of Leipsic....Charles C. Leigh, a well-known advocate of temperance legislation, Brooklyn, N. Y.

January 15.—Ex-Judge George Shea, of New York City....Robert N. Ely, for many years prominent in Georgia politics....Most Rev. Lawrence Gillooly, Roman Catholic Bishop of Elphin....Joseph Whitaker, one of

the editors of "Whitaker's Almanac."....Ex-Gov. S. F. Chadwick, of Oregon.

January 16.—Rev. Dr. Samuel Hanson Cox, of Utica, N. Y....John B. Smith, of Scranton, Pa., president of the Erie and Wyoming Valley R.R....Ex-Congressman Patrick Hamill, of Garrett County, Md.

January 17.—Prof. Hiram A. Hitchcock, of Hanover, N. H....Gen. Isaac Newton Stiles, a prominent Chicago lawyer....Joseph Tasse, member of the Dominion Senate for the Montreal District....Captain Edward S. Huntington, of Quincy, Mass.

January 18.—Prof. Henry B. Nason, a well-known man of science, of Troy, N. Y....Miss Mary L. Stevenson, eldest daughter of the Vice-President....Marcellus Strong, a veteran printer and publisher of Wisconsin.

January 19.—Prof. Augustus C. Merriam, of Columbia College....Moritz Carriere, German essayist.

January 20.—Major Joseph W. Paddock, Government Director of the Union Pacific Railway.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.



STUCK FAST.
From *Judge* (New York).



A PROMISE OF A HAPPIER NEW YEAR FOR ANDROMEDA.
Dr. Parkhurst slays Tammany, the dragon of New York.
From *Life* (New York).

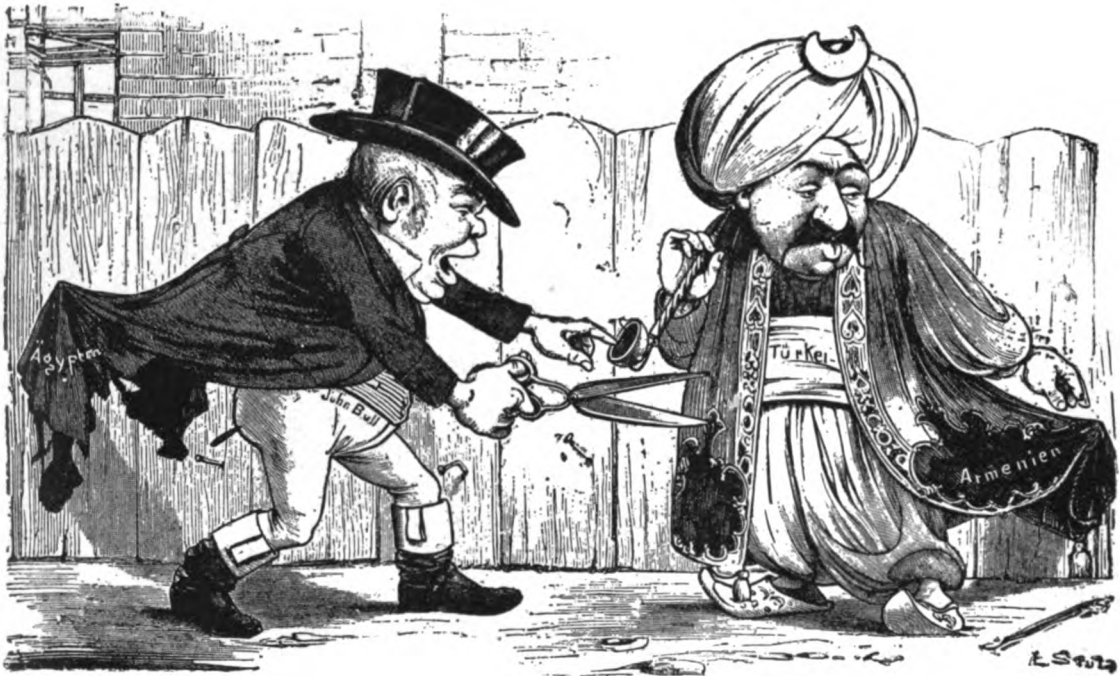


PRESIDENT CLEVELAND FINDS AN UNEXPECTED SPECIES OF CUCKOO IN SENATOR HILL.
From *Harper's Weekly* (New York).



WHO SAID ATROCITIES?

"Old as I am, my feelings have not been deadened in regard to matters of such dreadful description."—Mr. Gladstone's birthday speech at Hawarden on the Armenian atrocities.—From *Punch* (London).



JOHN BULL THINKS IT RIGHT TO REMIND TURKEY THAT SHE IS IN DIFFICULTIES WITH ARMENIA.
From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



ALL IN THE SAME BOAT.

THE THREE PROVINCES TO ULSTER : " We are all in the same boat, and we must pull together to get to LAND."
ULSTER : " Here goes ; I'll take an oar this time."

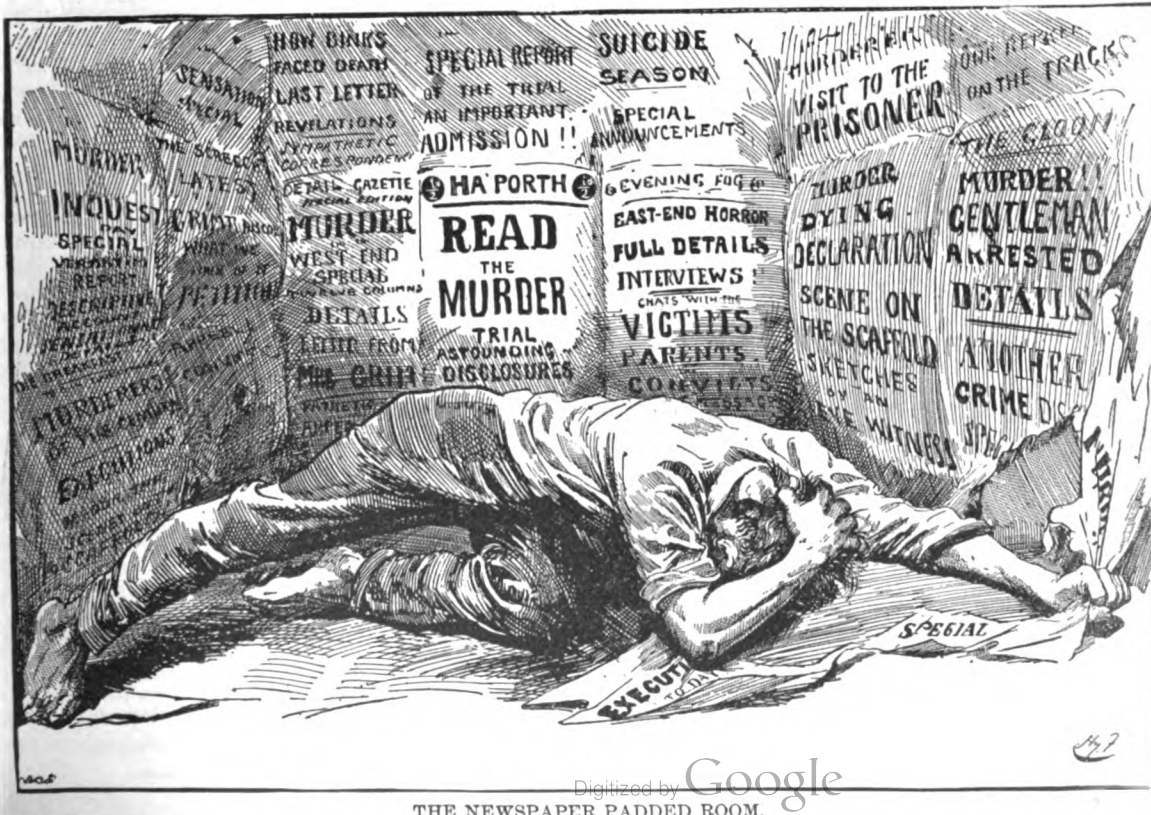
From the *Weekly Freeman* (Dublin).



TABLEAU !
End of the Chinese-Japanese War.—From *Grip* (Toronto).



THE "WILD HORSES" OF THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.
Premier Bowell's difficult "manage" act.
From *Grip* (Toronto).





OFFICERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL AND COTTON STATES EXPOSITION.

1. W. A. Hemphill, 1st Vice-President.
2. H. H. Cahanis, 2d Vice-President.
3. W. D. Grant, 3d Vice-President.
4. S. M. Inman, Chairman Finance Committee.
5. A. L. Kontz, Treasurer.
6. J. W. English, Chairman Executive Committee.

7. Capt. E. L. Tyler, Chief of Transportation Department.
8. Alexander W. Smith, Auditor.
9. Capt. James R. Wylie, Chairman Grounds and Buildings Committee.
10. Gen. J. R. Lewis, Secretary.
11. Grant Wilkins, Chief of Construction.

THE WORLD'S EVENT FOR 1895.

THE COTTON STATES AND INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

BY CLARK HOWELL, EDITOR OF THE ATLANTA "CONSTITUTION."



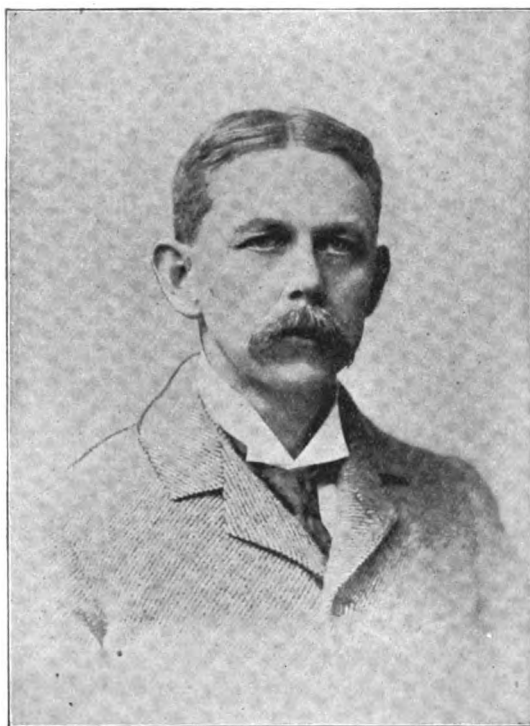
MAIN ENTRANCE TO THE EXPOSITION BUILDING

THE most conspicuous international attraction of the current year will be the Cotton States and International Exposition, to be held in Atlanta this fall, beginning the middle of September and continuing until the first of January, 1896.

It is remarkable to contemplate that the movement which will culminate in the splendid success of this international enterprise was not suggested until but little more than a year ago—to be accurate, the proposition was first made during the Christmas holidays which ushered out 1893, and it was not until the first week of the year just passed that the business men of Atlanta had taken the matter under formal consideration.

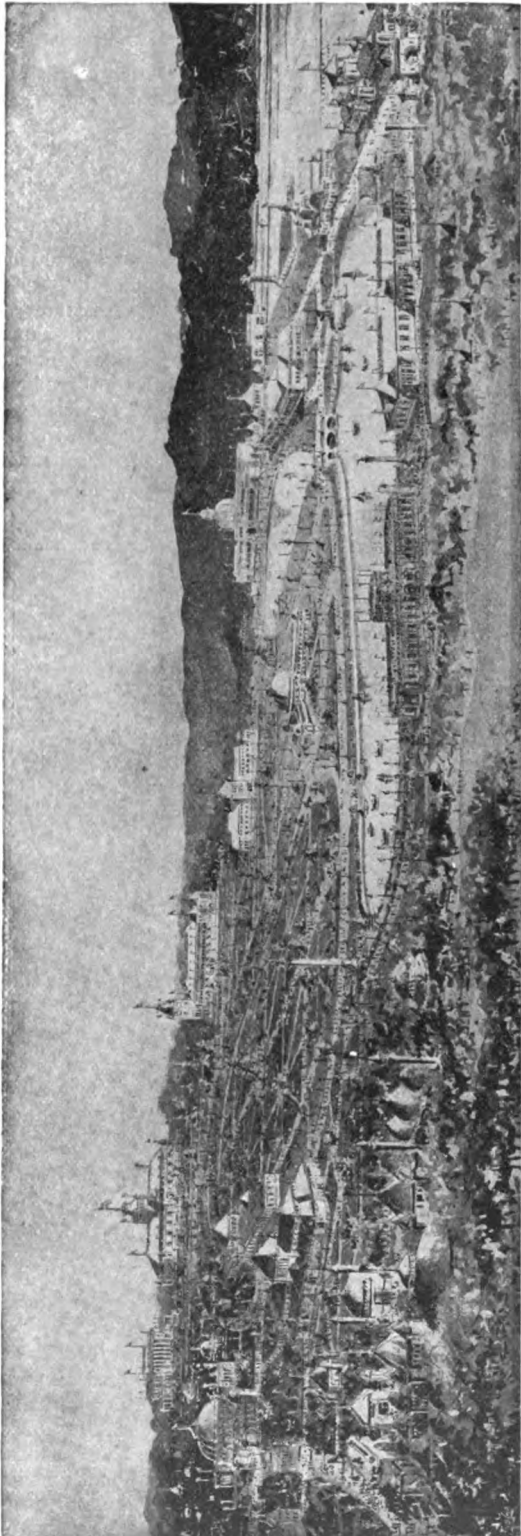
The enterprise originated with Col. William A. Hemphill, business manager of the *Atlanta Constitution*. Always fruitful in resources, and with a well developed capacity for meeting business emergencies, Col. Hemphill, brooding over the general depression which clouded the exit of the old year, and not dreaming that the new year, 1894, had in store even more serious business and industrial travail than its unhappy predecessor, devoted his Christmas holidays of a year ago to the development of the plan, then confided only to himself, for the rehabilitation at least of Atlanta's energy, and it was to the writer that he first unfolded the scheme. To make a long story short, he proposed an exposition of the resources of the Southern states which, at the great World's Fair, just concluded in Chicago, had occupied a position of trivial consideration, not through fault of the management of the fair, but because the states of the South, encumbered by constitutional limitations, or not appreciating in advance the magnitude of the Chicago enterprise, had failed to take advantage of the splendid opportunity presented them of displaying to the world their limitless resources. It is true a few of the Southern States were represented, but even with them the phenomenal scope of the World's Fair, with its endless variety of exhibits from all parts of the earth, minimized their effort and rendered it unsatisfactory.

Atlanta is a peculiar city, and its chief characteristic has ever been the ease and readiness with which it has surmounted apparently insurmountable obstacles in the marvelous development of the city. Her people are never more contented than when working for Atlanta, and however extreme or violent may become the heat of factional agitation there has never been a time when every element of her citizenship has not been ready to bury its difference in its willingness to meet on common ground in anything that looked to the development of the city, or the material advancement of her welfare.



MR. CHARLES A. COLLIER,
President and Director-General.

Atlanta works best when under pressure and on the upgrade, and the fact that the proposed Exposition was launched amidst business depression which amounted to almost a panic throughout the civilized world, lent additional inspiration to the business men of the city in their determination to make a success of the venture. Indeed, had there been no business stringency, and had the channels of trade and com-



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE COTTON STATES AND INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION GROUNDS.—LOOKING NORTHEAST.

merce been opened to their accustomed activity, the Atlanta Exposition would never have been considered—certainly not until much more time had elapsed since the closing of the World's Fair, which had been the universal triumph of human ingenuity as developed on the line of expositions, and which necessarily would overshadow and minimize any similar effort by this, or any other country, for years to come.

But with dauntless energy Atlanta determined to erect a break-water against the tide of business depression—to apply a tonic, as it were, which would keep its business active and stimulate its physical system, however much may be the distress of other cities and other sections. Col. Hemphill's scheme, given to the writer, was transferred by him to the editorial columns of the *Constitution*, and the first week in 1894 saw the most representative gathering of Atlanta business men ever assembled in the Chamber of Commerce. The movement immediately materialized, a committee of representative business men was appointed to formulate the plan, and in the office of Mr. S. M. Inman, the head of the greatest cotton house in the world, that committee christened the undertaking the Cotton States and International Exposition, fixed the date for throwing open the gates at the 18th of September, 1895, and declared that the keynote of the undertaking would be the establishment of closer trade relations between the United States and the South, Central and Latin American Republics, thus vastly amplifying Col. Hemphill's conception.

Temporary organization was effected, a charter obtained, and the people of Atlanta were asked to make good their manifestations of approval of the enterprise by responding to a call for a popular subscription of \$200,000, which they did in less than ten days—an achievement unparalleled in the spontaneity of response and which could probably not have been duplicated by any other city of its size in this or any other country.

While the enterprise was in its formative state a special commissioner was sent to every leading city in the United States to confer with the chambers of commerce and other trade organizations for the purpose of securing their approval of the effort Atlanta had launched to open the channels of commerce between the United States and South America. From everywhere came words of encouragement and approval. The representative business organizations of almost every prominent city in the United States passed resolutions of hearty sympathy, and all seemed to be particularly impressed with the merit of the suggestion that the time was ripe for reaching out for Central and South American business, four-fifths of which is now controlled by Europe, while every consideration demands that the United States should at least command its just proportion of the vast commerce of the sister countries lying to the south of us.

New Orleans, Galveston, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, Denver, Nashville, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, one after an-

other, responded approvingly; the Governors of the states did likewise, and when, in the spring of 1894, the management of the Exposition was prepared to go before Congress with a request for federal recognition of the enterprise, it was supported by the unhesitating and unqualified sentiment of the leading trade and business organizations of all parts of the country. Accompanying the Directors of the Exposition to Washington were prominent business men from Texas, Louisiana, Florida, Alabama, North and South Carolina, Virginia and Tennessee, while from the states of the North and far West were sent warm words of encouragement. Congress appropriated \$200,000 by a strictly non-partisan vote, the Senate voting unanimously, and the House almost so. This secured the government recognition so much desired, and so essential to the purpose of having other countries represented, for without the United States as a participant the Exposition could of course not expect to secure the active co-operation of other countries.

The next step was the appointment of foreign commissioners to lay before the people of the countries with whom we were seeking more cordial trade relations, the advantages of active participation and adequate representation at the Exposition. Col. I. W. Avery was sent to Venezuela, the United States of Colombia, Brazil and the Argentine Republic. Charles H. Redding was dispatched to Mexico and the Central American Republics and Mr. W. P. Tisdell was given like authority for other South Ameri-



MR. W. G. COOPER,
Chief of Department Publicity and Promotion.



MRS. JOSEPH THOMPSON,
President Woman's Board of Managers.

can countries, and their efforts have been rewarded by the acceptance of all of the greatest of the South American powers, the Argentine Republic having recently made a liberal appropriation for the purpose of removing its display at the World's Fair to Atlanta, and for exhibiting it in amplified form. Venezuela, Brazil and Honduras have done likewise; a splendid display of Mexican resources has been assured, and word is expected every day from Chili, Ecuador and Peru.

In the mean time, while the Exposition Commissioners have been active in the foreign field, local commissioners have been at work at home. Louisiana was the first state to order a state exhibit; the Board of Agriculture of North Carolina has recommended the same for that state; Tennessee and Florida will do likewise, and the Department of Agriculture of Georgia, in addition to its regular annual appropriation, has been given \$17,500 by the state for the collection of an exhibit of Georgia's resources.

While all these things were going on the Exposition Company passed from formative state to preliminary organization, and from that to a permanent basis. Mr. Charles A. Collier, a leading banker and business man, was made president; W. A. Hemphill, H. H. Cabaniss and W. D. Grant, the three vice-presidents in the order named; Gen. J. R. Lewis, a Union veteran, secretary; Mr. A. L. Kontz, treasurer; Mr. A. W. Smith, auditor; Mr. Grant Wilkins, Chief of Construction; Mr. W. G. Cooper, Chief of the Depart-

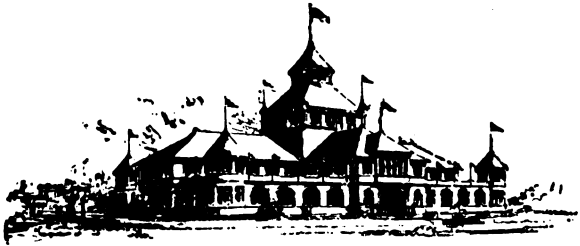


AUDITORIUM AND ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

ment of Publicity and Promotion; Capt. E. L. Tyler, Chief of the Department of Transportation; Capt. J. W. English, Chairman of the Executive Committee; Mr. S. M. Inman, Chairman of the Finance Committee, the Board of Directors being as follows:

A. D. Adair, Forrest Adair, J. H. Allen, M. F. Amorous, H. M. Atkinson, W. Y. Atkinson, W. H. Baldwin, E. P. Black, R. B. Bullock, H. H. Cabaniss, E. P. Chamberlin, C. A. Collier, G. T. Dodd, R. P. Dodge, D. O. Dougherty, J. W. English, C. A. Evans, J. B. Goodwin, W. D. Grant, P. H. Harralson, C. E. Harman, G. W. Harrison, W. A. Hemphill, Clark Howell, E. P. Howell, H. T. Inman, S. M. Inman, A. L. Kontz, Isaac Liebman, R. J. Lowry, Jno. A. Miller, T. B. Neal, J. W. Nelms, C. S. Northen, J. G. Oglesby, H. E. W. Palmer, E. C. Peters, F. P. Rice, E. Rich, A. W. Smith, J. J. Spalding, R. D. Spalding, H. C. Stockdell, Jos. Thompson, E. L. Tyler, W. H. Venable, B. F. Walker, A. J. West, Grant Wilkins, H. L. Wilson, S. F. Woodson, James R. Wylie.

The City of Atlanta appropriated \$75,000 for the enterprise, and Fulton county, in which Atlanta is located, assured help to the extent of \$75,000, the city



GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

guaranteeing in addition abundant fire and police protection and the use of the city water for hydrant and lake purposes on the grounds. The railroads centering in Atlanta offered help to the extent of \$50,000, and, in addition to this, guaranteed greatly reduced freight and passenger rates during the Exposition. The grounds of the old Piedmont Exposition Company, embracing 189 acres, on the suburbs of the city, and on which more than \$300,000 had been expended in previous successful local and interstate exposition enterprises, were tendered to the new Exposition free of charge, with all improvements.

Thus it was that the Exposition management was enabled to start business with an accredited balance

of nearly \$1,000,000, including the government and other appropriations, and voluntary subscriptions.

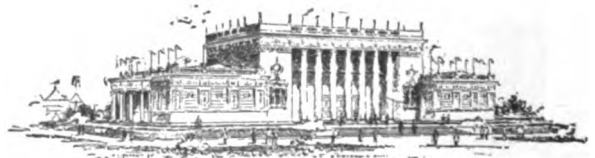
There are no big salaries, no reckless expenditures and no needless appropriations for form or show. Day after day the directors, consisting of the most prominent business men of Atlanta, meet to consult concerning the progress of the movement, and their work is a work of love and a tribute to their devotion to the city. When committees are sent to other cities or states, they pay their own expenses from their own pockets, in order to avoid encroachment upon the Exposition fund. Everybody in the city, from the richest landlord to the street urchin, is ready to do his part, and all consider it a part of the obligation of their citizenship to talk Exposition, and to talk Atlanta, "from early morn to dewy eve." The Atlanta newspapers have surrendered their columns to



MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS.

the Exposition, and the press of the whole country has been exceedingly liberal in its dealing with the enterprise, and much of its success is due to the earnest encouragement and loyal support of the newspapers and the magazines.

One of the chief features of the Exposition will be the Woman's Department, and a special board of women managers under the direction of the most prominent women of Georgia have this in charge. Mrs. Joseph Thompson is President; Mrs. W. H. Felton, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Mrs. A. B. Steele, Secretary. Through their own exertions \$15,000 has been raised for the erection of the Woman's building, the plans for which, in a competitive contest, were accepted from the design of Miss Elise Mercur, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and the building will be one of the most attractive on the grounds. With the women of Atlanta the Woman's Department has been the uppermost theme for the past year, and all social functions have been secondary to this all absorbing topic. The women have worked like beavers, and so earnest and far reaching is the Atlanta spirit that even the little school children



FINE ARTS BUILDING.

have contributed their mite toward the Exposition fund.

Another striking feature of the Exposition will be the Negro building, with a floor space of more than twenty-five thousand square feet, in which will be



HORTICULTURAL BUILDING.

The grounds of the Exposition are beautifully situated and within easy access of the centre of the city. They are reached by five electric street lines, and the Southern Railroad is now engaged in the extension of its terminals so as to offer easy facility for the daily transportation of immense crowds.

The architect of the Exposition is Mr. Bradford L. Gilbert, well known as one of the most prominent architects of the country and the designer of the Auditorium Hotel at Chicago. With the exception of the Woman's building and the Fine Arts building, designed by Mr. W. T. Downing, one of Atlanta's leading architects, Mr. Gilbert's plans have been adopted for the other buildings. There will be twelve



AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

displayed the evidences of educational, business and industrial development of the negro race at the completion of its thirtieth year of emancipation. The negroes have taken unusual interest in it and they have been given every possible assistance by the management of the Exposition. This suggests the fact that the World's Fair at Chicago, as complete as it was, had no systematic or organized display illustrating the progress of the negro race, and the action of the Atlanta management in making this feature one of the prominent points of interest of the Exposition is a striking evidence of the good will and cordial feeling existing between Southern white people and the negroes—between former masters and former slaves. The negroes wanted an independent exhibit at Chicago, and many of the most prominent of the race urged upon the World's Fair Board the importance of a building devoted especially to this purpose.



MACHINERY BUILDING.

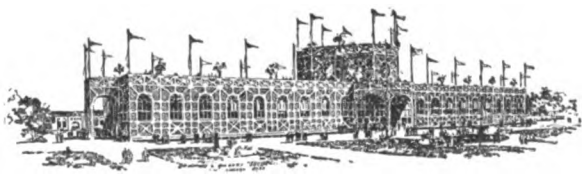
buildings in all, as follows: Government, Manufactures and Liberal Arts, Transportation, Electricity, Mining and Forestry, Agricultural, Fine Arts, Administration, Woman's, Negro, Tobacco, and Horticultural. Each of these buildings is of liberal dimensions and of tasty architecture. They are now under construction and under bonded contract to be completed by the first of June, giving three months for the placing of the exhibits and allowing ample time to guarantee that the Exposition gates will open on the day fixed.

In addition to the main buildings above designated there will be numerous pavilions, a theatre and music hall, individual state and foreign buildings, and an aggregation of attractions similar to that of



TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.

Through misconceived fear, however, that such recognition might be construed as an offense to the white people of the South, they were denied this privilege at Chicago, whereupon the South promptly follows, making evidence of the sentiment of its people, and promises to make this display of the progress of the negro race one of the leading attractions of the Atlanta Exposition. In every state of the South the negroes are organizing for the collection of their exhibit, and they already have met with such success as to give assurance that their unique exhibit, valuable, as it will be, as a historic contribution of social development, will be one of the most attractive centers of the Exposition.



MINERALS AND FORESTRY BUILDING.



NEGRO BUILDING.

the Midway Plaisance at Chicago, but to be called "The Terraces" in Atlanta. All of the striking exhibits of the Chicago Midway, including Hagenbeck, the Streets of Cairo, the German and Austrian villages, have been secured, and, in addition to these, contracts have been made for an ideal Japanese, Mexican and Cuban village. This feature will be none the less interesting in its sociological aspect than the remarkable attraction which gave the Chicago Midway an individuality the world over.

All the buildings are ranged around a beautiful artificial lake of 30 acres, supplied by the pipes of the city, from the Chattahoochee river, seven miles distant. Nature has done for the grounds what unlimited money could not have done, and when the finishing touches have been put on and the gates opened to the public, they will present a scene of natural and artistic beauty second to no public park on the American continent.

The wonderful growth of the enterprise within these twelve months has shown that it came at an opportune time. Any movement or effort that comes out of time will fall flat, but the same movement, coming when the public mind is focussed upon the subject, will catch and spread. This has been the case with the Cotton States and International Exposition. It has already reached ten times the proportions upon which it was originally projected, and almost every week adds some important feature.

The movement for an increase of foreign trade, which springs from necessity, has been stimulated by recent information, showing the extent to which American products have been manufactured abroad and resold in other foreign countries. For instance, England sold to Japan in a year \$17,000,000 worth of goods, and of this amount \$14,000,000 consisted of cotton goods. Almost every pound of this material came from the Southern States, but comparatively a small proportion of the \$14,000,000 was paid to the Southern States for the cotton, four-ounce goods having been sold to Japan for as much per yard as England paid us per pound for cotton. This shows what the South could do to add to the profits of the cotton crop if the whole of it was manufactured in the neighborhood of the cotton fields. In view of these facts, an important movement by New England cotton spinners has developed within the past few months for the erection of extensive cotton mills in Georgia and other Southern States. Every week brings the news of some new enterprise of this kind, and if the present rate of investment is continued the bulk of cotton spinning and weaving will

soon be done in the Southern States. This prospect has suggested the opportunity for a new conquest in the markets of South America, where Great Britain has, up to this date, held sway in the sale of cotton goods—the line which we should have monopolized.

The United States is the largest customer for the products of Latin America, but Latin America buys much less from this country than of Great Britain or France. The handbook of American republics, issued by the bureau operated in connection with the State Department at Washington, gives a compilation of the exports of the Latin American countries by destinations, and of the imports by sources, as follows :

EXPORTS FROM LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES BY DESTINATIONS.

United States.....	\$207,324,360
United Kingdom.....	89,484,506
France.....	127,015,667
Germany.....	86,613,714
Spain.....	15,425,278
Italy.....	6,063,294
Belgium.....	44,604,167

Total.....\$576,521,087

IMPORTS INTO LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES BY SOURCES.

United States.....	\$90,804,640
United Kingdom.....	177,241,778
France.....	109,952,100
Germany.....	52,237,906
Spain.....	28,774,150
Italy.....	13,649,925
Belgium.....	33,209,066

Total.....\$505,368,165

Thus it will be seen that while this country buys more than a third of the surplus products of Latin



WOMAN'S BUILDING.

America, it sells those countries little more than a sixth of what they buy. We are their best customer, but we come in third for their patronage. England sells them nearly twice as much and France a fifth more, though we buy about as much of Latin America as England and France together. This is an unnatural condition. It is to the interest of these countries to trade with those who trade with them. "One good turn deserves another," is a principle good in international trade as it is in the every day life of individuals, and when unnatural or artificial conditions prevent or delay such reciprocity of trade, it tends to assert itself in spite of those obstacles. A tendency in this direction is clearly traceable in the growth of imports into Latin America.

The exports of breadstuffs from the United States



MR. BRADFORD L. GILBERT,
Supervising Architect of the Cotton States Exposition.

to Latin America grew from \$10,501,066 in 1870 to \$17,407,693 in 1891. The total exports from the United States to Latin America in 1885 were only \$61,787,949. In 1891 they were \$87,879,124, and in 1892, \$90,804,640. These figures cover the trade of 27 countries. Each of these, excepting four, shows an increase of imports from the United States. These are the Argentine Republic and Uruguay, which bought fewer goods because of the financial depression; Columbia, whose purchasing power was decreased by the stoppage of work on the Panama Canal, and Ecuador, which suffered from a failure of the cacao crop.

These figures are especially encouraging when the extent of the field and the magnitude of the opportunity are considered. With an area of more than eight million square miles and a population of sixty millions, Latin America, with trade relations inviting her people here, should furnish the most liberal patron of American manufacturers. In spite of the great opportunity shown by the above statistics, there has been comparatively slow progress in the increase of trade between South American countries

and the United States. What progress has been made was in spite of obstacles almost insuperable. These obstacles may be considered somewhat in detail, in order to give the reader a clear conception of the trade relations between North and South America, and the prospect for increasing those relations in the future.

The first obstacle is one of transportation. Nearly all the steamship lines which enter the ports of South America are owned and operated in Europe. It is often necessary for an American, setting out from New York, to go by way of England in order to reach Brazil. Comparatively few lines ply between the ports of the United States and South America. This obstacle retards both passenger and freight business, and as there are ample facilities for travel and traffic between the principal South American ports and the leading cities of the old world, the natural result is that England, France, Germany, Belgium and Spain have almost monopolized the trade with South America. In the West Indies, where we have better connections, this country has its share of trade.

Another obstacle exists in the difference of language. South America is filled with Spanish speaking people, and their natural relations, following the genius of their civilization, would lead them to deal in commerce with the mother country. Many of the higher classes are educated in the Latin countries of Europe, particularly in France and Spain. Comparatively few of them ever come to the United States for that purpose. The culture of South American cities is more directly in touch with the culture of Europe than with that of the United States, and to a large extent, takes its inspiration from those sources. This is not an insuperable obstacle, as shown by the fact that England does a larger export business with South America than any other country in the world.

Over against these obstacles there are advantages which go to encourage the ambitious and enterprising Americans. Some are semi-political in their nature. Politically speaking, South American countries have left their old moorings and cut themselves adrift from the monarchies of the old world whence they sprung. Brazil was the last of the monarchies, and after a few years the experiment of republican government seems to be pretty well advanced toward stability in that country. The Brazilian republic has already stood the test of civil war, and her sympathies are naturally drawn toward the Southern states, which for thirty years have been working out slowly and painfully the industrial and social problem precipitated upon our southern neighbor by the emancipation of four million of slaves. This sympathy is to some extent shared by all the countries of South and Central America, and also by Mexico. In all of them mixed populations are to be governed and the statesmen of the Southern republics must naturally look to the cotton states of America for precedents and suggestions for the solution of this difficult problem, rather than to the old world, which is tenanted largely by homogeneous populations.

Another bond of sympathy of a political nature is founded upon the Monroe Doctrine, "America for Americans." The extent to which this feeling is shared by South American countries was shown at Rio Janeiro by the erection of a statue to James Monroe. It was a significant coincidence that the corner stone of this statue was laid while the Commissioner for the Cotton States and International Exposition was in Rio Janeiro for the purpose of presenting the claims of the Exposition to the Brazilian government. Very appropriately the Commissioner was invited to take part in the ceremonies of the occasion, and his remarks pointed out the bond of union suggested so eloquently by such a statue.

Closely connected with this idea is the project for building the Nicaragua canal by the United States and the government of Nicaragua. It is believed that the completion of that canal will work a revolution in commerce not second to the one wrought by the completion of the Suez canal. All persons who have had to do with international commerce appreciate the importance of the last named achievement, which changed the route of oriental commerce, sending through the Mediterranean the vast stream of traffic which had hitherto crossed the equator, plodding tediously around the Cape of Good Hope. The shortening of the distance and the decrease of the expense for oriental travel and traffic, coming at a time when steam navigation effected still further economies, has trebled commerce between Europe and Asia. The new waterway, opening up the same field in Asia, and also those of South America and Australia to American manufacturers, by cutting off the tedious and perilous journey around Cape Horn, will add practically two new continents to our market. The Nicaragua canal will shorten the distance between New Orleans and San Francisco by water nine thousand miles, and will have an immense effect upon the cost of travel and traffic between the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific states of America. When it is remembered that ocean freights cost the carrier about one-tenth of a cent per ton mile, while the same freights cost the railroads about six-tenths of a cent, it will be seen that the effect upon transportation systems in the United States alone will amount to a revolution. It has been demonstrated that a sailing vessel can carry a load from Oregon to Maine around Cape Horn without losing money. This being true, an ocean steamer, passing through the canal, would be formidable competition for trans-continental railroads. But this is a small part of the effect. Chicago is the grain market of the country, and within a short time completion of the Hennepin Canal will place that city practically on the banks of the Mississippi River. Thus a waterway will be established from the granary of the continent by way of New Orleans to Europe, Asia and Australia. The Mississippi and its tributaries furnish forty-five thousand miles of navigation, equal to one-fourth of the railway mileage of the United States, and touching the seat of the iron and steel industries and many others of vast importance, as well as practically the

whole of the region which furnishes our exports of cotton and grain. When the Nicaragua Canal is opened, this vast region will be placed in touch with the whole world by water, with the result that transportation will be so far cheapened as to make the manufacturers of the United States formidable competitors with those of every foreign country. It is not surprising, then, that with this prospect the people of this country should be organizing for new conquest in the world's market; neither is it surprising that this Exposition, intended primarily to promote such extension of trade, has had rapid and surprising growth.

Admitting that such a movement is the logical outcome of existing conditions, why should it originate in the Southern states, which are supposed to be behind the rest of the country in commercial and industrial enterprise? This question might well open a volume of history, for it reaches back to the train of circumstances which began years before the Civil War and cast the line of Southern industry upon agriculture rather than upon manufactures. Those circumstances ceased to exist with the emancipation of the slaves. That event precipitated an industrial revolution which has been in progress thirty years. It has so far progressed that the South may now enter the field of competition with confidence that it is well equipped to contend with the most favored people in the world. The very fact that the Southern states have been behind in the race of progress puts energy into their nerves. The people of these states are by nature leaders. They have ever been conspicuous in politics and statesmanship, as they are now forging to the front in literature and the arts. They realized the opportunity of the present. The fact that the South was not adequately represented at Chicago because of peculiar difficulties in the organic law of the Southern states led to the movement which has crystallized in this Exposition and which promises to mark an epoch in the history of America.

Atlanta, the most enterprising city in the South, was the first to see the opportunity above outlined, and while the idea had not yet dawned upon others, her wide awake people were up and doing. While some of the more conservative cities of the South were still unable to take Atlanta seriously, she had gone before Congress with an application for an appropriation which would put the Exposition upon an international plane. This is the reason why Atlanta and the Southern states are responsible for an Exposition which promises to mark the beginning of a new era, not only in the business of this section and this country, but in the commercial history of the entire world. Further than that, its consequences cannot be without far reaching political effect, for its tendency must be to unite all the republics of North and South America in the bond of close and profitable commercial relations, and with the closer intercourse between their people, will make the American doctrine the prominent idea in the politics of all American nations.

CANADA'S PRAIRIE PROVINCE.

A STUDY OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT IN MANITOBA.

BY E. V. SMALLEY.

WE Americans are well satisfied with our forms of government, State and National—just as young folks are pleased with their own personalities—and we often wonder that other sensible people cling to older forms that seem to us outgrown; and especially do we wonder that there should be such people on this new and inspiring American continent. We are not as ready to admit as we should be that there may be much that is good in those old forms and well adapted to the needs and environment of the people that hold them dear. On our northern border lies a semi-independent nation of five millions of inhabitants. That nation holds fast, with reverence and affection, to many of the old English ideas and methods of government, modifying them to suit its own peculiar conditions and modes of thought by a careful study of our Federal system. A survey of the governmental scheme of these near neighbors and kindred of ours, as it has worked out in the institutions of the most progressive of the Canadian Provinces, the great prairie Province of Manitoba, is the motive of this article.

The Province of Manitoba borders upon the States of Minnesota and North Dakota and its settled agricultural portion is co-extensive, from east to west, with that of those two states; that is to say, it extends from the wooded region which bounds the Red River Valley on the east to the one hundred and second meridian of longitude. Only about one-third of the Province is suitable for farming. The fertile district is 75 miles wide from south to north where the pine forests leave off and the level prairie begins. It broadens out as you go westward until it attains a breadth of 150 miles at the boundary of the Territory of Assiniboia. This fertile region is the northernmost extremity of the vast mid-continental plain which reaches southward to the Gulf of Mexico. The prairies leave off at the southern extremity of the two long narrow lakes of Winnipeg and Manitoba, which lie parallel to each other and reach down into the Province for a distance of 200 miles. The northern part of Lake Manitoba is called on the maps Winnipegosis, but is separated from the southern part only by a narrow stretch of swampy land and is practically the same body of water.

On the 1,000 miles of shore line of these two lakes there is not a single town or a single important farming settlement. The country is desolate, frigid and barren and is covered with a stunted growth of aspen and jack pine. West of Lake Manitoba there is a region of considerable extent that may be characterized as the debatable land of agriculture. Farm-

ers have penetrated it here and there and it is no doubt destined to sustain a considerable population when made accessible by railroads. In the northern part of this region are the Duck Mountains, which attain an altitude of 2,000 feet above the sea.

SETTLEMENT AND POPULATION.

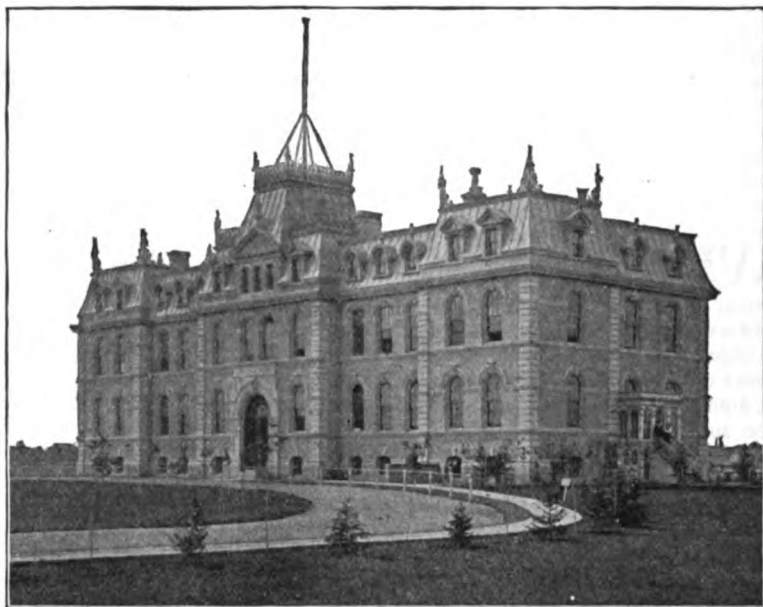
Although a new country in all essential features, Manitoba has a history dating back to the first decade of this century, when the adventurous Lord Selkirk sent out his band of Scotch farmers to occupy the handsome plains along the Red River. These people made their first settlement where the Pembina River joins the Red, and where the present town of Pembina in North Dakota stands. They did not learn that they were on the American side of the international boundary of the forty-ninth parallel until 1828, when a United States military expedition under Major Long demonstrated this fact and set up a post at the point where that parallel crosses the Red River. Thereupon the settlers embarked in their *batteaux* with their goods and implements and floated northward until sure that they were safely under the British flag. The Selkirk settlement formed the nucleus for the French Canadian trappers, voyageurs and half-breeds, and came under the government of the Hudson's Bay Company, that venerable, quaint and still vital corporation which ruled all the vast Canadian northwest, with full power over life and property, until the Province of Manitoba was organized in 1870 and separated from Prince Rupert's Land. A railroad reached Winnipeg from St. Paul early in the seventies, and then began a flow of immigration, which increased in volume with the opening of the Canadian Pacific Railroad in 1882, and began to slacken up perceptibly in 1885. This great movement of population to Manitoba was contemporaneous with that which rapidly developed northern Minnesota and North Dakota. The motive, as in those two States, was the raising of wheat upon land which the settlers obtained without price from the government or purchased from railroad grants at very low figures. When wheat began to decline in price, and the hope that it would return to the old figures in the markets of the world was deferred so long as to make the hearts of northwestern farmers sick, the tide of immigration ebbed on both sides of the international boundary. Great efforts were made by both the Dominion and Provincial government to stimulate and continue this much desired movement of population, but the results of these efforts in recent years have not been at all satisfactory. There is still some

influx of new people from year to year, but they come in singly and in families and no longer by trainloads, and they disperse themselves over the country without attracting much notice, and without the guidance of government or railway agents.

It is an interesting fact that the fertile area of Manitoba is of about the same extent as that portion of North Dakota where there is sufficient rainfall for safe farming, and the population of the prairie Province is almost the same as that of our contiguous prairie State. Manitoba has to-day about 185,000 people and this is the estimated present population of North Dakota. The resources of the two are identical and are purely agricultural. One interesting point of difference is observed, however. Fargo, the largest town in North Dakota, has only 7,000 inhabitants, whereas Winnipeg, the chief town of Manitoba, now claims 35,000 and probably can easily count 30,000. Winnipeg has in fact as many people as all the important towns of North Dakota lumped together. We can readily account for this apparent incongruity by the isolation of Winnipeg from the well settled portions of western Canada, from which it is cut off by a thousand miles of rocky and barren wilderness, and by the tariff wall on the south, which practically prevents commercial intercourse with the northern States of the Union. The trade the Canadian northwest furnishes in all the vast region lying between the Lake Superior wilderness and the Rocky Mountains on the west is thus pretty well corralled for the merchants of Winnipeg.

When we come to look at the elements of population in this interesting prairie Province we find that the French Canadians and French half-breeds, who were first in the country, dividing up the Red River lands into long narrow riparian strips after the manner of their kindred on the St. Lawrence, number about 16,000 and that their neighbors on both the east and the west, the Mennonites, whose language is German, and who came from southern Russia, are about equally strong. The English-speaking Canadians, coming mainly from Ontario, probably number 75,000 and the English and Scotch settlers, with whom they are closely affiliated, may perhaps be estimated at 50,000. There is a sprinkling of Germans and Scandinavians and a considerable colony of Icelanders,—probably as many as 10,000,—attracted to Manitoba by special efforts put forth by the local government.

Here are all the elements of a solid state. There is not one of these classes which has not enjoyed the



PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT HOUSE, WINNIPEG.

advantages of a common school education. A few of the French Canadian half-breeds cannot read and write, but this comes from the fact that education among them has, until recently, been left in the hands of their priests. It may truthfully be said of the population of Manitoba that it possesses in a marked degree the cardinal virtues which go to the building up of a flourishing and prosperous community in a new region—habits of industry, thrift and integrity, religious convictions, high moral standards and an inherent aptitude for business affairs. It is a country without paupers and with a very small percentage of criminals.

A DEPENDENCY OF A DEPENDENCY.

The current idea of the political system of Canada entertained in the United States is that the Provinces are closely analogous in their governmental powers and their relations to the central government to the States of our Union. This is an error. A Canadian Province is a dependency of a dependency, and the hand of paternalism is felt at times in repressive and restrictive ways and at times in the generous giving of money from the Dominion Treasury without much uniformity of method or continuity of purpose. Any act of a Provincial legislature may be "disallowed" and thus rendered void by the cabinet at Ottawa, and any act of the Dominion parliament may be "disallowed" by Her Majesty's Privy Council in London. There is no court of last resort in Canada for cases purely Provincial in their nature and no court of last resort for cases of a Federal nature. In either class of cases an appeal may be taken to the Judiciary Committee of the Privy Council. This is to carry out the theory that every

British subject has the privilege of approaching the foot of the throne—a privilege, it should be understood, not a right, for leave must be asked and obtained of the Privy Council before any question can be brought to the attention of its Judiciary Committee. That committee, composed of a little group of able lawyers, named by the Queen through her Prime Minister, is the knot that holds together all the threads of the vast British Colonial system. With all the liberal measure of self government enjoyed by the Colonies and Provinces under the British flag the monarchical idea is still paramount and the sovereign, acting through her Privy Council, is the final arbiter.

A Canadian Province makes its own local laws, but they are interpreted by a judiciary appointed by the central government, and they are enforced, if necessary, by a militia organized and officered by that government. The functions of the Provinces and their relations to the Federal government are defined in what is known as the British North America act and this is in reality the written constitution of Canada. In the case of Manitoba the Provincial constitution is an act of the Imperial parliament establishing its boundaries and providing for its admission to the Federation.

Constitutional expounders are not wanting in Canada, and volumes have been written on the proper interpretation of the British North America act. The same differences of opinion which existed in the early stages of our own national history between Federals and anti-Federals prevail in the Dominion. On one side the desire is to strengthen the Federal power, and on the other to enlarge the powers of the Provinces. The general theory of the Canadian political system differs widely from that of the United

States in this particular—the powers not expressly granted to the Provinces belong to the central government, whereas with us the powers not given by the constitution to the Federal government belong to the states and the people thereof. In our republic the source of power is the people; in Canada it is the sovereign who has graciously surrendered certain privileges to the Dominion government, which in turn confers certain of those privileges on the Provinces.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN MANITOBA.

The political unit in Manitoba is not the county or township, for there are no such organizations, but the municipality, which covers as a rule about as much territory as the average county of the Dakotas, Iowa or Kansas. The municipality is to a limited extent a little republic. It possesses certain law making powers which are not possessed by any American county. It elects a council of six members, the chairman of which is called the Reeve, in the case of rural municipalities and the Mayor in towns and cities. The Reeve is elected as such by the people instead of being chosen by the other members of the Council. There are three kinds of municipalities—rural, town and city. The operations of town and city government here are so nearly identical with those of our American towns and cities that they need not be described. The council of a rural municipality passes ordinances called by-laws, which have the force of law and which provide for the building and repairing of roads, bridges, town halls, etc., regulate dairies, food inspection and vagrancy, provide for public health interests, the methods of building and construction, the destruction of noxious weeds and wild animals, the herding of

cattle, the fencing of land, hucksters and markets, the support of paupers, if there are any, and very few are found in Manitoba, the licensing of exhibitions and billiard rooms, but not liquor sellers, and may even go so far as to give subsidies of money to aid grist mills and other public improvements. It will be seen that here is a wide range of law making power which in the United States belongs to State legislatures. Curiously enough, however, the municipality does not establish schools or levy taxes for their support. School districts are formed under a general Provincial act and each has the power to elect its own trustees and levy its own school taxes. The municipality is bound, however, to give a small grant of money to each school district and this is supplemented by another grant from the Provincial Treasury. Another odd feature of the Manitoba system is found in the fact that the



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, WINNIPEG.

municipality is not allowed to elect a justice of the peace or a constable to enforce its own ordinances. These officers are named by the Provincial government, so that while the people of a municipality have the privilege of regulating their own affairs by a great variety of local by-laws they must depend on a higher power to put them in force. This is where the paternal system reaches down to every man's hearth stone. This system is, however, as I have said before, benevolent as well as restrictive, for in cases where a public road or bridge is likely to cost more than the people of a municipality think they can afford to spend on it they go to the legislature at Winnipeg and ask for a grant to help them out, with pretty good assurance that they will get what they want. Usually the Provincial government undertakes to pay half the cost of every bridge over a large stream. The municipality makes up its own list of voters. They must be 21 years of age, must be the owners, tenants or occupants of land or farmers' sons. They must also be subjects of Her Majesty by birth or naturalization. The clerk of the council makes out the list, it is revised by the council and posted up, and any one who feels himself wrongfully excluded has a right to appeal to the district court. In municipal elections women who are owners or occupants of land have the same right of suffrage as men, and they can also vote in school districts for trustees.

THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM.

Manitoba is divided into three Judicial Districts, each having its assize town, with a court house and jail. These towns are Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie and Brandon. The judges, taking title from the Ontario judicial system, are known as County Court judges. They are appointed by the government at Ottawa and hold their positions for life. As it would be inconvenient for the people to have all the cases in any district tried at one of these three towns, the judges travel circuit and hold court in almost every municipality, using public halls and school houses for their court rooms. For each judicial district a sheriff and clerk are appointed by the Provincial government and there are a number of bailiffs. All these officials hold their positions during the continuance in power of the party to which they belong. From the County Court there is an appeal to the Supreme Court of the Province, which consists of four judges holding office for life and appointed by the Dominion government. These judges wear gowns and maintain a great deal of the old-fashioned English dignity of the bench. A Superior Court is held by one of the judges in each of the assize towns, and a Court of Queen's Bench composed of all four sits in Winnipeg. The lawyers practicing in this court have a little aristocracy among themselves—the barristers forming the lower grade and the Queen's Counsels the upper rank. Queen's Counsel is a title conferred by the Dominion government, as a rule, on the lawyers who support the party in power or upon those of the opposite side whom it is good policy to conciliate. Thus we see that the paternal system

touches the bar throughout the Dominion. A barrister wears a black rep gown and carries his papers in a green bag. The Q. C. appears in all the dignity of flowing silk and carries a red bag. A lawyer will, as a rule, do a great deal of hard political work in the hope of being rewarded with a silk gown, a red bag and the letters Q. C. after his name. From the Court of Queen's Bench an appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court at Ottawa, and this may be done where the question at issue is of purely a local or Provincial character as well as when it involves the consideration of Federal law. A further appeal can be taken from the Supreme Court at Ottawa to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council of England, and by consent of both parties a case can be taken from the full Court of Queen's Bench to the Privy Council without going to the Supreme Court at Ottawa at all. The decisions of the Supreme Court have often been reversed by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

A FIGUREHEAD EXECUTIVE.

The executive of a Canadian Province is styled the Lieutenant-Governor and is surrounded with a good deal of dignity. A large mansion is provided for him



THE HON. JOHN SCHULTZ,
Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba.

at public expense; the grounds are kept in handsome order, and the building is furnished, heated, and maintained in repair without any cost to him. He receives a salary of \$10,000, and has absolutely nothing to do but sign a few papers which are presented to him from time to time by the Premier, and concerning which he is allowed to exercise no discretion. He is merely an ornamental figurehead for the governmental system. His appointment is by the ministry at Ottawa and is the reward for faithful political

service to the party in power. He is expected to live in a liberal manner and to entertain such distinguished people as may visit his capital. Once a week he gives a public reception, and at the opening of each session of the local parliament he invites all the members to a state dinner. He may cherish his political opinions in private, but it would be a grave breach of decorum were he to make a speech defending them or write an article expressing his views, or should he endeavor by his personal influence to forward his political ideas in the administration. Theoretically he represents the Governor-General as the Governor-General represents the Queen.

The real governor of the Province is the Premier, but he does not have the powers of a governor of an American state, and acts only through the council of ministers. Perhaps the most curious feature of the Canadian political system, to the mind of an American observer, is an executive who does not execute, but is merely a dignified and ornamental appendage. In Manitoba, which is the most radical of the Canadian Provinces in political thought, there is a growing desire on the part of the people to have a change which will enable them to elect their own governor.

The present Lieutenant-Governor, the Honorable Dr. John Christian Schultz, was a man of mark in the early days of the little settlement which clustered around the Hudson's Bay trading post of Fort Garry, and in time grew into the present city of Winnipeg. He was a merchant and a practicing physician, and in the difficulties with the rebellious French half-breeds in 1870 he played a conspicuous and somewhat heroic part. He was imprisoned by the rebels, escaped and made a journey on foot, with a single companion, in the dead of winter, through the wilderness which lies between Winnipeg and Lake Superior, carrying to the Canadian government the news of the insurgent uprising. Governor Schultz is now serving his seventh year, although the customary term of a Lieutenant-Governorship is limited to five years. He comes of mixed Scotch and German ancestry. He is of tall and striking personal appearance and is an interesting conversationalist on all matters which concern the early history and recent development of the Canadian Northwest. Mrs. Schultz is an admirable hostess, and the weekly receptions at Government House are one of the most agreeable features of social life in Winnipeg.

A LEGISLATURE COMPOSED OF A SINGLE HOUSE.

The legislature of the Province of Manitoba consists of a single house, known as the Legislative Assembly and popularly called the Provincial parliament. It has 40 members, elected from as many electoral districts. They do not prefix the title of Hon. to their names, as do the members of our state legislatures, but add the letters M. P. P. (Member of the Provincial Parliament). They are elected for four years and receive \$600 a year, not as a salary but as an indemnity for expenses. They also draw mileage and each member receives a moderate amount of

stationery and a leather valise. The speaker is furnished with a hat and gown at the public expense and at a cost of \$85. While the term of a Legislative Assembly is four years it may go to pieces at any time when the government is unable to command the support of a majority in the House. In such an event a new election is ordered, and should the government fail to secure a majority at such election the ministry send in their resignations and the Lieutenant-Governor summons the leader of the opposition to form a new ministry.

This is the English parliamentary system, adopted for the Dominion by the British North America act and in vogue in all the Provinces. The Canadians appear to be strongly attached to it. They argue that it is better than our American system because the people, through their representatives, can change the governing power at any time. The faults of the system, from an American point of view, are that a legislature lives twice as long as in any of our states and the people have no opportunity of making any change in the government unless some of the members of the legislature prove false to their party allegiance and thus change the majority in the House. A further criticism is the confusion or interlocking of executive and legislative functions. The legislature is in fact the executive, because the members of the ministry must be selected from the dominant party and must continue to hold their seats in the House. They are, however, obliged to return to their constituencies for re-election immediately after being appointed to the cabinet. Should they fail to secure re-election they must resign their portfolios. Thus the people have only a negative voice as to who shall be their own executive officers. This principle of appointment is carried clear down to the simplest forms of local government. No executive officers in the municipalities or the Judicial Districts are chosen by the popular vote.

A member of the Provincial parliament need not necessarily reside in the district he represents, though in practice most of them do reside in their districts. There are usually a few who live in Winnipeg and secure a seat from a rural constituency where they own property and where there are no prominent public men to make a canvass.

THREE KINDS OF SUFFRAGE.

A curious feature of the Canadian political system is the lack of uniformity in the franchise. There are in fact three voters' lists, with different qualifications for each. One is for municipal elections, another for elections for the Provincial parliament and the third for elections for members of the Dominion parliament at Ottawa. A Provincial elector must earn \$300 a year or be a property holder, a householder, or a farmer's son. Women are excluded, although, as already shown, they have the right to vote in municipal elections. The Dominion suffrage lists are made up by the officers of the general government and the elections are held under the supervision of that government. The qualifications of a Dominion

elector are rather complex. He must own real property in a city of the value of at least \$300, or in a town of the value of \$300, or in a rural district of the value of \$150; or he must be the tenant of real property at a monthly rental of at least \$2 or at an annual rental of at least \$20; or he must be the *bona fide* occupant of property of a value such as is specified in the case of ownership; or he must be a farmer's son; or he must be able to show that he is in receipt of an income of at least \$300 in cash or its equivalent in board and money. A man may vote at a general election in all the election districts in which he is able to qualify; that is to say, he may vote in one district and take a train and go and vote in another. If in a city where there are a number of polling divisions he may record his vote in one and walk to the next one in which he has qualified and record it again. This system is not much admired by the Manitoba people and there is at the present time an agitation to have it changed, the rallying cry of which is "one man, one vote."

Another notable feature of the Canadian system lies in the fact that there are no dates whatever fixed by law for the holding of elections. The date for a Dominion election is determined by the cabinet at Ottawa and that for a Provincial election by the local cabinet. A date is always selected that will best serve the interests of the party in power at the time, and the electoral lists are made up by the appointees of that party, the opposition being compelled to do its own work in getting its men upon the lists without any official assistance. There is no provision for the appointment on election boards of representatives of the minority. This is a serious defect in the Canadian system. The party in power has the odds heavily in its favor, controlling as it does all the patronage and all the election machinery.

THE MINISTRY.

The real governing power in Manitoba, as well as in all Canadian Provinces, not only in the appointment of all sorts of public officials but also in originating legislative measures and pushing them through the local parliament, resides in the executive council, commonly called the ministry. The council in Manitoba is composed of five members, the Minister of Agriculture, the Provincial Treasurer, the Provincial Secretary (who also holds the office of Municipal Commissioner), the Minister of Public Works, and the Attorney-General. Either one of these heads of departments may be Premier—that is to say, the political leader summoned to form a cabinet selects whatever department for himself he may prefer. Members of the cabinet receive \$3,000 as salary, and the Premier gets an additional \$1,000. These five gentlemen meet once a week in a dignified and well furnished apartment in the Parliament House, sit around a table and discuss matters concerning the political and governmental affairs of the Province. They fill all the offices from justice of the peace to sheriff and superintendents of the various penal and benevolent institutions. The Provincial Secretary

looks after the Department of Education, and as Municipal Commissioner he attends to the sale of bonds for the building of court houses and jails and the distribution of taxes for these purposes. The Minister of Public Works has all the public buildings in charge. The Attorney General attends to the administration of justice, to land titles, licenses, etc. The Minister of Agriculture, who in the present Manitoba government is the Premier, attends to immigration, encourages fairs and farmers' institutes, looks after diseases of cattle and noxious weeds and in a general way is the especial representative of the farming interest of the Province. When one speaks of the Government with a capital G he means the five gentlemen forming the executive council and also to a limited extent the members of the political party in the local legislature to which they belong.



THE HON. THOMAS GREENWAY,
Premier of Manitoba.

The government is powerful so long as it holds office, but it is a tenant at will of the majority in the House. Its control over legislation is very great, so much so in fact that a bill, even though of minor importance, has small chance of passage unless it has been submitted to the council and approved by it before being put to vote in the House.

The present government in Manitoba is liberal in politics and has been in power for nearly seven years. Premier Greenway is a farmer from Crystal City, a small village on the Southwestern Colonization branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway. He is a good public speaker and an able politician. In tastes and habits he is still a plain farmer, but he carries himself with dignity and ease on the stump and on occasions of public ceremony. As an all round debater he has no equal in the local House. The

Premier is not called upon by custom to maintain an establishment at the Provincial capital or to spend money in entertainments. He lives at a hotel when in Winnipeg and goes to and from his office in the street cars, whereas the Lieutenant-Governor, who has no real power, lives in a lordly mansion and is driven about in a handsome equipage.

THE MANITOBA BUDGET.

A Canadian Province is not called upon to pay the salary of its governor or its judges. They are provided for from the Dominion Treasury at Ottawa. Manitoba levies no taxes for the support of its Provincial government. It derives its funds in a great measure from allowances from the Dominion. It receives, in common with the other Provinces, a yearly allowance of 80 cents per head of population. This means in Manitoba \$122,004.80, figured on a population of 152,506, which were the figures given at the last census. The local government is about to apply for an increase on the basis of 190,000 or perhaps 200,000—a liberal estimate of the present population of the Province. There is also what is called an allowance for government of \$50,000, and an allowance on account of the public lands of the Province which were turned over to the Dominion amounting to \$100,000, and a payment as "interest on capital account" of \$165,595.74. This item grows out of the fact that Manitoba had no debt at the time of joining the Dominion. Inasmuch as the older Provinces were burdened with debts when the Confederation was organized, in 1857, which were assumed by the Dominion government, a certain amount was placed to the credit of Manitoba to compensate her for having to bear her share of the burden of this new national debt and the interest on that amount is yearly paid to the Province. Then there is an additional item of interest on school land funds of \$9,556, so that the Province receives annually from the Dominion government \$447,001.10. Its additional revenues are derived from liquor licenses, marriage licenses, fines and fees. In 1893 the total Provincial revenue was \$633,116.15. The Provincial debt is about \$2,500,000, and was mainly incurred in subsidizing railroads. The Province has been running behind a little in its finances in the past few years, and some of its statesmen are looking forward to a time when they will have to levy taxes for Provincial purposes to make up the deficiency in the revenue.

AN AMERICAN PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.

In 1890 the Province of Manitoba cut loose from the system of education prevailing in Ontario and Quebec, which provides for separate schools for Protestant and Roman Catholic children, and placed itself fairly in line with the common school system of our American States. The Honorable Joseph Martin, then Attorney-General of the Province and now a member of the Dominion parliament, secured the passage of an act providing that no grant of public money should be made to denominational schools. The Roman Catholics were caught napping and the bill was put

through without much time for them to organize an opposition. Prior to its passage they had maintained Catholic schools in districts where they predominated and had received for their support the monies provided by the Province and the municipalities for public schools. On the other hand, the schools maintained in Protestant communities inculcated the Protestant religion in a general way without any special sectarian bias.

A brief account of the controversy which arose over the Manitoba School act will illustrate the peculiar relation of the Province to the Dominion government in the Canadian system, and of both the Provincial and Dominion governments to the Imperial government in England. The Roman Catholics, under the leadership of their eminent and venerable prelate Archbishop Taché, made a vigorous fight on the question of the validity of the Manitoba School act. The British North America act provides that the legislature of a Province shall exclusively make laws in regard to education, "but that nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools which any class of persons have by law in the Province at the time of the union." It also gives the right of appeal to the Governor-General in Council from any act or decision of any Provincial authority affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in relation to education. The Catholics of Manitoba did not feel entirely safe under the provisions of this act, and when Manitoba was admitted to the Confederation they secured a clause in the act of admission which repeated the educational privileges of the British North America act, and inserted the words "in practice," so as to make the safeguards of that act, as they supposed, apply wherever separate schools had been established by law or in practice at the time of the union. The Provincial government complied for many years with the spirit of this arrangement and maintained two sets of schools. The Board of Education was divided into two sections, each with a superintendent. No Catholic was taxed for a Protestant school, and no Protestant for a Catholic school. Practically Protestant schools were not religious schools, except that the bible was read once a day and the school opened with prayer; but the Catholic schools were purely Catholic, and the children were taught to reverence the saints, the Virgin Mary and the Pope. Thus matters went on until the Martin bill became a law in 1890. Under its provisions either the Protestant or the Roman Catholic bible may be read in the public schools and any form of prayer offered, but no other religious teaching may be given. Any school not complying with the law can receive no grant of money from the Province or from a municipality. The Catholics applied to the courts to have the new law declared *ultra vires* of both the Manitoba constitution and the British North America act. The first court decided the act to be valid; an appeal was taken to the full court, composed of two Protestant judges and one Roman Cath-

olic, and the decision was in favor of the new statute, the Protestant judges sustaining it and the Catholic judge dissenting. Then the question went to the Supreme Court at Ottawa, composed of three Protestant and three Catholic judges. That court was unanimous against the law and the Manitoba government then carried the question to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in London. In that tribunal there is no record made of any minority opinions. Six judges sat in the case, and they reversed the Ottawa decision, holding that there was no right or privilege, either by law or practice, constituting any claim which entitled the Catholics to public support for their denominational schools; that those schools had been established by the Catholics at their own motion and not by any right or privilege which the Catholics enjoyed. The Manitoba Catholics were not content with this decision from the tribunal of last resort; they fell back on the clause relating to remedial legislation by the Dominion government, and they appealed to the Governor-General in Council. The British North America act provides that in case the rights of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority are injuriously affected by Provincial legislation, the Governor-General in Council shall first appeal to the Provincial parliament to remedy such wrong, and if that body fails to act on the appeal, then an appeal shall be made to the Dominion parliament. The Governor-General in Council referred the case to the Supreme Court at Ottawa for an opinion as to what powers, if any, they possessed, and a special act was passed to confer unquestioned authority on the Supreme Court to give such an opinion. The Supreme Court then held that the Federal government had no power and that the decision of the Privy Council finally settled all questions involved in the controversy. The Catholic judges concurred in this decision with the Protestant judges. The Manitoba Catholics did not rest here; they appealed to the Privy Council from the decision of the Supreme Court, and the question now pending before that august Imperial tribunal is whether there is any power of remedial legislation in the Federal government to compel the legislature of Manitoba to tax the people for the support of the Roman Catholic schools.

This long and bitter controversy shows that although a large measure of autonomy is in general practice enjoyed by a Canadian Province, and although it may manage its own affairs in its own way, it is liable at all times and in such essentially local matters as public education to be checked by either the Dominion authority or by the Imperial authority of the British home government. It should be added, however, that most Canadians submit very willingly to the final arbitrament of the Queen's Privy Council, believing it to be a tribunal wholly removed from any local prejudice and sure to give unbiased and just decisions. They have only a limited faith in the Supreme Court at Ottawa, but their confidence in the Councillors of the Queen seems to be unlimited.

POLITICS IN MANITOBA.

There are at present three political parties in Manitoba, two of which are closely affiliated with general Dominion politics. The Conservatives, who have long been in power at Ottawa, defend the present governmental system, oppose all propositions for modifying it and sustain the protective tariff act of the late Sir John Macdonald, which is popularly known as the N. P. or National Policy. The Liberals are revenue tariff men. They antagonize the theory of protection and maintain that the National Policy has proved to be a national evil, which in its workings has been peculiarly injurious to the interests of the purely agricultural community of Manitoba. There are two features of the Dominion system which are disliked by the Liberals—the Senate, composed of members appointed for life by the government in power at the time vacan-



THE LATE ARCHBISHOP TACHÉ.

cies occur, and the power of disallowance of Provincial legislation, which the British North America act gives to the Ottawa cabinet. The Liberals wish to substitute for the present Senate an upper house representing the Provinces and chosen either by the Provincial legislatures or the people at large. Many of them want to abolish the Lieutenant-Governorship and make the Provincial Premier the titular as well as the actual governor. The third party is composed of a secret society called the Patrons of Industry, which is beginning to disturb old political organizations through the Dominion. Its members are farmers. They pledge themselves to support no lawyers for office. They are also down upon banks and loan agencies and are rapidly developing the financial vagaries which characterize the Populists in the United States. A fourth party is in the formative

period. The ultra Prohibitionists of the Province held a convention last summer and decided to cut loose from the old political organizations and set up a machine of their own. This is only a far western echo of an Ontario movement which has been going on for several years.

DISTINGUISHED MANITOBBANS, LIVING AND DEAD.

Archbishop Taché, who died last summer, was the leader of the French Catholic element in the Province in politics as well as religion and was a man of powerful intellect and of engaging personal qualities. His seat of St. Boniface, just across the Red River from Winnipeg, with its cathedraal, its colleges and its hospital, was during his lifetime a sort of unofficial second capital of the Province, to which the politicians from the French municipalities frequently repaired for consultation and advice. He was born in Quebec and chose the law for his career, but while pursuing his studies his mother fell dangerously ill and he made a vow that if her recovery were accorded in response to his prayers he would devote his life to the missionary work of the church. She got well and he kept his promise, joining the priesthood and going to the then remote Red River country.

John Norquay, who died a few years ago, was Premier of the Province during the period when it

emerged from a frontier settlement, under the government of Hudson's Bay Company traders, and gathered strength, substance and autonomy as a prosperous member of the Canadian Confederation. His mother was a Cree Indian and his father was a Scotchman in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company. He lived on a farm among the French half-breeds and he never saw a railroad until the first locomotive entered Manitoba. Yet he was a powerful debater and an able political leader and in his time most public movements in the Province centered around his vigorous and original personality.

Joseph Martin, late Attorney-General for the Province and now one of the members for Winnipeg of the Dominion House of Commons is a Liberal leader who gained his first prominence in the popular movement which compelled the Dominion government to break its pledge to the Canadian Pacific Railway and to allow competing lines of road to be built in Manitoba. As the author of the public school law he has won enduring fame and also much hostility from the friends of sectarian schools. He is a forcible and aggressive debater, but lacks the tact and complaisance that go to the making of successful political leaders.

Of the present Premier, Thomas Greenway, I have already written. His political strength lies in his popularity with the farmers, who regard him as one of themselves and who admire his simple habits and his sturdy common sense way of discussing public questions. It is generally agreed that the ablest politician in his cabinet is the Attorney-General, Mr. Sifton, of Brandon.

Hugh Sutherland, the president and chief promoter of the Hudson's Bay Railway, has worked for over ten years with indomitable energy on his scheme of giving to the Canadian Northwest a commercial outlet by way of the great inland sea that puts into the heart of British North America. He has built and abandoned 40 miles of his proposed line, running due north from Winnipeg, and has recently modified his plan of going on between the two great lakes, and now proposes to build west of Lake Manitoba to the Saskatchewan, through a region capable of settlement. The distance from Winnipeg to Liverpool by way of Hudson's Bay is about the same as from Montreal to Liverpool, and Mr. Sutherland's argument is that with a railroad to the bay 10 cents a bushel would be saved to Manitoba on the cost of carrying grain to the markets of Europe. His project elicits much ardent support and much vehement opposition and it seems destined to enter into both Provincial and Federal politics. Its antagonists urge that it would be impossible to support 800 miles of railroad through a wild region incapable of much development, on the business of hauling grain and cattle one way during only four or five months of the year when a ship can get into Hudson's Bay; that to maintain the road and the line of steamships connecting with it higher freight rates would have to be charged than those now prevailing by the rail and lake route to the seaboard, and that the notion of diverting incoming commerce from Mont-



THE LATE JOHN NORQUAY,
Premier of Manitoba.



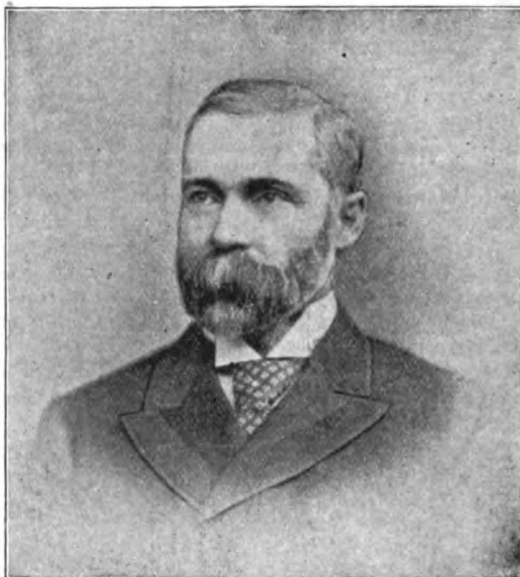
C. C. CHIPMAN,
Commissioner Hudson's Bay Company.

real and New York to York Factory on the desolate shores of Hudson's Bay, is altogether chimerical. To all this Mr. Sutherland cheerfully replies with his tables of comparative distances and his optimistic views of the possibilities of extending the season of navigation on the great northern sea by building steamships especially constructed for getting through the ice floes which often blockade Hudson's Straits.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

Next to the Canadian Pacific Railway the Hudson's Bay Company is the largest landowner in Manitoba. When it surrendered to the Dominion its ancient charter right to administer government and monopolize trade over the vast region once designated as Rupert's Land, stretching from the United States boundary to the Arctic Ocean, it received as compensation \$1,500,000 in cash and a fee title to one section and three quarters of land in each township in all the country which drains into Hudson's Bay. The venerable corporation, now two hundred and twenty-five years old, the full and lawful name of which is "The Governor and Company of Adventur-

ers of England trading into Hudson's Bay," has no longer any political functions or influence, but it is still a powerful mercantile concern. Its trading posts cover the whole country from Labrador to the delta of the Mackenzie River. The fidelity and *esprit du corps* of its factors and servants, scattered over so vast a region, is remarkable. They are mostly sent out as young men from Scotland and they spend their lives in the wilds, buying furs and selling goods, conducting convoys of merchandise in *batteaux* on



MR. HUGH SUTHERLAND,
Promoter of the Hudson's Bay Railway.

swift rivers, in Red River carts over desolate plains and on dog sledges through trackless forests. Desertion, dishonestly or cowardice are very rare among these hardy men. All of the operations of the company are directed from a central office at Winnipeg and are under the control of the Commissioner, Mr. C. C. Chipman, a Canadian of wide experience in business and governmental affairs before he was appointed to this position three years ago. The chief offices of the company are in London, where the Governor resides and where an annual meeting of stockholders, called the "General Court" is held. The capital is \$6,000,000, and the shares of the company rank close to British consols in the London money market.

ANTON RUBINSTEIN.



THE RUBINSTEIN MEDALLION OF THE ARTISTIC GOLDEN JUBILEE OF 1889.

THE late Czar of all the Russias had scarcely been laid to rest when the Angel of Death suddenly appeared at the door of one of his most illustrious subjects and claimed the greatest musical genius of our time. Anton Rubinstein, who was beyond all doubt the "Czar of all the Pianofortes," was, besides, a staunch patriot of whom Russia might well be proud. He was, none the less, a strange compound of music and caprice, pessimism and generosity. Not unlike some other great men, he was proud, independent, reserved, silent; he had an iron will, but little fortitude withal; he was unhappy, dissatisfied with the world, without faith in the present or hope for the future; yet his generosity was as noble as his friendships were true. And he did not fail to display all these sides of his nature in his musical life.

WHAT HE OWED TO HIS MOTHER.

His musical gifts he inherited from his mother, who was a pianist of no mean order. It was also solely by her exertions that Anton and his brother Nicolai got any musical training at all.

My mother was my first teacher (he says). When I was between five and six years old, she began to give me lessons in music, not only to me but to my brothers as well. She devoted more time to me than to the others, perhaps because she soon discerned my love for music, or, at any rate, the ease with which I understood and assimilated it.

The lessons she gave me were not only serious, but often severe, in accordance with the method of teaching common in those days.

Afterward, when in his eighth year, he was placed under Alexander Villoing, a pupil of John Field. In his thirteenth year his piano education was completed, and he had no other teacher except Dehn, under whom he and his brother Nicolai studied composition for three years at Berlin. This good fortune was also due to his mother, who, now convinced of the talent of her two boys, accompanied them to Berlin, and remained there with them till the sudden death of her husband recalled her to Moscow. She herself survived her husband over forty years, her death only taking place in 1891, when she had attained the ripe age of eighty-six.

Her devotion to her sons was amply repaid by their progress, Nicolai becoming eventually director of the Conservatorium at Moscow, and his brother taking the highest rank among the musicians of the century. Nicolai died young, but Anton showed his gratitude by his constant affection for his mother and his untiring solicitude for her welfare. It is also interesting to learn that up to the last she took a deep interest in every event of the musical world, and that even after her son had reached the zenith of his fame, she remained his severest critic.

Curiously enough, not a single member of the Rubinsteins was in the slightest degree musical; but it is still more odd that the composer's own children, with the exception of Alexander, who died last year, should have shown no ability in that direction.

THE PARTING OF THE WAYS.

Like many another musician, Rubinstein opened his career with the orthodox prodigy performance. Born on November 28, 1829, he was only in his tenth year when his *début* took place at Moscow. In reference to it his first critic wrote:

The child performer played with astonishing art, the little fingers not only traveling over the keys with the greatest velocity, and always with the necessary force, but bringing forth a beautiful clear tone. The most wonderful thing of all, however, was the manner in which he

entered into the ideas and understood the aims of the composers whose works he was playing.

This performance very naturally went far to settle his future career. When he set out on his first concert tour he was scarcely twelve years of age. He played at Paris before Liszt and Chopin, and Liszt was greatly astonished at the premature genius, and, what was more, played to him and moved the little fellow to tears. The visit to London which followed was less eventful; but Moscheles, in an entry in his diary, was pleased to allude to "the Russian boy with fingers light as feathers, yet strong as a man's;" and Mr. Ayerton, a noted critic, wrote of the lad: "Small for his age and very slenderly made, though with a head of large dimensions, executing with unimpeachable correctness the very same music in which Thalberg excelled, and to perform which, it was jocosely said, this celebrated artist was furnished with five fingers and two thumbs to each hand, put in motion by steam power."

In 1843 we find Anton studying at Berlin. The same year saw the publication of his first composition, which was favorably noticed by Schumann. When his mother and brother returned to Moscow in 1846, and left him behind to make his own way, he was still but a boy of sixteen. He tried teaching in Vienna, then in Berlin, and in 1848, when Germany had other interests than music, he resolved to try his fortune in America. At Hamburg, however, he took the advice of some friends and directed his steps to St. Petersburg. For him this was the parting of the ways. At the Russian frontier his compositions were seized and confiscated, the secret police being fearful lest he should be importing seditious matter into the country in musical cipher.

HIS MONUMENTAL WORK.

Bearing in mind that his parents were Jews, and that his father was a Pole and his mother a German, and not Russians at all, and considering the harsh treatment meted out to the Jews domiciled in Russia by the Czar Nicholas, Rubinstein's patriotism and devotion to the country of his adoption were remarkable. At the time of the great ukase against the Jews Anton was only a year old, but his grandfather promptly summoned all the members of the family (sixty persons) and ordered them to be baptized: "Better to undergo the ordeal of holy water and chrism and become Christians than lose our wealth," he reasoned.

Arrived at St. Petersburg, Rubinstein seems to have had no difficulty in making his ability known. He joined Vieuxtemps in his concerts, and gave *matinées* at which he produced his own compositions. Then he went to Moscow and other Russian cities, where his efforts were again crowned with success, and by 1852 his reputation was firmly established in the capital as a pianist and composer of a very high order. In the same year he produced his first opera "Dimitry Donskoi," and made the acquaintance of the Grand Duchess Helen, who became his patron and true friend. She prompted him to write operas on Rus-

sian subjects, and for a time he gave himself up to composition. In 1854 he began his wonderful concert tours, visiting London for the second time in 1857. His last visit was in 1886.

His monumental work was the founding of the Conservatorium at St. Petersburg with the idea of creating and fostering a new Russian School of Music, and very characteristic was the founder's management of its affairs. First he gave himself up to it almost entirely, only leaving it for the brief periods of concert tours; but in 1867 he left it "in a rage" because he did not approve of the action of his professors in the conduct of the work. In 1887 he was invited to resume the directorship, and accepted on condition that he would have an absolutely free hand. Armed with full powers to act as he thought proper, he at once made almost a clean sweep of pupils and teachers; next he organized a teachers' class and studied with them the literature of the piano, and then he gave recitals to the pupils. Finally the autocrat was presented with an address in carved silver, and it now hangs in the Conservatorium as a souvenir of his lecture recitals, and perhaps of the sweeping reforms with which he inaugurated his second reign. He resigned again in 1890.

The jubilee celebration with which his public life was brought to a close took place in 1889. He was then sixty, and it was just fifty years since he made his first appearance on the platform.

AMERICA AND L. S. D.

His only visit to America was in 1872, and to his intense horror he found himself for a time entirely under the control of his manager. This galled his artistic soul to the utmost, but his triumphs did not pass off without some amusing incidents.

After one of his concerts, an American "looking as if all America was in him," patted him on the shoulder patronizingly.

"Waal, you hev played well, Mr. Rubinstein, but why don't you play something for the soul?"

"For the soul?" replied Rubinstein; "well, I have played for the soul—for *my* soul, not for yours."

One thing he resented strongly. The people would persist in calling his concerts "shows," "As if my concerts were menageries!"

Nevertheless he found the Americans "a charming people, highly artistic, and full of energy." Repeated efforts have been made to induce him to return, the last offer being the sum of \$120,000 and all traveling expenses for fifty concerts in three months. But he feared the sea voyage. "To look on the sea, that is delightful; but to be on it, horrible! Even crossing to England kills me for many days, and I really cannot face the longer passage." But there were other reasons. His memory was no longer what it was, and he had already retired to "spoil music paper," as he put it. When Mr. Vert offered him high terms if he would only come to London once more, he replied by telegram: "I do not play in public more, not for any sum of money."

This did not deter him from giving many recitals

for charitable purposes, and the proceeds must have amounted to no mean sum. He also assisted many needy musicians. The largest sum ever taken at a single performance in London is said to have been taken by him at St. James' Hall, when the receipts were over \$5,000. Paderewski is not yet reported to have reached this figure. On his last visit to London Rubinstein left \$2,000 out of his earnings to various British charitable institutions, but Sarasate has the reputation of being the musician who puts his hand deepest into his pocket in the cause of charity.

THE COMPOSER.

No man was ever more devoted to his art than was Rubinstein, but though he desired before all things to reveal himself in his compositions, it is as an interpreter of the music of others on which his fame in the present generation depends. Posterity, however, will not ignore his chamber music, his piano pieces, or his songs. Two of his symphonies at least will also be remembered, but it is doubtful whether any of his operas will be so fortunate. The themes which he chose for operatic treatment were generally either Russian or Biblical. Russian subjects, unhappily for the composer, have little interest outside Russia, and the Russians were not as appreciative of the musical genius who had sacrificed so much for them as they ought to have been. Oratorio was too tame and stiff for Rubinstein, and the time for sacred opera as he conceived it is not yet, hence much of his work awaits a more enlightened audience than can be found to-day.

Nothing, however, can be more tender than his smaller things, for he was a lyric genius and excelled in melody. In this he closely resembled, if he did not follow, his favorite Schubert, of whom he writes :

Beethoven has taken us with him in his flight to the stars, but from below a song is resounding : "O come hither ; the earth, too, is so beautiful !" This song Schubert sings to us. He gives the musical poem to the poetic one, the melody that declares the words. He sings as the bird sings—always without ceasing—from a full heart and a full throat, and his melody outweighs all deficiency, if deficiency there be.

A man of such capricious and sensitive temperament as was Rubinstein, was bound to be misunderstood. His grievance against the world lately ran :

The Jews consider me a Christian, the Christians a Jew ; the classicists a Wagnerite, the Wagnerites a classicist ; the Russians a German, and the Germans a Russian.

To him life was in a great measure a disappointment, and he hated to hear anything about his compositions :

No one (he said) understands them or me, it is the misfortune of being a composer. There is no fate on earth so miserable.

It is a bad time for music ; we are at an absolute standstill. There are no geniuses, absolutely none. If we have a new composition, it is correct, of course, but wearisome enough to make one bite one's tongue away with impatience.

And the reason ? The women, the women ; they are neither poetical, naive, or ingenious, but learned, ques-

tioning, reasoning, in fact to-day we have no Ophelias, no Juliets, no Gretchens, for every girl is a *counterpoint*, and every married woman a *fugue*.

In other words, this was too practical an age for musical creation. He was waxed quite pathetic over the fact that no sooner did he bring a clever girl up to "concert pitch" than she would go and get married. Yet he regarded women as wanting in the principal requisites for executive as well as for creative art, just as he went on composing to the very last when no one, he thought, wanted his creative work. On his table there was ever a pile of manuscript, and near it any number of pens, pencils and erasing knives of all sizes, makes and dimensions—for in composing he was constantly finding it necessary to erase and prune his idea as it were.

PIANIST AND TEACHER.

As an interpreter he has infinitely greater. "He was the greatest pianist of living composers, and the greatest composer of living pianists," as a *bon mot* has it.

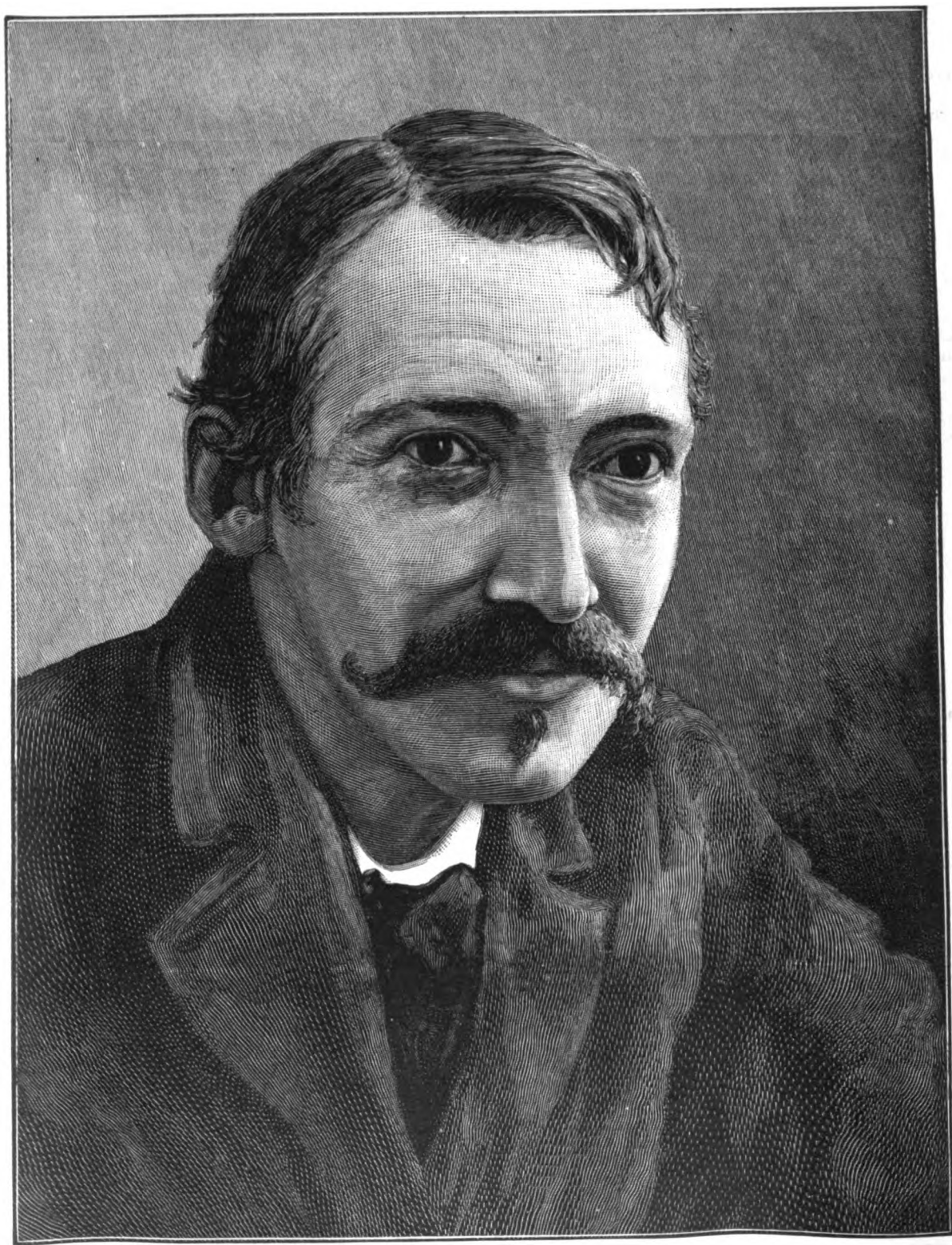
Not only was Rubinstein's mastery of technique supreme, but his wonderful touch and the beauty of the tone he brought forth were unsurpassed. He tells us what it cost him to attain such excellence :

I have devoted my whole lifetime to the study of this subject. I have phenomenal fingers, and I have cultivated phenomenal strength with lightness. Strength with lightness is one secret of my touch ; the other is assiduous study in my early manhood. I have sat hours trying to imitate the timbre of Rubini's voice in my playing, and it is only with labor and tears, bitter as death, that the artist arrives at perfection.

As a teacher he was, as might be expected, most earnest and exacting. He did not concern himself with technique, but rather with the rhythm, the touch and the conception. He could be patient enough, but his wrath must have been terrible to behold. He has been known to anathematize every piano student born or to be born, because one of them did not realize that the real difficulty lay in the production of a certain quality of tone.

While the Conservatorium is a fitting monument to his memory, his villa or *datcha* was the dream of his life. It was his summer retreat when he was free from the cares of pupils and concerts, and to it he retired to spend the closing days of his career.

Now this Jupiter Tonans, with his "little nose and much hair," who bore such a striking resemblance to Beethoven, has gone to his long home. He had a superstitious dread of setting out on a journey on a Monday or a Friday, and perhaps if he could have known it, he would have been glad that his last journey was not undertaken on a Monday, but in the early hours of the next day. One of his last works was an overture, with which he was going to give the Conservatorium, on its removal to a new home, the musical consecration. His latest work for the pianoforte was a series of six pieces entitled "Souvenir de Drede." They will not take rank among his best compositions for his beloved instrument, but they form an interesting "swan song," and are sure to be popular.



ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON. Digitized by Google

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

BY CHARLES D. LANIER.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON had just turned his forty-fourth year when the halting tidings of his death came to the world from that far Samoan home. He was of a canny Scotch family; his father and grandfather were lighthouse engineers, of much force and reputation in their profession. Edinburgh was his birthplace and his schooling ground, and the university of that name did what a university could to endow him with learning. Thomas Stevenson wished his son to be an engineer; Robert,—or Louis, as he was always known by his family and intimates—aspired to a career of letters. There were heart wounds in the contention over this, and it was a compromise which brought Stevenson into the law. But the barrister's wig was in short order discarded for his real love. At the age of twenty-two he published his first story under the title "Roads." Then his enemy for life, consumption, put in an ominous appearance, and the young man was completely invalided. "Ordered South," "An Inland Journey," and numerous other tales, essays and magazine articles succeeded with considerable rapidity, and brought him into decided good favor with the public and the critics. He was thirty-one, however, when his first novel was completed. It was "Treasure Island," and made him famous. During the fourteen years of life which remained he wandered about the world in search of air which could be breathed into his infinitely delicate lungs, and produced *en route* a dozen volumes, of which the most notable are "Kidnapped," "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," "The Master of Ballantrae," "David Balfour," and "The Wrecker."

It is a relief to get behind us these bare outline facts of Stevenson's life, and to speak of the man we love and the marvelous deeds celebrated by this consummate artist, to our unending delight. For the author of "Treasure Island" was first and last an artist, with all the sensitiveness, the quick sympathy, the finesse, the luxuriant imagination and necessity of expression which that divine word can imply.

Robert Louis Stevenson was already more than potentially an artist when, as a boy, he accompanied his father in the coasting expeditions about the bleak north shores, where the good engineer left the Skerryvore lighthouse and many other worthy monuments of his honest work. The boy, too, was laying the first foundations of the more enduring monuments to his fame. A bleak island with a landlocked harbor, an angry reef, a whirlpool, a line of charging breakers, were to him things of moment. They cried aloud for shipwrecks and castaways, for pirate brigs, deadly scuffles and unspeakable deeds under the "Jolly Roger." A stretch of tangled heather, a wild mountain side, or a desert, tide-swept peninsula would be transfigured for him by the things which

ought to happen there. These rocks and braes were charted on his sensitive mind until Northmour, the Master, David Balfour and Alan Breck should arrive to fulfill their manifest destiny. In the mean time he was poring over Sir Walter Scott, Washington Irving, Poe, Cooper and Defoe.

The artist in him was already active. The necessities of life for him included two books—one to read, and the other to write in. He sedulously mimicked whatever in these favorite authors he found especially to his taste. He desired to learn how to write, and with a God-given instinct, he was now, early in his teens, bestowing prodigious industry on the true and only way of achieving a dexterous artisanship in words. These imitations were commonly torn up in passionate recognition of their failure, but the sorriest of them had its share in training a master of English style. As he developed mentally, Horace, Shakespeare, Montaigne, Obermann, Hazlitt, above all, Dumas, were added to his models.

As for the rest, Stevenson was anything but an Admirable Crichton. He was idle in school and without, too, as far as the canny Scotch world about him could judge. On his sensitive and emotional boy-nature the Shorter Catechism wrought an extreme piety, which his shyness securely hid, save in those early lucubrations. At sixteen he completed his first sustained work, "A Pentland Rising"—the last, too, until "Treasure Island," fifteen years later—and in it he himself appears as the most ardent Covenanter that ever sang hymns or fought Claverhouse. In his own words he was an "idle, eager, sentimental youth"; and again, a "lean, ugly, idle, unpopular student; whose changing humors, fine occasional purposes of good, flinching acceptance of evil, shiverings on wet, east-windy morning journeys up to class, infinite yawnings during lecture, and unquenchable gusto in the delights of truancy, made up the sunshine and shadow of my college life." This university period evidently remained in Stevenson's mind surrounded by an atmosphere of logical storm and stress, and the further reaction from the Calvinism which was an impossible rule of life for his gipsy spirit, brought him, in Paris, deep enough into the gaieties and excesses of the Latin Quarter.

These notes of the novelist's early life must be given place in even a very brief critical sketch to suggest some explanation of the truly remarkable man and not less remarkable writer who has been entertaining the world for a score of years. The feckless youth had in his idleness not only become saturated with the romance of Scotch history, and the spirit of daring adventure—he had won from his laborious youthful plagiarisms a myriad words which trooped to his command and ranged themselves in phrases which

for vigor, freshness and fitness for the matter in hand, have not been surpassed by two English-writing men of this century. His essays are worthy to be couplet with Charles Lamb's. Their style is far more ornate and discursive than the inimitable narrative of the stories—but how exquisitely graceful, rich and telling! The play of words in "Virginibus Puerisque" and parts of "Memories and Portraits" is like the infallible flash of the rapier about D'Artagnan's flexible wrist of steel.

Stevenson's values as a finished essayist and again as a poet are so considerable that it seems difficult to pass them by with a nod. But it is in the romantic stories of adventure that he will most surely live. He recognized clearly where his artistic mission lay. He speaks to the boys of the world, and they hearken with bated breath, as do the men, to whom the boys are fathers. So long as physical courage and adventurous chivalry are attractive qualities; so long as our first instinctive love survives for soldiers, ships, strong men, guns, pirates, grisly fights, hair-breadth escapes, cruel hatreds and mighty friendships—so long will "Kidnapped" and "Treasure Island" hold their sway.

Surest of all in our love is Alan Breck Stewart, with his audacious courage, his childish vanity and his Godlike loyalty. No one who calls himself a man would or could forget the battle in the round house of the brig, when Alan and David hold their own against all odds of the wicked. Nay, Alan of the bright, battle-eager eyes comes roaring forth, and as one driving sheep, his sword "flashes like quicksilver into the huddle of our fleeing enemies." Who, hearing Alan's great voice burst forth into victory-song, would dare murmur aught of "realism in fiction?" And that memorable Highland outlawry in the heather, that followed the brig's disaster—of all journeys made in books it is surely the dearest.

In "Treasure Island" it is that most engaging villain, John Silver, the oily, indomitable, conscienceless adventurer, who is the great creation standing out from the wonderfully varied incidents of the story. Jim Hawkins, the boy hero, is just a shade too opportune and inevitable for grown-up boys to admire. But Silver already dominates in the tale when he has been casually mentioned but once or twice in the first hundred pages as a "sea-faring man with one leg." Very tall, with a great fair head, a face large as a ham, eyes like crumbs and that quite annoying agility on the remaining leg—Silver and his wicked parrot will certainly be remembered wherever they



COTTAGES AT SWANSTON, STEVENSON'S EDINBURGH HOME.

go. He is captain among the "gentlemen of fortune," because he "is the best man by a good sea mile." Old pirate Flint himself was afraid of John Silver, and the redoubtable Billy Bones, and so are we all of us.

These brave sea stories are not told without some loss of life; battle, murder, sudden death and other casualties which we ask to be delivered from, walk abroad in the land and are shipped anew for each voyage. It takes twenty-one elaborate deaths, all sudden and most of them murders, and battles untold, to complete the round trip to Treasure Island. I could never keep count, for the horror of it, during the carnage on the brig in "The Wrecker." Mr. Stevenson's ingenious conception and dramatic portrayal of the horrible does not excuse that particular scene. The Master of Ballantrae knifing Dutton in the quick-mire, and Attwater shooting the treacherous servant from the suicide's tree are gruesome sights: but Dodd should not have kept his reason after that affair in "The Wrecker."

Stevenson's insatiate taste for the startling and unusual, darkening into lurid horror throughout "Thrawn Janet," and "Oolala," crops up in every volume of his stories. One shudders to think what dreams this man may have writhed in, if such visions appeared to him in broad daylight. Of the longer stories, the most tragic, and in some respects the strongest, is "The Master of Ballantrae." The very restraint of Mr. Henry is terrible to think on, while the Master's villainy is more hateful and unmitigated than all other wickednesses in the rogues' gallery that these stories could fill. And yet so loth is Stevenson to leave even his bitterest rascals in unrelenting blackness of darkness, that even here one faint ray is reflected on Ballantrae from the dog-like devotion of Secundra

Dass. When that faithful Hindoostanee doubles on his tracks and digs, under the cold Adirondack moon, with blows falling "like sobs," in the grave of his living master—the hatred we have borne through two hundred pages is vanished. We pray with all our hearts that the shivering Indian will breathe life into that waxen face, and we yearn for him when the day dawns and his task is fruitless. The passage has an irresistible pathos.

Well, are not these parrots and these pirates, these stolen brigs and hidden treasures, these one-legged and one-eyed villains, these heroes without even the weak heel, these very improbable tangles and quite impossible unravelings—are not these the old stage properties of Defoe, of Irving, of Scott, and a thousand lesser showmen? Assuredly they are. Mr. Stevenson, in describing the troubled birth of "Treasure Island," stands confessed on this score. "No doubt," says he, "the parrot once belonged to Robinson Crusoe. No doubt the skeleton is conveyed from Poe. I think little of these, they are trifles and details; and no man can hope to have a monopoly of skeletons, or make a corner in talking birds. The stockade, I am told, is from 'Masterman Ready.' It may be; I care not a jot."

Since the power of "Treasure Island" and its brothers is a fact which saves us much theory and talk of "schools," these railing accusations of plagiarism are not so engaging as is the magical art by which Robert Louis Stevenson brought the fire from heaven to quicken the venerable puppets into life.

In the first place, while the externals, the stage machinery, may be only ingeniously varied and amplified, there are, here and there, men walking the boards such as have not before met our eyes. John Silver, Alan Breck, The Master, Attwater and his

visitors, David Balfour and many more—are not dummies. They breathe; they have been created and endowed with flesh and blood and bone, nor will they return to dust.

Stevenson gives, too, on every page, strong touches of truth to the external machinery. The thrill of these artful descriptions leaves no taste for questioning the whole, or whining *cui bono*? He was able to achieve this because he loved the work with all his adventurous soul. He gloats over each canister of powder, each bag of sea biscuits, the axe, the odd fathom of rope, saved from the ship's stores for the succor of his heroes. He would rather lose his left hand, artistically speaking, than make this schedule of recovered supplies too long, or lose one shiver of delight in his world of readers by any cheapening of the list. The contents of Billy Bones' chest, oakum ends and whatnot, were studied out by himself and his father and a test-boy with the scientific patience that Zola might bestow on the analysis of a degenerate brain.

In these romances the moon is carefully conducted through her courses—he told us he wrote with an almanac before him—the clouds are gathered or parted asunder or are driven in portentous wracks, as is the nature of clouds to be. The sun does not depart so far from established custom as to set in the East, though Sir Walter Scott gives good precedent for this little irregularity. Stevenson could not have kept strong and hurried riders six days on a journey of ninety miles, as did the romancer of Abbotsford. It is not the author's fault if the "profuse" illustrations in "Treasure Island" make the *Hispaniola* a brig, when she was the veriest schooner. This sting must have been the more bitter because the novelist heartily desired to sail Jim Hawkins in a brig. ac-



THE PENTLAND HILLS, STEVENSON'S POETIC NURSERY.

ording to the best piratical antecedents,—but gave it up because he was not certain of his ability to manage a square-rigger with glory and safety.

The charming problems which these details aroused were talked over and worked out by Stevenson with his friends and his family,—his father, his wife and Lloyd Osborne, his stepson. Never was an author more accessible, more vivaciously open in his genius. He was an ideal collaborator. His wife shared the fame of "The Dynamiter" with him, Lloyd Osborne's name is joined with his on "The Wrecker," "The Wrong Box," and more; while the poet W. E. Henley is his partner in the production of three



CALABOOSE HILL, SAMOA.

plays. Surely this is a supreme test of friendship, of fatherhood and marriage—to collaborate in stories which are to be exchanged for the daily bread. It is a pretty commentary on the helplessness of philosophers, and even of essayists, in the grasp of a certain theme which never grows old—that Stevenson should have strenuously admonished his youths to beware of marrying women who write. For this prudent advice was given *before* the advent of Mrs. Stevenson. Their married life was exceedingly happy, though the circumstances of their union—Mrs. Osborne was widowed by the California courts, with her husband's assent, for the purpose—would have seemed sufficiently ominous for a less untrammelled spirit than Stevenson's.

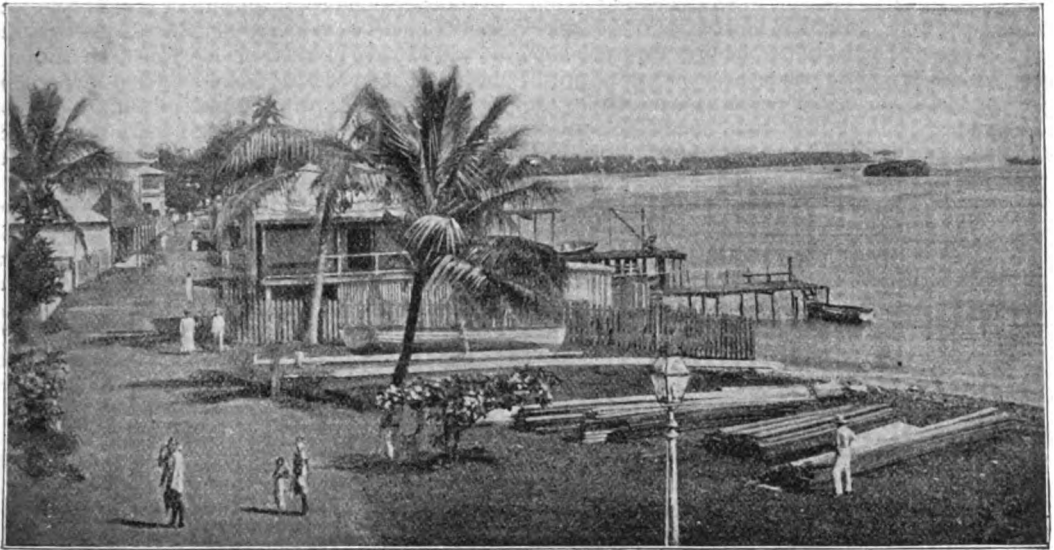
During his stay in the Adirondacks, an American lady asked Stevenson why women did not play a more important rôle in his stories. At that time there had been love-making in none of his books except "Prince Otto;" and that exquisitely poetic, but utterly unhuman, tale scarcely counts among the records of flesh and blood. The novelist replied, with an engaging frankness, that the particular virtue which appealed to him most strongly, and which he loved to celebrate in fancy, was physical courage of the adventurous variety; and that women were wholly lacking in that. The story goes that his fair *tête-à-tête* spent the succeeding half hour in heaping on him instance after instance of womanly daring. This in-

cident surely had nothing to do with Catriona, but she came to the world shortly after, in "David Balfour," and a very fine figure of a maiden she is. There is, however, no real sweethearting between her and David. In all his score or more of volumes, Stevenson has not a touch of white muslin and blue ribbon, of the pretty sentimental. He reluctantly gives us a passion here and there, but it would be a sad misnomer to call it a tender passion. His men see the maidens of their destiny in a turbulent street, or as they pace some weird, solitary links. An eye-flash, and the thing is done. They love at once like strong men and passionate women, with never a spoony couple among them; and the wooing is done to an accompaniment of sword play and the angry bark of horse pistols.

This personal glorification of physical courage explains a great deal in the romances. Stevenson was not such a primary man as to stop at the recklessness of brute force in his portrayal of brave men. To be fearfully afraid of a thing and yet do it—that is what appealed to him and to Alan Breck. He is again at the trick of projecting himself into his hero when he pictures Alan's fear of the water, and that leap over the river in the mad flight to the heather. The novelist was nervously afraid of the sea when he was a boy, but, by very force of will, conquered the aversion and became an accomplished yachtsman and one of the best swimmers in Scotland. Rob Roy and D'Artagnan—these were his heroes, men of indomitable will, of expedients, of "penetration," as dear Alan was fond of calling it. "The Vicomte de Bragelonne,"—which he preferred to both "The Three Musketeers" and "Twenty Years After,"—Stevenson read six times before he was thirty; and "Rob Roy" either five or six.

He was an out-and-out gipsy in temperament. A Scotchman to the backbone, he was a South Sea Islander much more than skin deep, a good deal of a cowboy and quite half a Frenchman. The Romany spirit was always with him. In person Stevenson was "unspeakably slight," thin chested, yet of agile and pleasing figure, with a massive head, fullish lips, bordered by a mustache and small imperial, and large, full, dark brown eyes, whose glowing eagerness, though seen only in a poor picture, can never be forgotten. His fingers were singularly long, taper and expressive. His dark hair was generally quite long, though this was less an artistic affectation than an added defense against cold. So curiously sensitive was he to atmospheric influences that sometimes he would have a trifle clipped from this mane each day, until the desired contour was attained—fearing that a too sudden shearing might bring on an illness. He could not permit the approach of a person who was under the influence of a very trifling "cold in the head"—so delicately did his physical nature respond to the most subtle impressions.

He was a confirmed smoker and in "Virginibus" he pronounces a reasonable acquaintance with the weed to be one of the essential attributes of a husband. You may be sure that whatever hardships he



APIA, THE CAPITAL OF SAMOA.

imposes on his marooned sailors, he has not the heart to sail the ship away without leaving a handsome supply of tobacco on the desert island. The good things of this world in general he had the acutest sympathy for, though his illness shut him from them through the latter part of his life. This constantly recurring weakness kept him from nearly all the out-of-door activities in which he would have delighted to join. His openly expressed ideal was to be a man of action, for whom literature should be a solace, a luxury and a means of giving pleasure to others. But this was doubtless a mere hobby, born of his frequent helplessness; it is inconceivable that the artist in the man should not have always dominated him.

Perhaps no one was ever quicker to make deep friends when the true metal was found, or surer to grapple them "with hooks of steel." A witty, ever-ready talker, a charmingly responsive listener, he was the best of company, even when he was in his bed-prison. His eager vivacity seemed to show no abatement save in the total eclipses of health. From Apia to Saranac Lake, from the Sierra Nevada to Skerryvore Light, he left here and there in his nomadic wake, devoted hearts that had become irresistibly fascinated by this bright, graceful humanist and artist, who was dying.

Several of these life-long friendships were sealed many years before there was any actual meeting. So completely did the romancer reveal himself in his books that, apart from the strong attraction which grew between him and his editors through constant correspondence, other admirers appeared whom he had never even heard of, to offer their sympathy and active aid when his struggle for life was at its height. In 1888 when the Adirondack air had proved too harsh for his weak lungs he chartered the yacht *Casco*

and sailed away for the South Seas, with his wife and Lloyd Osborne, never to return. After making proof of Hawaii and other groups, he chose a home on a mountain side several miles from Apia, the chief city of Samoa. Mrs. Stevenson managed the considerable estate with rare administrative ability. The novelist busied himself with his art, and acted as the solemn court of last appeal in the affairs of the simple, affectionate natives about them. Four novels came to the world from this tropical home, and there was at least one more well on the stocks when the great story-teller was taken away.

Stevenson was brimming with startling literary projects, and bizarre schemes. Letters to his friends would schedule a dozen more or less astounding tasks he had set himself, though but few of them were ever carried out. The plots of his stories were carefully outlined in his teeming imagination, then he bent himself, regardless of all obstacles, to obtain the exact local color which would enable him to "tell the story just as it happened." Nothing short of actual prostration could daunt him in the pursuit of the truths he deemed essential for a setting. He sailed to meet his wedding day on an emigrant ship, in disguise, with the idea of gathering special material, and arrived in New York desperately ill; he boarded an emigrant train with the uncleanly crew he had voyaged with, and suffered a two weeks' journey across the continent to his bride. Needless to say there was a deal of nursing to do before any marrying could be thought of, nor does he seem in this instance to have found literary availability in the rough experience.

The first draft of a story Stevenson wrote out roughly, or dictated to Lloyd Osborne. When all the colors were in hand for the complete picture, he

invariably penned it himself, with exceeding care, writing in the easy, upright, compact style characteristic of the man of letters. If the first copy did not please him, he patiently made a second or a third draft. In his stern, self-imposed apprenticeship of phrase-making he had prepared himself for these workmanlike methods by the practice of rewriting his trial stories into dramas, and then reworking them into stories again. Mr. Burlingame, editor of *Scribner's* and a long-time friend of the novelist, tells me that when Stevenson was writing the little speculative essays entitled "End Papers" in that magazine, he was known to make so many as seven drafts of a particular flight before he was willing to let it go forth to the world.

Even competent critics, in their perorations, always place the niche too high, or too low, or in the wrong temple altogether; and the dumb, despised "public," wiser than the wisest man, slowly collects its thoughts until, after a generation or so, it wakes to let the truth be known. But Robert Louis Stevenson and his stories we love and believe in more than enough to risk our very little in the estimate of his final place. Among the avowed Romantics of this century, who can be set between him and Sir Walter Scott, the noblest of them all? And yet the conjunction and implied comparison are highly unsatisfactory, for in so many vital ways the two differ in kind as well as in degree.

The sublime dimensions of Sir Walter's gift to Scotland and to the world clearly force his successor

to a lower round; but the author of "The New Arabian Nights" would have committed *hari-kari* before he would have given from his pen such turgid and awkward sentences as are to be found in "Ivanhoe." Then Stevenson's poignant charm as an essayist cannot be cast in his favor, for Scott has nothing to oppose to such an agile, resourceful adversary. The later Scotchman is a master, too, in still a third field of art. The short stories called "At the Sire Maletroit's Door," "The History of a Night" and the "Pavilion on the Links"—not to speak of that hybrid, that magnificent allegory, of Jekyll and Hyde—rank with those of Hawthorne, Poe and Kipling. With the exception of the first named I cannot think of any novelist of the century who has, like Stevenson, produced both novels and short stories of the first order.

A rare genius has been taken from us all too soon. The Waverley novels would not have been written had Scott been limited to so short a term of life. This bright-eyed rover, in philosophy a Hamlet with no heritage of vengeance, loved for the pleasure which he gave the world, and loving it for the pleasure it gave him, now rests on the summit of the high mountain which had ennobled his window view. The quality of the man comes home to us with strange force when we read of the sorrowing natives and their funeral offerings of cunningly contrived mats, each one the patient toil of a year. Forty natives cut the way through forest and brush to the high tomb, and bore to it their Tusitala, their story-teller, now forever silent.

STEVENSON—AND AFTER.

BY JEANNETTE L. GILDER.

I NEVER saw Robert Louis Stevenson but once, but I shall not soon forget the impression made upon me by the singular charm of the man. It was on the occasion of his second, or it may have been his third, visit to the United States and he was staying at the Victoria Hotel with his wife and step-son, Lloyd Osborne. I was a perfect stranger to him and I wonder now how I ever had the temerity to beard this lion in his den. My only excuse was that we had had some correspondence and that we also had some friends in common. Two of these friends came in soon after I had shaken hands with the romancer. They were Mr. and Mrs. Will H. Low, the well-known painter and his wife. The Lows and the Stevensons were old and dear friends and they had not seen each other in a long time. It was a delightful meeting. Such handshaking and such embracing you would not expect to see outside of France. The men threw their arms around each other's necks with all the effusion of schoolgirls, but with infinitely more depth to their emotions. It was a great time and rejoicing was general. I did not stay very long, for though they gave me no reason to suspect that

they would not like to have me spend the day, I sympathized with their reunion too sincerely to intrude myself upon the scene any longer than ordinary civility permitted.

Mr. Stevenson was arrayed then as you see him in most of his pictures, in velvet sack-coat, turned-down collar and loose tie. He was smoking the inevitable cigarette, as was his step-son also. His dress suited his face, which was not that of an ordinary man. I have seldom seen eyes further apart or more striking, as they were coal-black, or, at least, had that appearance in contrast with his pale complexion. He was as lively and full of spirits as though he had never known what it was to have an ill day. His conversation—which was entirely unbookish, as befitted the occasion—bubbled over with fun, and altogether he suggested anything rather than an invalid in the vain search for health.

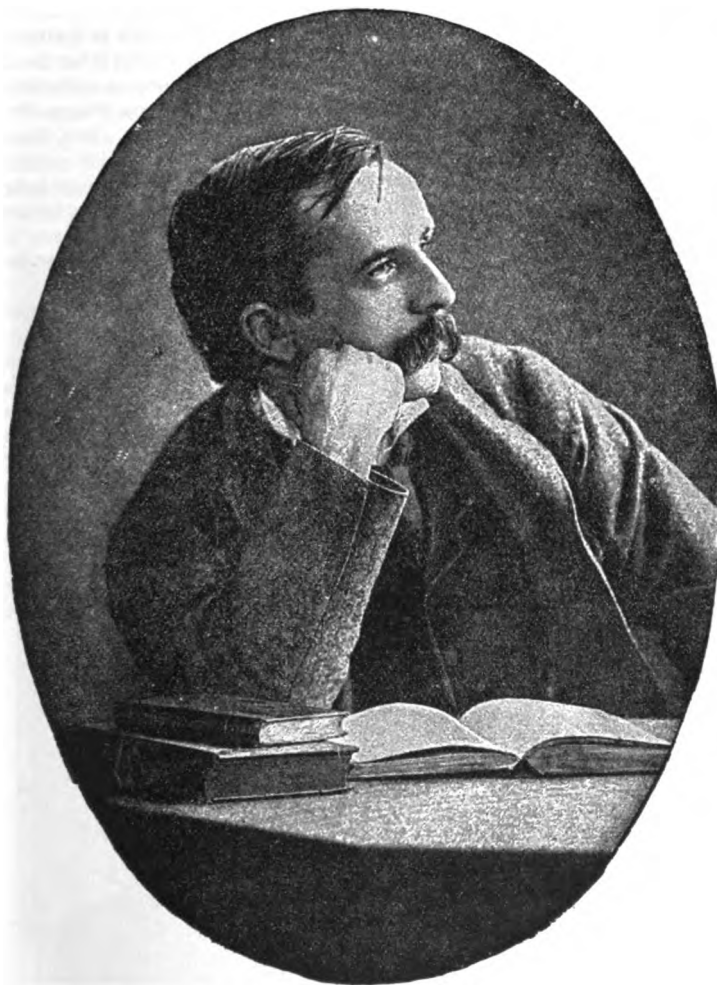
Ever since that lucky day when I accidentally came across a copy of "Travels with a Donkey," I have been an enthusiastic admirer of Mr. Stevenson's genius,—it is certainly more than talent,—but it is his smaller books that I care for most: "Travels

with a Donkey," "An Inland Voyage," "The New Arabian Nights" and his essays. "The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" of course interested me immensely, but it is hardly a book to enjoy. I bought a copy in Liverpool at the time of its first publication, just as I was taking the steamer for New York, and read it on the trip over. I had read "An Inland Voyage" on the trip out, and so far as

physical strength to do it. Besides his work there was something in the personality of Stevenson that found its way into his writings and endeared him to his readers. You felt the man behind the story, and it was true that among his friends those who loved him the most were those who knew him the best.

Let us look over the list of his contemporaries and see which approaches him the most nearly. Among

his own countrymen there are J. M. Barrie, S. R. Crockett, and of recent development, Ian Maclaren. Barrie is very little like him. What likeness there is is to be found more in his fact than in his fiction, in "An Edinburgh Eleven" rather than in "A Window in Thrums." You do not feel in reading his books that Barrie is the man of the world that Stevenson was. It is an entirely different personality, but at the same time a lovable one. You know that he is writing of his own people when he writes of "Thrums," and when it was given out that he was born and bred in Kirriemuir and that Kirriemuir was "Thrums," no one was surprised. All Barrie's training is Scotch. He began his education at the Dumfries Academy and entered the University of Edinburgh at eighteen. He is only thirty-four years of age now and yet he wrote his best-known book, "A Window in Thrums," several years ago. The first of his writings to attract attention were the "Auld Licht Idylls," which appeared from time to time in the *British Weekly*. Whatever struggles Mr. Barrie may have had when he began his literary career, they did not last very long. His recognition came almost as soon as he began to publish. One of Mr. Barrie's most delightful books is "My Lady Nicotine," which, as the title implies, is devoted to the subject of pipes and tobacco. It is most amusing. Perhaps the most popular of all his stories is "The Little Minister," which is said to be more or less autobiographical. I do not like it as well as his other books, but most people



J. M. BARRIE.

like it better. Mr. Barrie has put some of his very best work into a play,—“The Professor's Love Story,”—which Mr. E. S. Willard has played with great success both here and in England. It is seldom that one has the pleasure of listening to such dialogue on the stage.

Mr. S. R. Crockett is a literary protégé of Mr. Stevenson's and his first book, that is, the first to attract public attention, "The Stickit Minister," is dedicated to "Robert Louis Stevenson, of Scotland and Samoa." In a recent *édition de luxe* of this novel are some verses by Mr. Stevenson in acknowledgment of the dedication, the last lines of which, in view of his death and burial in Samoa, have a pathetic interest:

enjoyment goes I confess that the latter book gave me the most of it, though I am quite ready to acknowledge all the qualities that gave the former story its great success.

After the death of a popular writer it is quite natural to look about and speculate as to who is his legitimate successor. There is no one who will take just the place that Stevenson has left vacant, because it was a unique place in letters. He was both loved and admired, and with all the admiration we gave him we felt that he had not yet given the world the best that he was capable of. He fought against great odds, but he did work that will live, though not what he might have done had he been given the

like it better. Mr. Barrie has put some of his very best work into a play,—“The Professor's Love Story,”—which Mr. E. S. Willard has played with great success both here and in England. It is seldom that one has the pleasure of listening to such dialogue on the stage.

Mr. S. R. Crockett is a literary protégé of Mr. Stevenson's and his first book, that is, the first to attract public attention, "The Stickit Minister," is dedicated to "Robert Louis Stevenson, of Scotland and Samoa." In a recent *édition de luxe* of this novel are some verses by Mr. Stevenson in acknowledgment of the dedication, the last lines of which, in view of his death and burial in Samoa, have a pathetic interest:

Be it granted to me to behold you again in dying,
Hills of home ! and to hear again the call—
Hear about the graves of the martyrs the pee-wees crying,
And hear no more at all.

Stevenson loved Scotland. It was not long ago that he wrote that to be born a Scotchman was "the



S. R. CROCKETT.

happiest lot on earth." Mr. Crockett is a non-conformist clergyman and lives in Penicuik, Midlothian, though the scenes of his stories are usually laid in Galloway, which is, I believe, his native country. They are vigorous, virile stories and "The Raiders" is not without its suggestion of Stevenson's matter though not so much of his manner. Mr. Crockett is a young man, younger than Stevenson, for he was born in 1859, at Duchral in Galloway. His stories are very Scotch, all except a little one, a novelette, called "The Play Actress," which is quite free from dialect and has much of London in it. Like Mr. Meredith, Mr. Crockett works in a little house in his garden. "I am always ready for work at 4.30 A. M., after six hours' glorious sleep and a cold tub," he told a recent interviewer, which shows that his health must be as good as Stevenson's was bad—not so much because of the cold tub, that is a daily necessity to every man or woman not an invalid, but the 4.30 A. M. The man who lives in the country has the advantage over the man who lives in the town, his sleep is better and for that reason his health.

Ian Maclaren, the Rev. John Maclaren Watson, is

a new comer, but he has made a success with his first book, the sentimentally named "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush." Dr. Robertson Nicoll, the lynx-eyed editor of the *British Weekly*, was his discoverer and has been his literary sponsor. Maclaren has only written the handful of stories that make up this small volume, but they have been enough to give him a reputation. What his staying power is no one can tell yet. He may do better work or he may not. The chances are that he will, for he has facility as a writer and he has both humor and pathos, but he is far from being either a genius or a stylist. He seems, however, to touch the hearts of his readers, among whom Mr. Gladstone is one of the most enthusiastic. Ian Maclaren, like Mr. Crockett, is a non-conformist clergyman. His church is in Liverpool and he has long been admired by his congregation and chance visitors as an earnest and interesting preacher. Maclaren is in his early forties and his best working days are before him.

Stepping outside of Scotland I should at once put Mr. Rudyard Kipling in the front rank of Mr. Stevenson's successors. Mr. Kipling stands easily first among the short story writers of the day. There is no one who has such a perfect mastery of the pen as he. He knows just how much, and what is more to the point, just how little, to say. He is a master of style and inimitable as a story-teller. Whether he can write a successful novel remains to be seen, but when a man can write such prose and such verse as his, posterity will take care of him if he never writes anything longer than a short story. Mr. Kipling waited some time for recognition, though he was not



IAN MACLAREN.

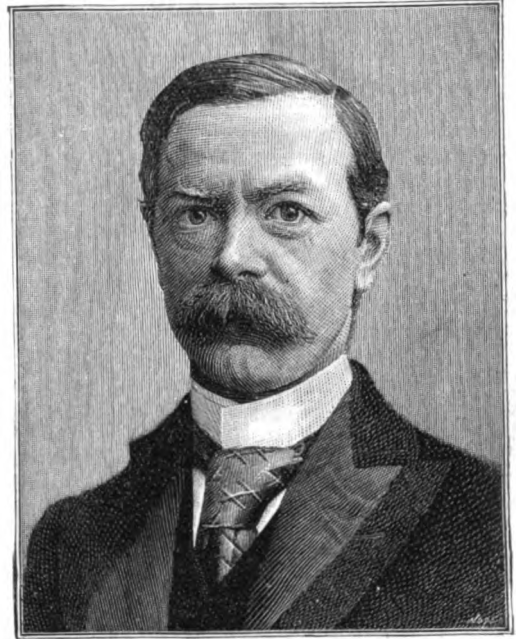
more than twenty-five years of age when it came. He is only thirty-one now and see what a reputation he has, how high and how far reaching. One does not feel that quality of loveliness reflected in his work that is found in either of the four Scotchmen mentioned. Kipling is aggressive. His pen is a juggernaut and he thinks nothing of riding rough-shod over the prejudices of a community, as witness his derision of the pie-habit in New England! But at heart Mr. Kipling is not so bitter against America as he would have us think. I cannot but believe that a man must like a country pretty well when he settles in one of its most inaccessible quarters and spends a winter among its snow-bound hills. There are not many native to the soil who would care to do that. Mr. Kipling is a good deal of a cosmopolitan; the mixed blood of his ancestry crops out in his restlessness.



RUDYARD KIPLING.

India, England and America claim him for their own. He was born in Bombay, India, in 1863, and spent the days of his early youth there, and there his "Plain Tales from the Hills" first appeared in a local journal. Then he came to England and wrote "The Light That Failed," his nearest approach to a novel and the poorest thing he ever wrote. It, of course, has flashes of genius through its pages, but his fame would be just as enduring if he had never written that story.

As a writer of stirring romance there is a suggestion of Stevenson in Mr. Stanley J. Weyman, who, though an Englishman, has taken France for the scene of his stories. Mr. Weyman was born in 1853 in



STANLEY J. WEYMAN.

the historic old town of Ludlow, Salop, where he still lives. He took his degree of B.A. at Christ Church. After leaving college he taught school and later he studied for the bar and did fairly well at his profession. He spent the year 1885 in traveling afoot in France, Spain, Morocco and the Barbary States. Traveling is an appetite that grows with what it feeds upon, and Mr. Weyman visited Egypt, Italy and Sicily a few years later. His first story of any importance, "King Pepin and Sweet Clive," was published in 1883. His early stories were in the manner of Anthony Trollope, which is the very opposite of his present manner. "The House of the Wolf," which was published in the *English Illustrated Magazine*, made his reputation, which has been increased by "Francis Cludde," "A Gentleman of France," and everything that he has written since. "Stevenson I consider my master," said Mr. Weyman recently; "I consider I owe much to him. 'Treasure Island' and 'Kidnapped' I have read half a dozen times, and I have no doubt I shall read them again and again." It is the Stevenson of "Treasure Island" and "Kidnapped" that Mr. Weyman is the most like, and not at all the Stevenson of "An Inland Voyage."

In "The Prisoner of Zenda" Mr. Anthony Hope suggests Mr. Stevenson's romantic manner, but only in that story, which is his best. In his others he suggests no one less than the author of "Treasure Island." I understand that he is writing a sequel to "The Prisoner of Zenda," and I would suggest to him that if he really cares for a place on Fame's eternal bead roll that is the manner of story for him to write. The others amuse us, but we have to apologize to ourselves that we are amused by them. Mr.



ANTHONY HOPE HAWKINS.

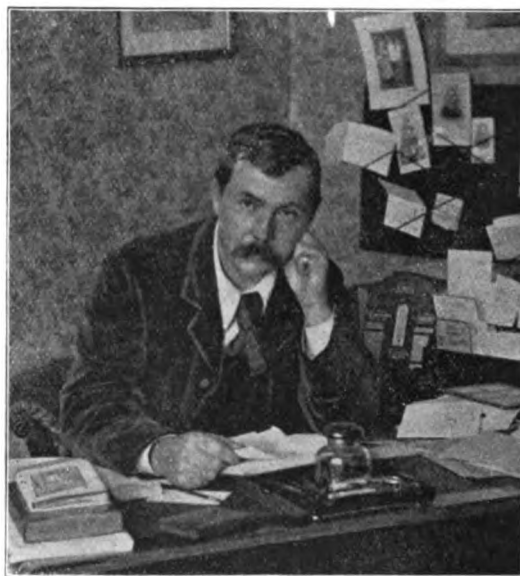
Hope is too clever a writer to fritter himself away on such writing as "The Dolly Dialogues." Anthony Hope Hawkins is the real name of this young writer. He took his degree at Oxford about eight years ago, and is at present practicing as a barrister at the Inner Temple.

In writing of his first book in the *Idler* Conan Doyle says that he saw "with astonishment and pride" that "Habakuk Jephson's Statement," written by him and published anonymously in the *Cornhill*, was "attributed by critic after critic to Stevenson." I do not think that there is much in common between Dr. Doyle and Stevenson except that they both wrote stories of action. "Micah Clarke" and "The White Company" are more in the Stevenson style, but "Sherlock Holmes" certainly is not. Dr. Doyle belongs to the younger generation of writers, and he has plenty of time before him to do good work, better work than "Sherlock Holmes," popular as that series is, and more in the manner of "Micah Clarke."

A. T. Quiller Couch made his literary *début* as "Q" with a story called "Dead Man's Rock," the advance sheets of which I had the pleasure of reading and accepting for the American publishers of the book. Mr. Couch is quite a young man, and he has told us in the account of his first book that the desire to write fiction "was awakened by 'Treasure Island.'" "I began as a pupil and imitator of Mr. Stevenson," he adds, "and was lucky in my choice of a master." Mr. Couch is an out-of-doors man, and he shows it in his books, all of which are optimistic and virile. He is an agreeable essayist, as his causeries in *The*

Speaker prove, but it is by his fiction that he will be best known. He has not given us much in that line lately, which may mean that he is at work upon his *magnum opus*. Let us hope that this surmise is correct, for when he does put out all his strength he will give us a better story than any he has yet written, for he is a man whose work improves as he grows older. He is very conscientious and very painstaking.

Hall Caine hardly comes into this list at all. He is so entirely unlike Stevenson in style or story. He belongs to the younger generation, however, as does Irael Zangwill, one of the cleverest writers of the present day as well as one of the youngest. Mr. Zangwill's best-known book is "Children of the Ghetto," a book as unlike anything Stevenson ever wrote as it would be possible to imagine. To my mind Zangwill is cleverest in his essays, which, while they have not the lasting qualities of his fiction, are as bright as a newly minted dollar.



CONAN DOYLE.

Perhaps, after all, the real successor of Stevenson will be his step-son and collaborator, Lloyd Osborne. He has had the advantage of working under Stevenson's eye, and if it be true, as is said, that he wrote the most of "The Ebb-Tide," he has a future before him. I shall be interested to see what he does entirely alone.

There is one thing to be grateful for, seeing the number of writers who have been influenced by his work, and that is that Stevenson, as Ian Maclaren recently remarked, did not "dally with foul vice to serve the ends of purity." Stevenson was a pure, manly-minded man and his influence in literature has only been for good.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

TRIBUTES TO STEVENSON.

AMONG the notable expressions concerning the late Robert Louis Stevenson and his work that have appeared since his death should be reckoned the tributes, published in *McClure's Magazine* for February, from the three Scottish writers—J. M. Barrie, S. R. Crockett and Ian Maclaren—who form a group which is proud to acknowledge Stevenson as its fore-runner and prophet.

The writer of "A Window in Thrums" makes his offering in verse. We quote a few of his tenderly sympathetic lines, expressive of "Scotland's Lament:"

"For lang I've watched wi' trem'ling lip,
But Louis ne'er sin syne I've seen,
The greedy island kept its grip,
The cauldriif oceans rolled atween.

"He's deid, the ane abune the rest,
Oh, wae, the mither left alane!
He's deid, the ane I loo'ed the best,
Oh, mayna I hae back my nain!"

"Her breast is old, it will not rise,
Her tearless sobs in anguish choke,
God put His finger on her eyes,
It was her tears alone that spoke.

"Now out the lights went stime by stime,
The towns crept closer round the kirk,
Now all the firths were smooored in rime,
Lost winds went wailing thro' the mirk.

"A star that shot across the night
Struck fire on Pala's mourning head,
And left for aye a steadfast light,
By which the mother guards her dead.

"The lad was mine!" Erect she stands,
No more by vain regrets oppress't,
Once more her eyes are clear; her hands
Are proudly crossed upon her breast."

A Letter from the Author of "The Stickit Minister."

Mr. S. R. Crockett contributes a paper on Mr. Stevenson's books, written a few weeks before his friend's death. In a letter dated December 19, 1894, he says:

"How could one alter and amend the light sentences with the sense of loss in one's heart? How sit down to write a 'tribute' when one has slept, and started, and awaked all night with the dull ache that lies below Sleep saying all the time, 'Stevenson is dead! Stevenson is dead!'"

"It is true also that I have small right to speak of him. I was little to him; but then he was very much to me. He alone of mankind saw what pleased him in a little book of boyish verses.

"Seven years ago he wrote to tell me so. He had

a habit of quoting stray lines from it in successive letters to let me see that he remembered what he had praised. Yet he was ever as modest and brotherly as if I had been the great author and he the lad writing love verses to his sweetheart.

"Without reproach and without peer in friendship, our king-over-the-water stood first in our hearts because his own was full of graciousness and tolerance and chivalry.

"I let my little article be just as I wrote it for his eye to see, before any of us guessed that the dread hour was so near the sounding which should call our well-beloved 'home from the hill.'"

Among Mr. Crockett's "light sentences" are these, which are not the less sympathetic because they lack funeral draperies:

"To me the most interesting thing in Mr. Stevenson's books is always Mr. Stevenson himself. Some authors (perhaps the greatest) severely sit with the more ancient gods, and serenely keep themselves out of their books. Most of these authors are dead now. Others put their personalities in, indeed; but would do much better to keep them out. Their futilities and pomposities, pose as they may, are no more interesting than those of the chairman of a prosperous limited company. But there are a chosen few who cannot light a cigarette or part their hair in a new place without being interesting. Upon such in this life interviewers bear down in shoals with pencils pointed like spears; and about them as soon as they are dead—lo! begins at once the 'chatter about Harriet.'

"Mr. Stevenson is of this company. Rarest of all, his friends have loved and praised him so judiciously that he has no enemies. He might have been the spoiled child of letters. He is only 'all the world's Louis.' The one unforgivable thing in a checkered past is that at one time he wore a black shirt, to which we refuse to be reconciled on any terms."

Mr. Crockett finds his chief interest in Mr. Stevenson's characters, not in the stories themselves.

"But when I do not care very much for any one of Mr. Stevenson's books, it is chiefly the lack of Mr. James Hawkins that I regret. Jim in doublet and hose—how differently he would have sped 'The Black Arrow!' Jim in trousers and top hat—he would never have 'een found in the 'Black Box,' never have gone out with Huish upon the 'Ebb Tide.' John Silver never threw vitriol, but did his deeds with a knife in a gentlemanly way, and that was because Jim Hawkins was there to see that he was worthy of himself. Jim would never have let things get to such a pass as to require Attwater's bullets splashing like hail in a pond over the last two pages to settle matters in any sort of way.

"I often think of getting up a petition to Mr.

Stevenson (it is easy to get a round Robin) beseeching 'with sobs and tears' that he will sort out all his beach-combers and Yankee captains, charter a rakish, saucy-sailing schooner, ship Jim Hawkins as ship's boy or captain (we are not particular), and then up anchor with a Yo-Ho, Cheerily for the Isle of our Heart's Desire, where they load Long Toms with pieces of eight, and, dead or alive, nobody minds Ben Gunn."

A Word From a New Scottish Writer.

Mr. Ian Maclaren, author of "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush," whose recent work has entitled him to membership in the group with Barrie and Crockett, adds a true Scotchman's meed of praise :

"The mists of his native land and its wild traditions passed into his blood so that he was at home in two worlds. In one book he would analyze human character with such weird power that the reader shudders because a stranger has been within his soul ; in another he hurries you along a breathless story of adventure till your imagination fails for exhaustion. Never did he weary us with the pedantry of modern problems. Nor did he dally with foul vices to serve the ends of purity. Nor did he feed

'A gibing spirit

Whose influence is begot of that loose grace
Which shallow laughing hearers give to fools.'"

Stevenson in Samoa.

Mr. William Churchill tells in *McClure's* how Stevenson searched the world over for health, and finally took up his abiding place in the South Sea.

"This cruise ended in Apia, and there in Samoa the Stevenson family have lived ever since. Once, in our talks about the South Sea, Mr. Stevenson asked if there was any place there where a man might live if the land suited him. It led me to a description of a small plateau on Upolu, in the rear of Apia, a narrow shelf upon the mountain side, where the paths run much like ladders, where there were three springs of water, where the view over the ocean was ever restful, and stopped short of the North Pole only by reason of the earth's swelling round. His memory must have stored away the description, for the place in mind was Vailima, his home in Samoa.

"What Stevenson thought of his discourse in San Francisco about the South Sea, toward which his inclination was set, may be found in the early chapters of his story of 'The Wrecker.' Others less under the charm of the islands perhaps preferred him as a Scot rather than as a Samoan. For an instance, I have a letter from Andrew Lang, who writes : 'I prefer him on his native heather. I sent him materials for a Prince Charlie tale ; he began it, I believe, but whether he will do it I don't know.' It may be that this is one of the two which he has left behind him. At any rate, 'Catriona' has shown that even under the sonorous cocoanuts a Scot may write a tale of moor and heather."

OCTAVE THANET AT HOME.

THE January number of the *Midland Monthly* contains an entertaining illustrated article on "Octave Thanet at Home," by Mary J. Reid. "Octave Thanet," (Miss Alice French) now the chief literary figure of Iowa, the "Massachusetts of the West," and of its vastly important region, was born in the original Massachusetts, though she removed to Hawkeye-land when a very small child. On her maternal side she is descended from the Morton family, of Mayflower fame.

HOME LIFE AND PERSONALITY.

Quoting from a letter by the editor of the *Davenport Democrat*, the article states :

"At her home, Octave Thanet is more highly esteemed for what she is than for what she writes, although her friends are the most appreciative of her readers. She has taken an active interest in the Davenport Public Library, serving for some time upon its directory. In all the educational, scientific and charitable institutions of the city her patronage is invariably asked and never denied. She is an intensely busy woman ; one whose humanism is as characteristic as her literary talent."

One 'who knew her intimately wrote : "The trait which has impressed me the most in my acquaintance with Miss French is a studious regard for her word. She never forgets to keep a promise. I could enumerate several instances where she has rigidly kept her promise in times of great trouble, when most people would forget everything but their own griefs."

Miss French is a skillful whist player, and an evening with her at the game is an experience not easily forgotten. Such a flow of apt quotations, anecdotes and repartees, too bright and evanescent to be recorded, flash forth in rapid succession, that no one story or saying clings to the memory—one simply remembers the occasion as an ideal game of whist and wit.

"Although her manners, dress and voice are often studiously quiet, yet there is something remarkable about her personality which cannot be hid from the observant eye. Without being positively beautiful, her face is very attractive, and may be described as at once vigorous and feminine ; her forehead is intellectual, and her mouth has a peculiarly humorous and kindly expression ; she has a fine and commanding physique, and eyes which fathom one's innermost thoughts so easily that one is glad to have nothing evil in one's heart when meeting her gaze. One is quickly impressed by a certain grandeur and largeness of character, easier to comprehend than to describe. But her chief charm is her winning manner. I greatly doubt if George Eliot, Mrs. Browning or our own Margaret Fuller, excelled her as a conversationalist and in the gentle art of winning friends."

HER WORK AND THEORY OF FICTION.

Comparing "Stories of a Western Town" with two other American volumes of a like nature the writer

declares it to be "more modern in form and *motif* than either Aldrich's sketches of Portsmouth or Underwood's 'Quabbin.' Octave Thanet's style might be called a cross between Aldrich's elaborate studies daintily finished to the minutest detail and Underwood's broad, sturdy charcoal outlines."

Octave Thanet's work is of a far higher rank than such ephemerally popular productions as "The Heavenly Twins," or "Ships that Pass in the Night," and other "fantastic novels by English women about women." She has not a few points in common with Mrs. Humphry Ward.

The article concludes with this critical estimate: "It is as the portrait painter of our time that Octave Thanet will live in literature, types that we had 'always known, but never perceived that we had known' until we find them upon her canvas. Her range is so wide, her sight is so far-reaching that in the hereafter her portraits of Harry Lossing and Colonel Rutherford will stand as the types of America, even as Talbot Wynne and Adam Bede picture England."

MORE PERSONAL REMINISCENCES OF FROUDE.

THE late Mrs. Ireland, who wrote the life of Mrs. Carlyle, whose intimate friend she was, has a posthumous paper in the *Contemporary Review*, which gives a very interesting account of her acquaintance with Mr. Froude.

FIRST IMPRESSION OF MR. FROUDE.

She went to see him about the writing of the biography. "A fine man, above the ordinary height, and with a certain stateliness of aspect, younger looking than I had expected. He must have been about seventy; well knit, but slender; a fine head and brow, with abundant gray, not white, hair; handsome eyes, brown and well opened, with a certain scrutiny or watchfulness in their regard—eyes which look you well and searchingly in the face, but where you might come to see now and then a dreamy and far-off softness, telling of thoughts far from present surroundings and present companionship. The eyes did not reassure me at that first interview, though they attracted me strangely. The upper part of the face undeniably handsome and striking, but on the mouth sat a mocking bitterness, or—so it seemed to me—a sense of having weighed all things, all persons, all books, all creeds, and all the world has to give, and having found everything wanting in some essential point; a bitterness, hardly a joylessness, but an absence of sunshine in the lower part of the face. A smile without much geniality, with rather a mocking causticity, sometimes seen; and the facial lines are austere, self-contained and marked. Laughter without mirth—I would not like to say without kindness—but Froude's kindness always appeared to me in much quieter demonstrations. His manners struck me as particularly fine and courteous; but if one was of a timid nature, one need only look in his face and fear."

"NERO OR ONE OF THE OLD BORGAS!"

The following extract shows that however remarkable Mr. Froude's face may have been, it did not lend itself well to sculpture: "He and I were just adjourning to the library, when he stopped a moment, and, pointing out a bust on a bookcase, the centre of three full-sized and dignified representations in marble, he said, 'I must not forget to show you the very latest addition to my treasures. What do you think of it?'"

"I looked up, and, with my head full of the galleries and museums I had been visiting, said, 'It's a very terrible head, and most repellent.'"

"'Yes,' he said, 'I agree with you. Now, who should you say it is?'"

"I, being ignorant about these things, answered vaguely, 'Nero, perhaps, or one of the old Borgias?'"

"Mr. Froude laughed and said, 'Try again; you ought to know it.'"

"'It's a horrid-looking thing,' I said, 'whoever it is.'"

"'Atrocious!' said Mr. Froude emphatically. 'Is it not? Well, I'm sorry to say it's a bust of myself, just presented to me by Sir Edgar Boehm. Very kind of him, wasn't it? And now, of course, I have to stick it up there in a very prominent place, and show it to all my friends. Pleasant, isn't it?'"

"'Boehm doesn't see you with my eyes,' said I. 'It doesn't remind me of you in the least.'"

"And he laughed heartily, and said, 'That's well! I didn't think I was quite such a ruffian as that!'"

A STORY OF SWINBURNE.

Mrs. Ireland tells another curious anecdote, this time about Mr. Swinburne and Mr. Ruskin: "On a subsequent day Froude gave me a curious account of the first time he had met Swinburne—at a dinner, where Matthew Arnold, Ruskin, Lord Houghton, and other literary men were present. Swinburne must have been little more than a boy at the time."

"After dinner, suddenly the door opened, and a little figure appeared—a 'boy-man'—and, bounding past the guests, stood upon an ottoman, so that he could well be seen."

"The lad began spouting some of his most outrageous poems," said Froude, "some of his very worst!" And the narrator smiled bitterly, continuing: "We all sat in amazement till he finished, when Ruskin, making his way through the company, hurried up, and took Swinburne fairly in his arms, saying, 'How beautiful! how divinely beautiful!'"

"Swinburne, it will be remembered, was, at this time, little more than a boy."

THE CARLYLE HOUSEHOLD.

Mrs. Ireland is entirely upon the side of Mr. Froude in his method of dealing with the domestic feuds of the great historian. She says: "I was impressed with a certain reticence observed by Mr. Froude in speaking of Mrs. Carlyle. We have it in her *own letters* that she must, at one time, have actually contemplated leaving Mr. Carlyle. And the idea

must have been discussed in Froude's presence. For he said to me that Carlyle had showed remarkable equanimity at the prospect—a prospect which might possibly be regarded in the light of a half-jest (one of those jests, however, which have within them a terrible grain of earnest). Carlyle had replied that he was *very* busy, full of work, and did not think, on the whole, that *he should miss her very much!*

"This proposal and this reply—were they pure jest, or half earnest—had, at any rate, caused keen pain to Mr. Froude. He did not wish to tell the world more than it must inevitably know of the *vie intime* of the Carlyles. He withheld more than can ever now be known.

"But in forcing himself to the truthful and terrible pictures he has given the public, he at least protected these dear friends from the utterly unscrupulous and monstrous distortions that would certainly have been presented by some sensational writer or other, who, with half the truth and an unbridled realism, would have produced a portrait for the world to gape at and gaze at. The position was a hard one, but Froude never flinched.

"Once only did he speak more personally of Mrs. Carlyle while I was with him, saying, 'At any rate, she told me I was the only one of her husband's friends who had not made love to her.' He certainly felt a deep compassion for her. But it was never expressed to me in so many words."

The article is extremely brightly written and, taken together with Mr. Skelton's, gives a very pleasant picture of Mr. Froude.

Mr. Froude as Cassandra.

In *Blackwood's Magazine* for January, Mr. Skelton concludes his reminiscences of Mr. Froude. For some reason best known to themselves Mr. Froude's executors are very anxious to prevent the publication of his letters, as Mr. Froude himself was anxious to prevent the suppression of any of those of Thomas Carlyle. Mr. Skelton refers to this in a foot note, in which he announces that this second paper will be the last of his extracts from Mr. Froude's letters. He says: "It has been stated, since these papers were in type, that he was anxious that old controversies should not be reopened; and it seems to me that in view of the risk of an improper use being made of letters which, as I said last month, must be regarded as strictly private and confidential, his executors have exercised a wise discretion in withholding their consent to any further publication."

Mr. Skelton is a lucky man, as he has succeeded in skimming the cream of his private correspondence and getting them past the censorship of the executors. Others, however, who have Mr. Froude's letters can hardly be expected to take the interdict in so philosophic a manner. After a time, probably, the restriction will be removed, and we shall have more letters from Mr. Froude, but judging from the present sample they will be all in the same strain. Mr. Froude's correspondence with Mr. Skelton sounds very loudly three notes. First, that England is going

to the dogs; secondly, that the Calvinists were the only people who saved Europe from becoming Papist; and thirdly, that nothing could exceed the wisdom and good judgment of Mr. Froude in his biography of Thomas Carlyle. The following extracts are all from letters written in the last fourteen years of Mr. Froude's life. In 1880 Mr. Froude announced:

I bother myself no more with politics, and believe that in fifty years or sooner a vulgar Cæsar will be the outcome of it.

Unfortunately he was unable to live up to this high resolve, and would probably have excused himself on the ground that although he did not bother with politics, politics bothered him. He can never escape from the gloomy consciousness of impending doom. He says:

We are to drink the cup of the Lord's fury to the bottom. But when the drunken fit is over, and we are sick and sorry again, amidst the fragments of a ruined empire, it will remain to show that Carlyle was a true seer. . . . I hope God knows what is going to become of us. If He does, it is all right; but there is a wild time before us.

The dubious hope which he expressed that God knows what is to become of us all is curious and characteristic. Then again he writes:

What a time we live in! It is like the breaking up of the ice on the Neva—great cracks opening, preliminary to the general split up. Carlyle always said that the catastrophe of the Constitution was very near; and perhaps it is well that it should come now before the character of the people is further demoralized. But there will be a fine shaking of the nations when the big central mass bursts up.

Mr. Froude doubted many things, but he never doubted that he was wiser than the majority of his countrymen. Again and again he deplores the drift of affairs, which seem to him to be tending steadily to the abyss, nor did he believe that they would wake up in time. He says:

Some day or other the country will find this out, and will wring the necks of the Parliamentary vermin. But it will be a long day yet. John Bull will be an attenuated animal when the fever leaves him, with barely strength to do justice to his misleaders.

Home Rule of course excited his most gloomy forebodings, and he returned again and again to the subject of the iniquities of Mr. Gladstone and of his colleagues. His only consolation was that they would make things worse, and so precipitate the final crash.

Let them do as they will with Ireland, it will be crushed down again before ten years are out, and I shall not be surprised if our parliamentary system goes down along with it. Lord Derby once said to me that kings and aristocracies can govern empires, but one people cannot govern another people. If we have to choose between the Empire and the Constitution, I think I know which way it will be.

These prophecies of Mr. Froude may of course be fulfilled in the coming time; some others, about which he was equally confident, do not seem to be much justified by events—so far, at least. This, for instance, reads rather oddly in view of the position which Mr. Rhodes occupies at the Cape. Concerning South Africa, he wrote:

I think we shall lose that country. We are teaching every section of the people to hate us there—English, Dutch, natives alike; and unless we determine to hold the whole place by force, there will soon be nothing for us but to take ourselves off with shame.

He did not grow more cheerful as he grew older. After he had been appointed to lecture on history at Oxford he wrote also that the universities were out of joint. He says :

The teaching business at Oxford goes at high pressure—in itself utterly absurd, and unsuited altogether to an old stager like myself. Education, like so much else in these days, has gone mad, and is turned into a mere examination mill.

Almost the only topic on which he seemed to reflect with pleasure was the way in which he had treated the life of Thomas Carlyle. In this Mr. Skelton is in enthusiastic accord with his hero. He says: "No competent critic now ventures to deny that the four volumes of "Thomas Carlyle" contain one of the half-dozen great biographies in the English language."

The most interesting passage in Mr. Froude's letters on this subject is that in which he quotes a saying of Mr. Carlyle's about one of his own portraits, which cannot now, unfortunately, be identified. Mr. Froude says :

I cannot help you to a portrait of Carlyle, for none was ever made of him fit to be seen. I found in a letter an account of one in which the face, he says, is "a cross between a demon and a flayed horse."

Regarding this biography of his master, Mr. Froude says on various occasions :

Every one whose opinion is worth having will be grateful for having a true Carlyle before them, and not a mutilated and incredible one. The true figure of a true man will in the end interest all true men; and who else ought to be considered? The end will be that C. will stand higher than ever, and will be loved more than ever. When a man's faults are not such as dishonor him, we are all the nearer to him because of them, and because we feel the common pulse of humanity in him. Arcturus is not the less brilliant or beautiful because he flashes red and green instead of shining pale and calm as angelic stars ought to do.

One more extract on a familiar subject, and we leave this paper. Writing in 1889 upon the Calvinists, Mr. Froude says :

Whatever was the cause, they were the only fighting Protestants. It was they whose faith gave them courage to stand up for the Reformation. In England, Scotland, France, Holland, they and only they did the work, and but for them the Reformation would have been crushed. This is why I admire them, and feel that there was something in their creed which made them what they were. In a high transcendental sense I believe Calvinism to be true—i. e., I believe Free Will to be an illusion, and that all is as it is ordered to be. But leaving this, which belongs to abstruse philosophy, the Calvinists practically, like the early Christians, abhorred lies, especially in matters of religion, and would have nothing to do with them. If it had not been for Calvinists, Huguenots, Puritans, or whatever you like to call them, the Pope and Philip would have won, and we should either be Papists or Socialists.

AMERICA'S CHANCES IN MUSIC.

THE paper in the February *Harper's* on "Music in America" is doubly valuable as coming from that really great administrative musician, Antonin Dvorák, who has come from the most musical country of the world to be the director of our National Conservatory. As a result of his observation and teachings during his two years of directorship, Herr Dvorák says that the two prominent American traits which have impressed him are "unbounded patriotism and the capacity for enthusiasm." The inquisitiveness and enterprise with which they accept their art were actually annoying, says Herr Dvorák, in his pupils. "But now I like it, for I have come to the conclusion that this youthful enthusiasm and eagerness to take up everything is the best promise for music in America."

THE STATE AND THE SCHOLAR.

The following anecdote, told by Herr Dvorák, with his commentary on it, is very expressive of the difference in the attitude toward musical art between Europe and America. "Not long ago a young man came to me and showed me his compositions. His talent seemed so promising that I at once offered him a scholarship in our school; but he sorrowfully confessed that he could not afford to become my pupil, because he had to earn his living by keeping books in Brooklyn. Even if he came on but two afternoons in the week, or on Saturday afternoon only, he said, he would lose his employment, on which he and others had to depend. I urged him to arrange the matter with his employer, but he only received the answer: 'If you want to play, you can't keep books. You will have to drop one or the other.' He dropped his music."

"In any other country the state would have made some provision for such a deserving scholar, so that he could have pursued his natural calling without having to starve. With us in Bohemia the Diet each year votes a special sum of money for just such purposes, and the imperial government in Vienna on occasion furnishes other funds for talented artists. Had it not been for such support I should not have been able to pursue my studies when I was a young man. Owing to the fact that, upon the kind recommendation of such men as Brahms, Hanslick, and Herbeck, the Minister of Public Education in Vienna on five successive years sent me sums ranging from four to six hundred florins, I was able to pursue my work and to get my compositions published, so that at the end of that time I was able to stand on my own feet. This has filled me with lasting gratitude toward my country."

WHERE SHALL WE FIND OUR SONGS?

Coming from such an artist and scholar as Herr Dvorák, the suggestion is decidedly interesting when he says that our negro melodies offer the most promising field for a distinctively American music. "It is a proper question to ask what songs, then, belong to the American and appeal more strongly to

him than any others? What melody could stop him on the street if he were in a strange land and make the home feeling well up within him, no matter how hardened he might be or how wretchedly the tune were played? Their number, to be sure, seems to be limited. The most potent as well as the most beautiful among them, according to my estimation, are certain of the so-called plantation melodies and slave songs, all of which are distinguished by unusual and subtle harmonies, the like of which I have found in no other songs but those of old Scotland and Ireland. The point has been urged that many of these touching songs, like those of Foster, have not been composed by the negroes themselves, but are the work of white men, while others did not originate on the plantation, but were imported from Africa. It seems to me that this matters but little. One might as well condemn the Hungarian Rhapsody because Liszt could not speak Hungarian. The important thing is that the inspiration for such music should come from the right source and that the music itself should be a true expression of the people's real feelings."

HERR DVORÁK'S MISSION.

"My own duty as a teacher, I conceive, is not so much to interpret Beethoven, Wagner, or other masters of the past, but to give what encouragement I can to the young musicians of America. I must give full expression to my firm conviction, and to the hope that just as this nation has already surpassed so many others in marvelous inventions and feats of engineering and commerce, and has made an honorable place for itself in literature in one short century, so it must assert itself in the other arts, and especially in the art of music. Already there are enough public-spirited lovers of music striving for the advancement of this their chosen art to give rise to the hope that the United States of America will soon emulate the older countries in smoothing the thorny path of the artist and musician. When that beginning has been made, when no large city is without its public opera house and concert hall, and without its school of music and endowed orchestra, where native musicians can be heard and judged, then those who hitherto have had no opportunity to reveal their talent will come forth and compete with one another, till a real genius emerges from their number, who will be as thoroughly representative of his country as Wagner and Weber are of Germany, or Chopin of Poland."

THE municipal reform situation in Philadelphia at the present moment is thus summed up by Herbert Welsh in *Good Government*: "The reform forces in Philadelphia have won a great but not decisive victory. They occupy a vantage ground from which they can make more and more serious assaults upon the enemy if they remain united, consent to discipline, and are ably led." The same number of *Good Government*, which is the official organ of the National Civil Service Reform League, contains an exhaustive discussion of reform in our consular service by the Hon. Oscar S. Straus, and an article by

Richard Henry Dana on the relative importance of civil service reform; these papers were read at the Chicago meeting of the League in December last.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM TO-DAY.

THERE is a note of triumph in Mr. Theodore Roosevelt's paper in the February *Atlantic Monthly* on "The Present Status of Civil Service Reform." It is surely a pardonable note for the man who has done most to accomplish that reform work of which this paragraph of his gives the history.

THE WORK OF ELEVEN YEARS.

"In 1883 the civil service law was established at Washington and in the larger post-offices and custom-houses throughout the country, taking in a total of some fourteen thousand employes. The great extensions since have all taken place during the last six years, a period which happens to include my own term of service with the Commission, so that I write of them at first hand. In 1889 the railway mail service was added, in 1893 all the free delivery post-offices, and in 1894 all the smaller custom-houses and the internal revenue service. Other important but smaller extensions have been made, and the larger offices have grown, so that now about fifty thousand employes are under the protection of the law. There are, of course, and there always must be in a body so large, individual cases where the law is evaded, or even violated; and as yet we do not touch the question of promotions and reductions. But, speaking broadly, and with due allowance for such comparatively slight exceptions, these fifty thousand places are now taken out of the political arena. They can no longer be scrambled for in a struggle as ignoble and brutal as the strife of pirates over plunder; they no longer serve as a vast bribery chest with which to debauch the voters of the country. Those holding them no longer keep their political life by the frail tenure of service to the party boss and the party machine. They stand as American citizens and are allowed the privilege of earning their own bread without molestation so long as they faithfully serve the public."

These fifty thousand officers which come under civil service reform represent about a quarter of all those under the Federal government, in point of numbers, and about a half in point of salaries.

THE NEXT POINT OF ATTACK.

"There still remain some things that can be done without further legislation. For instance, the labor force in the navy yards was put on a merit basis, and removed from the domain of politics, under Secretary Tracy. This was done merely by order of the Secretary of the Navy, which order could have been reversed by his successor, Secretary Herbert. Instead of reversing it, however, Secretary Herbert has zealously lived up to its requirements, and has withstood all pressure for the weakening of the system in the interests of the local party machines and bosses.

It is unsafe to trust to always having Secretaries of the Navy like Messrs. Tracy and Herbert. The Civil Service Commission should be given supervision over the laborers who come under the direction of Cabinet officers. Indeed, all the laboring force and all the employes of the District of Columbia employed by the Federal government should be put under the Commission.

THE EFFECT ON RELIGIOUS DISCRIMINATION.

Mr. Roosevelt in enumerating the benefits accruing from a logical system of civil service reform, concludes by emphasizing the advantage gained by abolishing tests of religious convictions in assigning public offices. "The Protestant, Catholic, Jew, Gentile and Agnostic are treated with an equal hand." The effect of this bar to religious discrimination has worked most excellently with the postmasters and their employes of Chicago and Boston.

"They happened to be Protestants; but when they left office it was found that, thanks to the zeal with which they had obeyed the law, Catholics and Democrats had entered the service under them as freely as Protestants and Republicans. All had done their duty alike, and all had been treated alike. It seems to me that this procedure under the civil service law could with advantage be pondered by those citizens who strive to bring into our political life questions of religious belief; who seek either to use church influence improperly on the one hand, or, on the other, to discriminate against worthy Americans because of their creed or their race origin."

THE PRODUCTION OF GOLD.

IF gold is appreciating in value, as many declare, it is certainly not due to a declining production of that metal, if the following table, which we take from an article by Hon. Robert E. Preston, Director of the Mint, in the *North American Review*, is trustworthy, and we have no reason to doubt its correctness.

THE PRODUCTION OF GOLD DURING 1886-93.

Countries.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
United States.....	\$35,000,000	\$33,000,000	\$33,175,000	\$32,800,000
Australasia.....	26,425,000	27,327,600	28,560,660	33,086,700
Russia.....	20,518,000	20,092,000	21,302,000	23,905,600
Africa.....	1,438,000	1,919,600	4,500,000	8,586,600
India.....	421,600	320,000	676,563	1,602,600
The Guianas.....	718,902	623,070	1,560,800
Totals.....	\$83,802,600	\$83,378,102	\$88,637,293	\$101,441,800
Countries.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
United States.....	\$32,845,000	\$33,175,000	\$33,000,000	\$35,965,000
Australasia.....	29,848,000	31,399,000	34,159,000	35,688,600
Russia.....	23,458,000	24,162,500	24,806,200	26,451,400
Africa.....	9,887,000	15,742,400	24,232,000	29,305,800
India.....	2,000,000	2,495,000	3,818,800	3,813,600
The Guianas.....	2,117,200	3,340,200	4,110,900	4,279,400
Totals.....	\$100,115,200	\$110,314,100	\$123,626,400	\$135,496,800

We quote as follows Mr. Preston's concluding paragraph:

"The fact is that the production of gold was never so rapid as it is to-day. When the yield of the Californian and Australian gold mines was at its highest, 1856-60, Michel Chevalier and other economists began to inquire what measures governments should take to prevent the depreciation of the yellow metal,

and some even proposed its demonetization. Yet now when the production of even 1856-60 is exceeded, and when the value of the annual product of gold alone is almost equal to that of the product of both precious metals before the depreciation of silver began, all the economic evils from which the commercial, agricultural and industrial world is suffering are ascribed to the scarcity of gold! What better refutation can there be of such a fallacy than the figures adduced in the foregoing pages? These are more convincing than words; for if there is a scarcity of gold now, when was there plenty of it?"

A DEFECT IN THE BALTIMORE BANK PLAN.

MR. HENRY W. WILLIAMS in an article which he contributes to the January *Annals* of the American Academy on "Money and Bank Credits in the United States," calls attention to what he regards as a serious defect in the Baltimore bank plan. He agrees with all the suggestions of the Baltimore bankers except the fourth, which says that, "No security of any kind is to be deposited by the banks to protect their issue of notes, excepting a guarantee fund of 5 per cent. thereof."

"This special suggestion," says Mr. Williams, is urged by the bankers on the score of necessity. 'The first essential,' say they, 'of a good currency is elasticity; elasticity is impossible if security be required; therefore, no security should be required.' This is perfectly true, but only with reference to that issue which is to furnish this elasticity. The power of expansion to meet a special demand is indeed destroyed if security is required, as a condition precedent to such expansion, but the fact that security has been previously required and previously deposited to secure the normal circulation is of no importance whatever. The Baltimore plan provides for a normal circulation of 50 per cent. of the banking capital without security, perfectly safe, probably, as it is guaranteed by the government, and which will evidently contract and expand with the banking capital of the country, but yet as evidently without any other or further elasticity whatever. By entirely repealing the security requirement, they would indeed deprive this normal issue of whatever special elasticity it might otherwise possess. It would thereby be made so profitable to the banks (the tax of one-half of 1 per cent. being inconsiderable) that the maximum amount authorized would plainly be always outstanding. In fact, if the issue were less profitable, if the conditions imposed were such as to leave the banks, so long as there was a demand for money, to maintain the maximum authorized circulation, but in case of a plethora to reduce their issue, a distinct gain would be made. In this way a security requirement or other burden might well add some little elasticity to this normal circulation. But in truth the currency provided for by the Baltimore plan depends for its special elasticity upon the emergency issue, and such elasticity therefore is in nowise affected by the re-

quirement *vel non* of security for the normal circulation.

EFFECT OF MAKING BANKING TOO PROFITABLE.

"As stated, this normal issue must be made profitable to the banks, in order that it should automatically expand with the banking capital, and to this end securities other than government bonds must be accepted; but it does not follow that no security whatever should be required. In the absence of such controlling necessity as the advocates of the Baltimore plan assume to exist, it would seem for many reasons inexpedient, if not dangerous, to confer upon the banks this unrestricted power to issue notes. The suggestion that the plan has been successfully tried in Canada is misleading. Financially, Canada and the United States are as far apart as the poles, but the controlling fact is that there are in Canada but thirty-nine banks of issue, with an average capital exceeding \$1,500,000, while in this country there are thirty-seven hundred and eighty-one such banks, with an average capital of less than \$180,000. We would indeed be reckless to confer this unusual power upon these thirty-seven hundred and eighty-one banks simply because thirty-nine banks of Canada had exercised it safely for several years. It is also urged that the experience of the past thirty years proves that the guarantee fund of 5 per cent., together with a prior lien upon the bank's assets, would be more than sufficient to protect the government against any loss on account of its guarantee. And this may be so, although there is no certainty that the conditions being changed, the experience of the past will repeat itself in the future. But however this may be, the objection to the proposed plan goes deeper. The danger to be feared is to the banks themselves, to the national banking system and, through it, to the public.

"It naturally did not occur to the Baltimore bankers, who are justly famed for their conservative and proper methods, that by making banking under the national laws too profitable, they might be the innocent cause of an era of reckless banking, bringing another panic in its train with serious resulting injury to the entire national banking and financial system. It is this difference in the point of view which has caused the divergence between the Baltimore plan and the one outlined in the foregoing paper. The two plans provide for the same currency, a normal circulation of 50 per cent., an emergency issue of 25 per cent. of the banking capital of the country, guaranteed by the government. But here the Baltimore plan stops, leaving to the banks entire freedom in the issuance of such circulation, while, from the public point of view, it would seem desirable to go a step further and provide against the reckless banking and overtrading that might result from the unrestricted exercise of such powers."

The adoption of the Baltimore plan, Mr. Williams continues, "would not only cause an immediate expansion of the currency, but would practically add 50 per cent. to the original capital of every national bank, thus increasing both their capacity and tempta-

tion to expand credits. It would also lead, and herein lies the danger, to the organization of many banks, possibly thousands, by speculators solely for the purpose of obtaining the benefit of this authorized circulation, and these new banks thus organized not for legitimate but for speculative purposes, would inject a new and unknown element into our banking system which might well cause an era of expansion and speculation with the resulting reaction and panic.

"It would seem, therefore, the part of wisdom to impose such conditions upon this normal issue as would render it less temptingly profitable. The logical condition would seem to be the continued requirement of a deposit of securities, not government bonds, but such as would insure the banks a reasonable profit upon the issue.

"This purpose, indeed, might be attained by simply increasing the tax upon the normal issue from one-half of 1 per cent. to such an amount, say 2 per cent. per annum, as would leave but a reasonable margin of profit to the issuing banks; especially if concurrently a bank's discounts were limited to some definite multiple of its banking capital."

HOW TO SAVE BIMETALLISM.

"HOW to Save Bimetallism" is the subject of an article contributed by the Duc de Noailles to the January *Annals* of the American Academy. In this article he sets forth as follows the situation in the United States:

"The monetary question in the United States shows the inextricable difficulties and dangers of bimetallism. Naturally, in a silver producing country like the United States, general interests are subordinated to those of powerful individuals and corporations directly interested on one side of the question. There is a real political party composed of both Democrats and Republicans, united by their common interest in raising the price of silver. The silver men, strictly speaking, are the main group, led by the owners and shareholders in mines and supported by capitalists and speculators who own or control silver mines. The game is managed by politicians, who know how to throw powder in the eyes of the voters. It is silver powder that is used to influence the farmers of the West, always great borrowers and fanatical partisans of a system that offers the precious advantage of repaying in silver at its nominal value the amounts loaned them in gold at its real value, practically at 50 per cent. of the actual debt. The bulk of the people confound the increase of the stock of metal coin with a real increase of wealth, and 'inflation' is a word that works like a charm, apparently making an actual addition to the fortune of every man alike, in North and South America. A syndicate of ignorance, error and self-interest tries to gain the triumph for silver or soft money, only to enable the managers to exchange it for gold at a profit of 50 per cent. The different efforts of the leaders are too recent to need any repetition. Happily, President Cleveland put a stop to all these

manœuvres. Not only did he secure the repeal of the Sherman law, but he also vetoed the Seigniorage bill, which threatened to injure American finances. He is heartily supported by all who demand a sound currency; but the silver men still protest, and their leader in Congress, Mr. Bland, insists on the re-establishment of free coinage."

PARALLEL AND INDEPENDENT BIMETALLISM.

In telling how to save bimetallism, he says: "Admitting that bimetallism is to-day in a bad way, does it follow that the two metals cannot be safely used? Why not try a parallel and independent bimetallism? It would bring back a real, sound, truthful value to both gold and silver. Each would have its own value, based on the weight of the coins either in gold or in silver without any proportion or ratio. Put aside all idea or notion of comparative value, and let it be one absolute market value of so much weight of metal.

"The parallel existence of two kinds of independent metal coins would enable business men to choose one or the other according to the varied needs of international exchanges.

"It may be said that the suppression of the existing ratio would reduce by one-half the value of the metallic stock of silver, and thus inflict an enormous loss on the nations now encumbered by it. But silver is not entitled to the privilege of anything more than its real value. At all events, the loss has already been made, and it is not increased by admitting the fact, any more than it is lessened by refusing to recognize it. The thousand millions of silver now held by various nations may be quoted and reported at their nominal value in treasury reports or in bank balances; but they are only worth five hundred millions in the world's markets, and it would be just as well to say so frankly and fairly.

THE FINAL SOLUTION.

"The final solution of the problem must come from America, which supplies one-half at least of all the silver produced in the world. The principal silver interest in the two American continents, North and South, is centred in forty persons or groups, largely located in the United States. These 'Silver Kings,' few in number, are the masters of the market. It depends on them whether silver shall be restored to its lost value, and the fate of silver is in their hands. Their true plan is to work honestly for a sound financial reform. It is useless for them to try by secret schemes to profit by the enormous difference between the real and the nominal value of silver. There must be an end to their efforts to repeal the law which forbids the coinage of silver for individuals; to all attempts to re-establish the circulation of depreciated money, at the risk of driving gold from the country and ruining the national credit.

"A new campaign should be inaugurated, with the platform of honest free silver and free and honest bimetallism—silver at its real value, and no ratio between it and gold. When the legal authority ratifies such a plan, free coinage will have no danger. Instead of being suspected if it is circulated, or use-

less if it is stored up, the silver dollar will be an honest dollar and will take its proper place in the monetary world. The American silver men will, of course, laugh at the suggestion that they should thus sacrifice their present profit for the future of real independent bimetallism. But nothing can prevent the final victory of truth and justice in the end. It is a noble maxim of American liberty that no man should go to the extreme of his right. The real interest of the bimetallists of the United States lies in not carrying out to the bitter end all their faults."

THE COTTON SITUATION.

THE *Banker's Magazine* contains an important article by Mr. Samuel T. Hubbard, Jr., on "The Cotton Situation," which is full of valuable suggestions to the growers of that stable product. We quote at length from the last half of the article, in which Mr. Hubbard discusses the future of cotton.

"What, then, of the future? To answer this question, the future must be divided into the distant future and the immediate future. Of the distant future, judging from the past, the consumption of cotton will continue to increase as it has in the period under review, and the cotton states will be called upon not to produce a crop of nine million five hundred thousand bales each year, but possibly a crop ranging above fifteen million bales to supply the consumption. That is the lesson of the past, and the prediction of such a crop is no more chimerical now than the predictions of a nine million bale crop were in 1879. Of the immediate future, suffering as we now are from the retarded consumption and increased crops since 1890, there can be but one remedy—namely, a reduction in the crop and diversification of the agricultural interests of the South. We have before spoken of the losses which followed the large crops of 1891 and 1892, falling upon merchants and speculators, and have attempted to show that it was the fear of reduced prices the following year which brought about a reduction in acreage in the crop of 1893. This season the absence of speculation and the lack of confidence on the part of merchants who were impressed with the glowing crop accounts which were received from every section of the South prevented the decline in values from seriously affecting the mercantile community interested in cotton, but threw the entire loss upon the planter, an experience which he has not been called upon to endure for many years. In some instances which have come under my notice the loss in the production of cotton to the best planters in the Atlantic states has ranged from \$3 to \$10 per bale, and therefore the South is confronted with a problem, the solution of which is so apparent that it is difficult to imagine any other course than the reduction in acreage and a diversification of crops. Over a large portion of the cotton belt land is owned by those who advance the supplies to others necessary to support them while the crop is being cultivated, and as these operations this year have resulted in a loss which it is impossible for the owners of the soil to secure from the 'cropper,' they will undoubtedly

allow a large portion of the land to remain fallow in preference to permitting it to be exhausted by cultivation in the production of a crop which results in a loss.

RESULT OF LOW PRICE.

"The distress throughout the South in consequence of the low price of cotton this year has not been as acute as it was in the two previous large crops, although the price has been lower and the loss has fallen entirely upon the planter instead of on the merchant as in those years, the large crop of corn which he fortunately succeeded in producing this year furnishing him with a large amount of the necessary supplies, which in other years he had sought for in the West. Nevertheless, it is no doubt true that his position this year is one which will compel him to use extreme economy for a long period. The value of his live stock has depreciated with the value of his cotton, and he is no longer able to offer a chattel mortgage on his stock to secure the necessary supplies for producing another crop, especially as cotton is now selling below the absolute cost of production, and the knowledge is widely diffused that another crop of the same size as this one would bring cotton to a price where it would not pay to hire the labor necessary to pick it from the fields. Therefore, whatever may be the desire of many planters, it will be impossible for them to devote the area of land to cotton next season which they have this year. If it were not for the practical experience of the effect of enforced reduction of acreage two years ago, the trade would not believe that any united effort would bring about a change in the temper of the Southern people, who are, at times, seemingly infatuated with the desire to cultivate cotton, but the effect of that pressure is so well remembered, and it is so certain that the same pressure will be exerted this year, that a reduction of acreage throughout every section of the country where the planter is supplied with money by the factors to produce his crop seems almost certain.

THE REDUCTION OF THE ACREAGE.

"As corroborative evidence of this intention to reduce the acreage, we already hear of diminished sales of commercial fertilizers by the manufacturers throughout every section of the cotton belt where they are used. It is now believed that this reduction in the consumption of fertilizers will amount to at least 40 per cent. as compared with this season, and this must always be considered as an important factor as contributing to the out-turn of the crop. In addition to the efforts which will be made to reduce the acreage (if there is no advance in the price of cotton before the planting season), the consumption of the staple is increasing at a rate slightly in excess of the average annual increase for the past quarter of a century. The knowledge of these two factors has contributed to the steadiness of prices during the past two months, and the question as to whether the planter will be compelled to accept the present low prices for his crop in coming years is partly solved

by the knowledge of his intention to reduce his acreage, and by the fact that the consumption of the staple is annually increasing. It must then be decided whether these efforts to reduce the crop will be successful. Judging from past experience they will be; and, while the supplies of the staple at the end of the season will be the largest known, the trade is prepared to believe that the merchants and planters of the South are more than ever aware of the fact that it lies within their power to determine the price which they will obtain for their staple product. In other words, instead of the man who is in debt this year being able to borrow additional money for the purpose of extending his planting operations, it will be only the man who is out of debt, and able to raise his crop by his own labor or the labor of his family, who will plant largely, and, as this class is comparatively limited, it is probable that the acreage of the cotton states this year will be reduced to a greater extent than it was in the spring of 1892. No other logical conclusion can be thought of as the course to be pursued by reasonable men who have found that they are producing an article at a loss to themselves. The effect of such a reduction in the acreage, and in the use of commercial fertilizers, will be at first to establish a steady market, and then (if their intentions are found to be acted upon throughout the cotton belt) an advance will follow, the extent of which will depend entirely upon the character of the climatic conditions throughout the season. A reduction of the crop from nine million to six million seven hundred thousand bales brought about an advance in prices from $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $9\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound, and it seems likely that a similar reduction now would bring about an advance which would again place cotton upon a level of prices which would realize a profit to the producer. What prevents the large absorption of the staple at the present low range of values with this prospect before the trade, is the fear that the Southern planter will allow his neighbor to reduce his crop and plant a little more himself to make up for the reduction, thereby producing another large crop, which will effectually swamp the markets of the world. Within the last five years the South has produced three enormous crops of cotton, and the fear of a repetition of this production prevents the trade from being willing to assume the load now pressing on the markets, but when it is once determined that the planter is not only able but willing to put into operation the remedy for his distress, which lies in his own hands, the present large supply would cease to be a factor in the situation, and cotton would once more advance to a level of values which would quickly change the entire commercial situation of the United States."

THE *School Review*, edited by J. G. Schurman, President of Cornell University, publishes a holiday extra containing a full report of the meeting of the New England Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools.

"THE FATE OF THE FARMER."

THE February *Lippincott's* contains an exceedingly pessimistic article by F. P. Powers, which he calls "The Fate of the Farmer." The body of resident landowners is, according to Mr. Powers' figures, becoming smaller and smaller with startling rapidity. Landlords live in the city, in Europe, anywhere but on their farms, and the actual tillers of the soil are tenants who can scarcely make the most frugal living and pay the rent that is required of them.

A RACE OF TENANTS.

"The Western farmers, who, many years ago, got their land for little or nothing, are now growing old. They are renting their farms to men who will live on less than the full produce of the land rather than not live at all, and they are moving into the large towns and the cities to enjoy life, educate their daughters and start their sons in business. Even so far West as Minnesota and the Dakotas this is going on; in Illinois and Wisconsin it is a common thing. The tenants, being obliged to divide the produce with the landlord, are in a state of poverty, and they will stay so. As they do not own the land, they will suffer instead of profit as it advances in value. As the population increases, the value of land will increase and the number of persons who can afford to own land will decrease. There is already started in the Northwest an agricultural peasantry which has no future except one of increasing rent-charges. The sharper the competition for chances to earn a living, the greater rent will the landlord be able to exact. In parts of Europe custom, and in Ireland the courts, limit the demands of the landlord, but in America all rents are rack-rents. The tenant will get a bare subsistence, and all else will go to the descendant of the "homesteader." The agricultural population of this country will in fifty years be poor and illiterate, made up of hired laborers on great estates, of tenants, and of proprietors of small patches of ground which they will cultivate with the spade and of whose produce they will eat only what cannot be sold. The substitution of tenants for owners has already had in parts of the West an injurious effect upon highways and schools; the removal of the most intelligent and prosperous farmers from a neighborhood, together with the substitution of tenants for owners, will make the agricultural population peculiarly the prey of demagogues, cranks and political adventurers. Such a population will not buy so much manufactured goods as the farming populations we have been accustomed to.

A TENDENCY TOWARD GREAT ESTATES.

"It may be premature to say that there is a concentration of agricultural landholding, but so far as our information goes it points in that direction. For many years down to 1880 the average size of farms was diminishing; in 1890 it showed an increase, pretty generally distributed over the Northern States. The increase is small, only three acres, but the change in direction is notable. The size of farms had dimin-

ished from two hundred and three in 1850 to one hundred and thirty-four in 1880. Between the last two censuses the number of farms of less than one hundred acres increased 231,632, while the number from one hundred to five hundred increased 812,711. It is to be regretted that there is no dividing line between one hundred and five hundred acres; the inferior limit is lower than the 'three forties' of a public land state, which is a small farm, and the superior limit is higher than three sections, while even two sections is a large farm. The figures would be far more instructive were there a division at, say, three hundred and twenty acres; but without this we find much the greater increase, absolutely and relatively, among the large farms, and this is joined with an increase for the whole country in the average acreage of farms. The farms of more than five hundred acres increased relatively faster than the farms of twenty acres or less, and the absolute increase in farms of from five hundred to one thousand acres was four-fifths as large as that of farms of from ten to twenty acres.

THE AVERAGE SIZE OF THE FARM.

"Between 1880 and 1890 the average size of farms increased in the states of New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, Texas, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. California is the only state in the Pacific and Mountain group which does not show an increase in the average size of farms.

"What the Census Bureau classifies as the North Central Division, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, show decreases in farm acreage, and Missouri shows no change; all the other states show an increase.

"We shall probably find when all the returns are in that our farms are dividing themselves into two classes,—small farms usually cultivated by tenants, a peasant class, and large farms cultivated under the owner's superintendence by hired men, the farm-laborer class of England. But the man who owns a farm of three or four sections will find town life within his reach, and much more to his taste, and especially to the taste of his wife and children, than life in the country, and this means the three agricultural classes of England,—the owner, who lives in the city or in Europe and enjoys the revenues formerly distributed among a considerable number of owning-farmers, the tenant-farmer, who has increasing difficulty in paying his rent, and the farm laborer, who gets not quite enough food to keep him thoroughly nourished, and who is attached to the soil, not by any law of serfage, but by the iron law of poverty, ignorance, and lack of spirit.

THE DEPARTED INDUSTRIAL EDEN.

"The nearest we have ever come to an industrial Eden was the New England farming town of many years ago, where the population was homogeneous and constituted the real American order of *equites*, among whom every man kept a horse and no man kept a coachman. Yet we have got so far from that

now that even a New England poet, no less distinguished a son of Massachusetts than Oliver Wendell Holmes, in his "Teacups," expressed his horror of a state of society in which the dreadful levelers had their way, and one man was not better or better off than another. The last of the great New England bards outlived his recollection of what made his race and his state great. There need be no dread of levelers. The census figures show how fast the soil of the United States is passing into the hands of a comparatively small class, whose members can soon add up the figures of their rent rolls on the fallen gravestones of the men who made this country great—American farmers who owned their farms."

TEXAS AS COMPARED WITH THE NORTHWEST.

MR. S. P. PANTON, who for a dozen years or more has been actively engaged in promoting the welfare of the Northwestern States, but who is now resident in that vast stretch of country known as Texas, compares in the *Southern States* the resources and possibilities of these two sections of the Great West, and much to the advantage of his second love. He says: "We of the Northwest have been laboring under the impression that it contained nearly all the attractions to immigrants that were left; that the field for development was becoming so narrowed that each succeeding year would bring us a greater rush; that capital would be attracted by our great deposits of coal, iron and the more valuable metals; that our towns would rapidly become cities, and our prosperity would continue indefinitely on an increasing ratio. But while there was and is development, it is much slower than we expected, and many of the men who discovered mineral bonanzas ten, fifteen and even twenty years ago, are still waiting for the railroads to open up their particular districts, and the capitalists to buy their prospects at the fabulous valuations they are still dreaming of. We have noticed of late years that capital and population have been attracted by similar resources elsewhere, and through the South new cities have arisen and surpassed in growth our business centres, situated in what we believed to be the richest mineral region in the republic.

LAND VALUES.

"A few of us have of late made some investigations, which convince us that there is a larger acreage of first-class land, lying undeveloped, to be bought at nominal figures, in the State of Texas alone, than there is in the whole Northwest. We have decided that much of the land in Southwest Texas may be made worth \$500 an acre with much less expenditure of time, labor and money than it would take to raise the Northwestern lands to \$40 an acre, for the same reasons that have given improved California lands values of \$500 to \$2,000. We are satisfied that a man with \$1,000, which would be just sufficient to put him under mortgage in the Northwest, can make a good, clean, independent start in Arkansas, San Patricio or adjacent counties with an

absolute certainty of maintaining himself in independence, and in a few years enjoying a permanent income rarely equaled on any three hundred and twenty acre farm in the Northwest. We are satisfied that while the Northwest is rated a healthy country, this section of the coast is much more so; it is absolutely free from malaria; pulmonary and catarrhal complaints are almost unknown, and the children flourish in perfect immunity from those scourges of the North, scarlet fever and diphtheria.

PRODUCTS.

"To one accustomed to the narrow range of products in the Northwest the possibilities here are bewildering. To say that almost all the products of the temperate zone will flourish here with all sub-tropic and some tropical growths, expresses a range far wider than our knowledge. But we find that the truck gardener can plant and mature vegetables at any time of year and ship them North when there is such a dearth there that high profits are assured; that the winter climate here favors the growth of the crisp and succulent vegetables grown at the North in summer, and the rest of the year can be devoted to products not grown North at any time. Having seen ripe tomatoes at Christmas, green peas in January and ripe strawberries in February, let us look at the sub-tropical products, which include the orange, lemon, lime, pomelo, shaddock, pomegranate, fig, Japanese persimmon, and the grapes of the Mediterranean, the ginger, camphor, and cinnamon trees, the cassava, from which tapioca is made, the great variety of valuable fibres, the canaigre, for tanning fine leathers, for which there is a strong demand throughout the civilized world, and innumerable other plants of value. Almost any one of these products intelligently handled will pay several times the profit per acre of the best crops in the Northwest. This is, so far as known, the only part of the republic east of California where the finest European grapes attain the greatest perfection. As they ripen here from four to six weeks earlier than in California, the viticulturists of this coast have the run of the markets when there is no competition, and their comparative proximity to the body of consumers gives them great advantages over the Californians that are permanent.

"The supply of vegetables and fruits is as yet so inadequate to the demands of Texas alone that the California fruits and vegetables cut the most prominent figure in Texan markets. It will pay better to produce the whole supply here than to raise it two thousand miles away.

"It is safe to say that an industrious man who comes here with \$1,000, buys ten acres of land for \$200, devotes half of it to vines and the rest to vegetables, will find himself the possessor of a reliable income property in three years; and if he keeps some poultry, a gun, and a fishing rod, he will have so little to buy for himself and family that his necessary cash outlay will hardly exceed the annual fuel bill of the Northern agriculturist."

THE RULE OF THE RUSSIAS.

HON. CHARLES EMORY SMITH, who has recently served as United States Minister at St. Petersburg, and who is, therefore, qualified to write authoritatively on Russian political affairs, contributed to the *North American Review* an article on "The Young Czar and His Advisers." Mr. Smith is of opinion that there will be no swift or signal change in the rule of the Russias as the result of the succession of young Nicholas to the throne left vacant by his father, Alexander.

THE OLD MINISTRY CONTINUES.

In the first place, the young Czar has as yet shown no disposition to upset the old order of things, and in the second place, even if he should attempt to startle Europe, as did the young Emperor of Germany on reaching the throne, he would find himself face to face with a bureaucracy, the outgrowth of years of steady development, which could not be overthrown in a day. His ministers, the chiefs of the various bureaus, are those of his father, and have all reached their present positions not through favoritism, but by reason of their ability and fitness.

"M. de Geniers, the venerable, astute and wise Minister of Foreign Affairs—the prolongation of whose valuable and beneficent life would be an assurance of continued peace—did not inherit rank or fortune. M. Witte, the masterful Minister of Finance, was a few years ago a subordinate railway official in south Russia. He first commanded special notice by taking the responsibility of disobeying the mistaken order of a superior. His decision and capacity attracted attention, and he was rapidly promoted until he was finally put at the head of the Finance Ministry as the fittest man in the Empire for the place. M. Durnovo, the head of the other great Ministry of the Interior, belongs to the same class."

CHANGES IN MINISTRY NOT LIKELY.

Changes in the ministry therefore are likely to come only as nature or chance compels them, and Mr. Smith intimates that the new Czar would scarcely attempt to turn his present ministers out of office unless this move would have the support of the people, for in theory at least, the Russian government, though resting on one will, stands for the masses. Summing up Mr. Smith says: "The change from an Emperor whose character and convictions and policy were fixed and known, to one whose mind is yet unknown, is something of an experiment. But the glimpses we have are encouraging, and the surroundings and conditions constitute a reasonable guarantee. The policy of peace will be preserved. National interests and national sentiment will control. Individual predilections and associations may determine personal relations, and may modify forms and expressions; but national forces dominate even emperors. On the broad field of Europe the teachings of Alexander III will be likely to guide his son. In the internal government of the Empire it is not probable that there will be any early

or marked revolution. In time the pendulum may swing back to the more liberal side from which it oscillated after the cruel assassination of Alexander II. The first duty of a prudent sovereign is to know his realm, and while Nicholas II is mastering his great trust, the *personnel*, and administration, and policy of Russia will hardly suffer any radical change."

On the Threshold of a Reign.

Mr. Valerian Gribayédoff is effective with the pen as well as with the pencil, and never does he write more vigorously than upon subjects relating to the Czarland, the country of his birth. Mr. Gribayédoff inherits traditions from the ruling class of Russia, and this fact, together with the more pleasing one that he is now American to the very pen point, lend his article, "On the Threshold of a Reign," in *Frank Leslie's Monthly*, unusual interest.

HOPEFUL SIGNS.

As to what will the young Czar do with the legacy left him by his father Alexander, Mr. Gribayédoff says: "I think it safe enough to predict that the spirit of optimism natural to youth will cause him in the near future to relax some of the more stringent measures introduced during his father's reign. There are already portentous rumors of an impending change in the agrarian laws, which will relieve the peasants of a portion of their heavy burdens. Not even the most sanguine look forward as yet to the convocation of a representative assembly of nobles, landowners and clergy, but there is every indication that the *Zemstvos* will eventually be reinvested with some of the privileges they lost through Alexander III's action. From authoritative sources I have also learned that the attention of the present Czar has been called to the glaring defects and abuses of the Russian police system. Next to the police of New York, those of St. Petersburg, and in fact of all Russia, are the most corrupt in the world, and in addition to this they are invested with powers which allow them to exercise a most atrocious tyranny over a large proportion of the population.

"No citizen in Russia is entirely safe from the espionage of the dreaded Third Section, and once accused, however unjustly, the victim finds little redress in the courts, even if he is acquitted. On the other hand, the levying of blackmail on gambling dens and brothels is a recognized source of income to every chief of police. The *Gradonatchalnik* (police master) of St. Petersburg usually leaves office a millionaire, when he leaves it alive, not having been disposed of by Nihilists or quack doctors. The reorganization of the Russian police, if it really occurs, will, in my opinion, result in greater immediate good to the country than even a move in the direction of representative government.

"Another excellent sign of the times, let us hope an evidence of the fact that religious intolerance has seen its day in the Czar's empire, is the announcement that the Lutheran pastors imprisoned for violations of the code relating to the proselytization of

members of the orthodox faith have received a full pardon."

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN ENTENTE.

Mr. Gribayédoff next considers the international aspect of the change of rule: Will Russia pursue her destiny as outlined in the more or less apocryphical testament of Peter the Great, or will she cease her march toward the southern seas and renounce all the aspirations of her past? In spite of the general tone of the Anglo-Russian press and the recent interchange of courtesies between the courts of St. James and St. Petersburg, he does not believe that the Anglo-Russian *entente* is anything but a temporary situation brought about by the family ties that unite the crowned heads of both nations. "Even," he says, "if the young Czar were desirous of curbing the ambition of his subjects to secure a southern outlet for the country's growing commerce it is doubtful whether he could successfully withstand opposition to his wishes. After all, the Czar, absolute monarch though he be, must sometimes bow to the will of the people, or at least be swayed by it.

"Alexander III was a man of peaceable disposition and thoroughly averse to war, yet he found it impossible to withstand the popular demand for an invasion of Turkey in 1877. Consequently those who are at present arguing that Russia will henceforth be guided in her course by a regard for Great Britain's interests, solely because the Prince of Wales has been warmly received by his bereaved sister-in-law and nephew, will ere long discover that behind the Czar there is a nation of one hundred and twenty millions of people to be considered, few, if any, of whom are animated by aught than feelings of distrust toward the British leopard.

ENGLAND'S PAST RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA.

"More substantial guarantees would be required to dissipate this feeling than the mere protestations of friendship on the part of the British royal family. Russia has had glaring evidence of English duplicity, bad faith and hostility since that period. The horrors of the Crimean War are still fresh in the mind of the Russian nation, but even these would be forgotten and forgiven were it not for Lord Beconsfield's action in practically wresting from Russia's grasp the hard-earned fruits of her terrible struggle with Turkey in 1877. This blow wounded the country's pride as much as it affected her material interests, and it has rankled deeply ever since in the breast of every true Russian. Not satisfied with that success, England has since steadily opposed Russia's every move for elbow room in both Europe and Asia—and by elbow room I mean particularly the effort to secure an outlet for her merchandise by the acquisition of a southern seaboard.

"In what way, may I ask, is Russia to be benefited now by an alliance with an enemy of so many years' standing? Let us admit that through England's influence the Dardanelles may be opened to Russia's men-of-war, such being the recent assumption of a portion of the British press. What advantage could

possibly accrue to Russia from such an arrangement at the outbreak of a general European war, with the Turk, who holds the straits, ranged on the side of Russia's foes? It would mean an immediate interruption of communications between the Czar's fleets cruising in the Mediterranean and the Russian Black Sea squadron. In other words, the sop England would be offering her rival could amount to very little indeed unless Russia fulfilled her destiny by grasping and holding the Dardanelles herself, a project toward which John Bull must necessarily ever be hostile.

RUSSIA'S ASIATIC POLICY.

"We have also been told recently that the supposed Anglo-Russian *entente* relates to a final demarkation of the frontiers of the respective possessions of both countries in Asia. Here again I find it difficult to believe that Russia will agree to renounce all her pretensions on territories claimed to be within the sphere of British influence, or to play into the hands of England in the matter of the settlement of the Chinese imbroglio. Russia has everything to gain by an aggressive Asiatic policy, and nothing to lose. England on the other hand, possesses India, the priceless pearl of the continent, and feels it already slipping through her fingers. The enmity she has fostered between her Mohammedan and Brahmin population is proving a two-edged sword which will soon be turned against her own breast. Observers of recent events in India have noted the growing unrest of its seething populations, and have heard the mutterings of a coming storm. Hundreds of Russian spies, secret agents and even *agents provocateurs*, have been at work throughout the length and breadth of the land, for many years back, silently preaching the gospel of hatred toward the British conqueror, sowing the seeds of discontent with the present condition of things, and all the while gathering and forwarding every available scrap of news and information to the home government in St. Petersburg. The Mussulman population of India are constantly under the surveillance of men of their own creed, subjects of the Czar—Tartars from the Volga or Turcomans from Central Asia. Like Alikhanoff, the Russo-Turcoman, who instigated the Penjdeh trouble, these men firmly believe in the union of the Cross and Crescent under the banner of the White Czar, and their zeal in Russia's cause has not been found wanting. Russia has also recruited some of her secret agents among the high-caste Brahmins, who perform similar offices for her in the midst of the Brahmin portion of the population, which latter is even more hostile to the English than are the Mussulmans.

"I do not set myself up as a defender of this system of international espionage on Russia's part, but *à la guerre comme à la guerre*; and, moreover, it should not be forgotten that she is only following the example of England herself, which country has for centuries supported small armies of spies among her powerful neighbors. At this very day Russia is teeming with them. They are to be found in every

walk of life and are engaged ostensibly in every kind of pursuit.

RUSSIA AND FRANCE.

"This game of tit for tat, this mutual suspicion and distrust between the two great powers, has been going on ever since the Crimean War, and we are suddenly asked to believe that everything is to be changed and that the differences of half a century, the clash of vital interests, are to be eliminated by one stroke of the pen. Such a result seems incredible to me. An alliance with England can mean nothing to Russia, either as regards European or Asiatic affairs. A maintenance of the alliance with France, on the contrary, implies an eventual reconstruction of the map of Asia, with the Czar's empire extending to the Indian Ocean and France's colonial possessions embracing Siam and the southern portion of the Chinese Empire. It is this dream, methinks, that spurred on the late Czar to devote so much time, attention and money to the development of Russia's sea power. These mighty ironclads, with their marvelous mechanism and terrible death-dealing powers, were never intended to lie idly in the harbors of Cronstadt, Libau, Sebastopol or Vladivostock. It is to them, as well as to her mighty army, that the Russian nation looks hopefully for the extension of the Czar's borders to the long yearned for southern seas. Until this event is accomplished Russia and England will never really shake hands!"

Russia in Asia.

In the February *Atlantic Monthly*, Mr. James M. Hubbard has a paper called "Russia as a Civilized Force in Asia." He describes industry after industry, and region after region in which the Russian enterprise has been injected with generally excellent results. In no phase of his reign was the late Czar more a peacemaker than in this work of civilizing Russian Asia. It is worthy of note that Mr. Hubbard denies the mere military significance of the greatest undertaking on Russia's part to gain additional territory in the East—the construction of the huge Siberian Railway, which is to have a total length of forty-seven hundred and fifteen miles. Five hundred miles of the western section and one hundred miles of the eastern have been finished and opened to traffic, and the present Czar, Nicholas II, has been personally connected with the enterprise from the beginning.

But though this great railway, and the other industrial work—which Mr. Hubbard describes at too great length for us to quote adequately—have been in the interest of peace and prosperity, the effective force has been the army. The plans of these undertakings have been devised by the officers. Military engineers have drawn the maps, and the rank and file have done the manual labor. "To the officers also,—there were no civil administrators—belongs the whole credit of the pacification of the countries, of the contentment of the numberless half savage tribes and races which inhabit them."

Of the country through which the Trans-Siberian

Railway will run, Mr. Hubbard says: "The western section is the only part from which any present material advantage to the empire is looked for. In southwestern Siberia, there is a region, as large as France, having the 'black soil' which has proved so extraordinarily fertile in European Russia. The climate is so mild that cotton and tobacco, as well as cereals, can be grown; though now its population of barely two million, having no market for their products, raise little more than sufficient for their own needs. The government expects that with the building of the road colonists will come, from the famine districts of Russia especially, to take up the unoccupied land. To promote this colonization the sum of 14,000,000 rubles was appropriated in 1898."

THE RAILROAD IN ASIA.

FROM time to time articles have appeared calling attention to railroads about to be projected, or under construction, here and there throughout the continent of Asia. An article by Mr. Charles Morris now appears, in the *New Science Review*, to tell us how much of a fact the railroad in Asia has become. When it is considered that ten years ago, outside of the limits of British India, the railroad in Asia was hardly more than a bare conception, the facts presented by Mr. Morris are truly surprising.

IN SPITE OF CHINESE PREJUDICE.

It was to China, with its enormous population, its native industry, its great wealth of product and want of ideas that occidental enterprise first turned its attention in the matter of railroad building; and it was against this very enterprise it would seem that the Chinamen for centuries had been building up prejudice, such a celestial hullabaloo did they kick up when, one morning in 1876, they awakened to find that some wizard English capitalists had built an iron road from Shanghai to Woosung, a distance of seven miles. This would not do, so, first buying out the road, to avoid international difficulties, they tore it up, root and branch, rail and sleeper.

The next road, seven miles in length, was built in a similarly surreptitious manner, connecting the coal mines near Kaiping and Tongshan, in Northeastern China, with a canal which led to the Pehtang River. A locomotive was secretly constructed and was put into operation on the road before the hostility of the Chinese in that remote district had focused itself for action. The locomotive made its first run in 1881, and continued to run, in spite of occasional fulminations of the government, and later the daring engineers imported two others and placed them on the road.

A railroad having been thus smuggled into China, and no convulsion of nature having occurred in consequence, the government made no objection to its later extension alongside the canal to the Pehtang River, and the original seven miles became twenty-seven in 1887, the extension being built from materials brought from England. "Here was an object lesson,"

says Mr. Morris, "of which any wide-awake Chinaman could not fail to see the advantage, and the next step of railroad development was taken by the government itself, it being due to the intelligence of Li Hung Chang, viceroy of the province of Chihli, who proved to be that *rara avis*, an educated Chinaman with modern ideas.

"In 1888—a date to be remembered in connection with the history of the railroad—the Chinese government took the initiative, and ordered the extension of the Kaiping road to the large city of Tientsin, a distance of eighty-seven and a half miles. The route selected passed through the seaport of Taku, at the mouth of the Peiho River, and the road was completed by the autumn of 1890. This first authorized railroad in China presented some, but no very difficult, engineering problems. There are in its course about fifty bridges, one of them of iron 720 feet long. The road was built by Chinese labor, under English superintendence, and worked by European engineers and officials, though owned by the Chinese government. The business of the original road had been confined to the hauling of coal, but passengers and freight alike are carried on this road, which has become a profitable and popular enterprise.

LI HUNG, PROMOTER.

"The only Chinaman who seemed fully awake to the importance of introducing the railroad into China was the far-seeing Li Hung Chang. His efforts met with the strongest opposition from officials, priests, the Board of Censors and the Empress Dowager, who were all deeply infiltrated with the ancient Chinese prejudice against innovations. His only powerful ally was Prince Kung, uncle of the youthful emperor. The viceroy, however, was persistent, and his influence at court grew. His first great success was with the telegraph, which, fostered by him, has extended, until now there is a network of about ten thousand miles centering in Peking and extending to the great commercial and imperial cities of the empire. The system has now been connected with the Russian telegraphic system, and messages can be sent from China to all parts of the world.

"The ordering of the Tientsin railroad was quickly followed by a government decree that it should be extended to the river port of Tungchow, thirteen miles from Peking. This extension, however, was abandoned through official opposition.

"Yet Li Hung Chang has since then persistently pushed his schemes of progress, and has gained ground with the authorities, even the Empress Dowager having been brought into sympathy with his plans. He has constantly presented the claims of the railroad from both military and commercial points of view, and has to some extent penetrated the dense wall of Chinese conservatism. As a result of his efforts, the project of a southward coast road toward Shanghai is entertained, and the road to Hankow is again being considered. The Tientsin road is being extended to Shan Hai Kwan, at the sea

end of the great wall of China, with the purpose of continuing it from that point into Manchuria."

Such is the status of railroad building to-day in the great empire of China, the only roads in active operation being that from Kaiping to Tientsin, and a road of seventeen miles in length built in 1890, in the island of Formosa, whose governor is a supporter of Li Hung Chang's views. The lack of progress has been partly due to the wish of Chinese statesmen that the roads shall be built by Chinese capital, and of steel rails manufactured from Chinese iron in Chinese furnaces.

"They have been moved by a praiseworthy desire to avoid foreign debt, and though acknowledging the military value of railroads could not see in the near future any immediate danger of war, or need of undue haste; but the war has come,—unexpectedly and disastrously,—and China is likely to pay dearly for her short sighted policy. Had Li Hung Chang's projects been carried out the Celestial empire might have been in a very different position to-day from that of crouching at the feet of her island foe."

IN JAPAN AND BRITISH INDIA.

In Japan the railroad has met with no wall of prejudice and superstition. Railroad building there began in 1869 and has since steadily grown. The roads were at first of English construction and management. The engines are still imported, but are now run by Japanese. Railroad building in recent years has gone on with encouraging rapidity. The total length in 1893 was 1,864 miles, half of it built within four years, and the work goes actively on.

Nowhere in Asia, outside of China, has railroad building been hindered by superstitious fears or the self-sufficiency of presumed superior knowledge. In India the roads are all of English enterprise. In British India in 1893 there were in use 17,983 miles of railroad, with 2,317 miles under construction. Ceylon had in all over 200 miles of railroad; Java and the Dutch possessions about 850 miles; the Malay states about 50 miles, and Cochin China 51 miles. Siam had 14 miles in use, and over 300 under construction.

IN PERSIA, AFGHANISTAN, TURKEY AND THE HOLY LAND.

Persia has in all two roads; a nine mile toy road from Teheran to Shah-abdul-azim, which was opened in July, 1888, and another short road, built for commercial purposes, from Mahmudabad, on the Caspian, to Barfurush and Amol, a distance of twenty-one miles. They at least have the one merit that they are built and are operated by Persians, no Europeans being employed upon them. The Persian king, however, has pledged himself that no more railroads shall be built in his kingdom during the present century.

The neighboring kingdom of Afghanistan has still less to boast of in railroad enterprise than Persia, its

length of road being estimated in yardage instead of mileage.

"In Turkey, the contiguity to Europe, and the influence of European engineers, have given rise to more activity in railroad building, though without this influence the Sublime Porte would probably have remained sublimely content with existing conditions. The Asiatic roads of the Turkish empire have been built within a few years past, their total length being nearly one thousand miles. Asia Minor has four roads branching from Smyrna, one running to Dinair, two hundred and thirty-four miles; one to Alashar, one hundred and five miles; one to Odemish, sixty-eight miles, and one to Sevedikeni, nine miles. Another road runs from Mersina to Adana, forty-two miles, and one from Mondania to Broussa, thirty-two miles. But the most important railroad enterprise is the road recently completed from Scutari to Angora, the capital of Anatolia, a distance of three hundred and sixty-five and one-half miles. Of this the section from Scutari to Ismid, fifty-seven miles, has been for some years in operation; a second section, from Ismid to Adabazar, twenty-five miles, was opened to trade on June 2, 1890, and the whole road is now in operation. It is about to be extended by German capitalists from Angora to Cæsarea. This is an enterprise of no small importance. Constantinople is already connected with western Europe by a trunk line of railroad. The road to Angora and beyond carries this continuous line far toward the head of the Euphrates valley, and it may before many years have elapsed be extended to Bagdad and the head of the Persian Gulf. Such a road will be of inestimable advantage in carrying civilization into the heart of the Orient."

Syria and the Holy Land are being invaded by the iron horse. Two concessions have been granted for the building of railroads; one from Damascus to the seaport of Acca, on the Bay of Acre, the trunk line to be one hundred and fifteen miles long, with several branches, and the other for a road from Jaffa to Jerusalem, fifty-four miles long, with branches to Nablous and Gaza. This last mentioned road was opened to travel in 1892.

RUSSIA'S ENTERPRISE.

The great achievement of Russian railroad building in Asia up to the present time is that of the extensive Transcaspian road, which penetrates from the borders of Europe into the very heart of Turkestan, extending from the Caspian Sea to the long-sealed and mysterious city of Samarcand. "The era of the railroad in barbaric Asia began with the establishment of Russian dominion. In 1890 a narrow-gauge road was extended from the Caspian over the steppes, which, after the conquest of Merv, was continued to the oasis of Akhal Tekke. This method of travel did not long suffice for Russian trade, and in 1885 the emperor ordered that the narrow gauge should be replaced by a broad gauge road, which should be extended to Samarcand and completed within three years. The main purposes of this road were military.

Connecting via the Caspian with the railroad system of Russia in Europe, it furnished a ready means of throwing an army into the heart of Asia for repressive or aggressive operations, as might be needed. It was constructed under the directions of General Annenkoff, who added to his military experience effective engineering ability. The road has its western terminus at Usun-ada, on the southeastern shore of the Caspian. It extends by way of Kizil Arvat, Merv, Charjui, on the Amu Daria or Oxus River, and Bokhara to Samarcand, crossing eight hundred and ninety miles of desert.

An extension of this road from Samarcand to Tashkent is contemplated.

But the greatest of the Asiatic enterprises, and one which will vie with the most gigantic feats of engineering, is the Transsiberian Railroad.

"The original form of this project was the design to lay across the continent of Asia a continuous line of rail, four thousand two hundred miles long, with branches bringing the total length up to four thousand nine hundred and fifty miles. The state of Russian finances, however, checked this ambitious scheme, and in November, 1890, it was announced that a less costly plan had been adopted, and that the road as first constructed would be a combination of railway and waterway. As remodeled, the length of rail between Tomsk eastward to the Pacific port of Vladivostock was to be one thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven and a half miles, the remaining distance being covered by navigable rivers and lakes of Siberia.

"The plan, however, has been more recently revised, an increased length of railroad being contemplated, the line to run around the southern shore of Lake Baikal, while the Vladivostock section is to start from the Amur. This section was begun on June 1, 1891, with the laying at Vladivostock of a memorial tablet by the Czarewitch—who had been made president of the enterprise—in commemoration of the opening of the first portion of the road. The route up the Usuri, two hundred and fifty-eight miles long, is well advanced, its first section, sixty-three miles long, to Nicolak having been opened in September, 1892. It is expected that the whole road will be finished by 1905.

"A southern route has been chosen for this important undertaking, alike to avoid the forest region and the hostility of the natives of the north, and to take advantage of the agricultural wealth of southern Siberia. The product of the extensive wheat lands of that region will probably in the future be very great. In addition, the road will pass through the rich mineral district between Lake Baikal and the Amur River, whose treasures of natural wealth include an abundance of petroleum."

The remaining railroads in Russian Asia comprise a road from a point on the Black Sea to the petroleum district of Baku, on the Caspian, and one now building from Vladikaukas, north of the Caucasus range, to Tiflis on the south, a length of about two hundred and seventy miles.

LORD WOLSELEY ON THE EASTERN WAR.

THE February *Cosmopolitan* contains an article by Lord Wolseley, entitled "China and Japan," in which the Viscount outlines the present situation as between these two Oriental powers. He thinks it a serious problem whether China will be able, after this war, to revert to her old exclusiveness. He shows that it is an entirely different question from the result of the wars between England and China, although they shook the very foundation of the emperor's government. "But the Japanese have not the reasons we had for showing consideration to the Peking government. They will naturally strike it as hard as they can, in the most vulnerable spot they can get at. Unless, during this winter, China can organize a thoroughly efficient army of about one hundred thousand men, under English or other foreign officers, she ought, by June next, to be under the heel of her present invader."

Lord Wolseley thinks that this foreign officered army will be created, and that China will survive the concussion with her dangerous little neighbor. He also thinks that the Chinese nation possesses every essential requisite for national greatness, and only lacks power to organize and direct the energy of her enormous population.

THE CHINESE AS SOLDIERS.

"I believe the Chinese people to possess all the mental and physical qualities required for national greatness. They love the land of their birth with a superstitious reverence; they believe in their own superiority, and despise all other races. They are fine men, endowed with great powers of endurance; industrious and thrifty, they have few wants and can live on little, and that little poor food. Absolutely indifferent to death, they are fearless and brave, and when well trained and well led make first-rate soldiers. I have seen them under fire, and found them cool and undismayed by danger. If they were provided with a small proportion of English officers, and were organized as the Egyptian army has been by us since 1882, their army would soon be, according to my opinion, one of the finest. I recommend the employment of English officers in preference to those of other nations, because we seem to have greater aptitude for that sort of work among eastern races than gentlemen of other nationalities, and we have had far greater experience at it."

THE EMPEROR IS A LARGE FACTOR.

"It seems to me, as I write this, that the future of China depends much upon the character and ability of the young emperor, now only twenty-three years of age, but who has nominally ruled since 1887. If, like the second sovereign of his house, he be a man of an original and independent mind, of broad views and firm determination, he will call in the aid of foreigners to create an army and to command it until he has had time to educate a sufficient number of able Chinamen to replace them. At this moment we all know of Englishmen whose services would be

worthy a prince's ransom to China, and who, if trusted as General Gordon was, would soon provide the Emperor with another "Ever-Victorious Army," and with a first-rate fleet. What China stands most in need of at this moment is the help of another Gordon. When the great Ta-Ping rebellion seriously threatened the existence of imperial rule, it was an Englishman who saved it, and it looks now as if China's best chance lay in the employment of some countryman of General Gordon's to save it in its present difficulties. I mention my own countrymen as the best suited for the present emergency because I believe that no other nation has so great an interest in preventing China from being broken up into several states. It is commonly said that some nations desire this disintegration of China, but if this be the case, England, at least, is not one of them. Most Englishmen who have studied the Chinese question wish to see China strong for English, if for no other, reasons.

OUR TRADE WITH CHINA.

WE find the following facts and figures regarding our trade with China set forth in an article by Hon. Worthington C. Ford, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, in the *North American Review*. Our chief exports to China, it would appear, are petroleum, cotton cloths and ginseng. In 1894 we exported 40,377,296 gallons of petroleum, of a value of \$2,435,794. In the same year our exports of uncolored cotton were 50,458,849 yards, of a value of \$2,772,065. These two products, petroleum and cotton, account for \$5,207,000 out of a total export to China of \$5,800,000. The balance is made up of a number of articles, no one of which rises to an importance sufficient to require careful study. Indirectly we send to China an article which no other country would take, ginseng, which goes to Hong Kong. The exports in 1894 of this commodity were 194,000 pounds, representing a value of \$610,000. Our imports from China are largely wool and tea. Of wool, raw, alone we received from China in 1893 20,744,689 pounds, of a value of \$1,811,427. Mr. Ford does not state the amount of tea we import from China each year, but we are told that it is growing less and less, China's tea being superseded all over the world by the British Indian teas.

"A prohibition on the part of China, or an interruption by war of the exports of tea and silk, would," says Mr. Ford, "produce a marked temporary derangement in the import of these articles into the United States. The prohibition by China, if we can conceive such a prohibition effective, of imports of petroleum from the United States, would be reflected in the petroleum interest directly, and all allied industries by indirection. No system of differential or discriminating duties, intended to retaliate upon China and Chinese products, or break the force of her prohibition, could be framed. Prohibition on the part of the United States of Chinese products would be mere foolishness."

GRAVE DANGERS IN OUR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION SYSTEM.

IN the *Forum* Mr. James Schouler, the historian, points out two grave dangers in our presidential election system. The first is what he terms our anomalous method of choosing the chief executive by electoral colleges, which has become, he declares, not only a senseless, but dilatory and dangerous duplication. The original provisions of our Constitution pertaining to presidential elections were, after the famous tie vote in 1800 between Jefferson and Burr, when President and Vice-President were not named apart, amended. "But two prime evils of the original plan still confront us," says Mr. Schouler, "showing how utterly unsuited are those provisions to the present republican age: 1. Colleges of electors still elect the executive; and consequently the choice of a chief magistrate is not legally made in early November, but about a month later; and, in addition to the injurious delay, the voter who casts his ballot for electors at the polls is exposed not only to peculiar misconceptions concerning his own functions, but to the far more insidious danger that corrupt and crafty politicians may yet, at some later crisis, when voting runs close, baffle the wishes of the people. 2. Nor does a plurality of votes, even in the electoral colleges, finally elect the President; for the Constitution still adheres to the eighteenth-century rule requiring a complete majority, in default of which the eventual choice devolves upon the Legislature, or rather upon one branch of it. To this latter solecism, common enough in state politics a hundred years ago, but long since repudiated upon bitter state experience, public attention has not been drawn as it should be. All American experience is to the practical conclusion that, desirable though a majority choice must always be, it is much better to let the candidate who has a popular plurality on the first trial at the polls come in over all competitors, than to vote over again, or to refer the ultimate selection of a chief magistrate elsewhere."

Nor is it to an incoming Congress, but to a retiring one, and often in effect to a defeated and dishonored one,—and in fact to a House of Representatives, voting by states, which was constituted two years earlier,—that our Federal plan confides this momentous choice of a President, whenever no candidate has received an electoral majority.

A SECOND DANGER.

The second grave danger in our presidential election system Mr. Schouler finds in the long interval between elections and the taking of office. In order to give symmetry to our national system of government, and to adapt it to this modern age, "We should," he says, "abridge the present long interval which elapses between the popular vote and the entrance of a new administration and a new Congress upon their several responsibilities. Considering that a new presidency lasts but four years and the term of a new Congress but half that time, our present waste of national

energy is very great, and needlessly so. We have profited much in the advance of popular suffrage by leaving tests and qualifications in all national voting to state discretion. We have gained in national concentration by compelling a uniform day to be observed throughout the Union for choosing the presidential electors. But another change still more desirable (could only a constitutional amendment be had) would be to bring a newly elected administration more speedily into power, and a newly chosen House of Representatives and Congress besides."

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL AND ITS WORK.

THE first note in the coming campaign which is soon to be fought in London over the triennial election of the County Council is sounded in the *Contemporary Review* by Mr. Sidney Webb. Mr. Webb is a councilor, and he sets forth in an admirably lucid and interesting manner the work done by the Progressives, who for the last six years have governed that city to the admiration of all those who have taken the trouble to learn what the work is and how it has been done.

AN UNREPORTED BODY.

Mr. Webb begins by remarking that there is scarcely a meeting of the council that is not attended by some eminent statesman or economist from abroad, or from the colonies. But the council chamber has never been visited by either Conservative statesmen, the heads of the British civil service, or any English professor of political economy. Not a single president or secretary of the Local Government Board has entered the council chamber to see how things are going on. Ministers on both sides—with the exception of Lord Rosebery, who has been a member from the first—are content to get their ideas of what the Council does from the newspapers, and this, Mr. Webb points out, is a singularly inadequate method of learning the facts. Morning newspapers have no space to give an adequate report of the proceedings of the Council. The Tuesday meeting lasts from four to four and a half hours. The agenda paper contains thirty-one pages of foolscap print containing the recommendations of twenty-eight committees, on which the Council is invited to pass one hundred and twenty-eight resolutions. On Wednesday morning the newspapers come out with half a column, a column or a column and a half, with paragraphs relating to eight or nine of the subjects dealt with. Even if the whole of the proceedings of the Council were reported verbatim, nineteen-twentieths of the work would still be unnoticed.

The real administrative work is done by the committees, whose recommendations are usually passed without a word. Public discussion is devoted to small fractions of difficulties which loom in the reports out of all proportion to their importance. Mr. Webb asserts that there never has been a public body which is so free from our arrears of work as the City Council. This is due largely to the fact that it is the

first public body which has made an adequate use of the printing press. The agenda paper contains a statement by the chairman of each committee stating the considerations and reason which have led it to adopt a certain conclusion. Thus every member is kept informed of what is going on. Speeches of explanation are not needed and business goes smoothly. The weekly public meeting of the Council represents a very small proportion of the tax of time which it demands from its members. To prepare the weekly agenda there are on an average forty meetings of committees and sub-committees filling up every hour of the daytime from 10 or 11 o'clock on Monday morning to 5 or 6 o'clock on Friday evening, while Saturday morning is often devoted to an inspection. On a given week selected by Mr. Webb 128 resolutions were brought before the Council. No fewer than 900 items had come before the committees and sub-committees, which spent an average of sixty hours in dealing with the business.

THE COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL.

Mr. Webb then passes in review the whole of the work of the Council, beginning with the Asylums Committee, then, glancing briefly at the industrial reformatory schools, he goes on to describe the work of the Building Act Committee, whose Act of 1894 constitutes one of the most important of London's triumphs which this generation has seen. The Public Health and Housing Committee has to do with rehousing of London's poor—one of the most gigantic problems the world has ever seen. The Parks Committee has increased the number of London's open spaces by 1069 acres in six years, and have more than doubled the uses which they have made of the parks under their control. The fire brigade has been increased by one hundred and thirty-five men, and the number of serious fires has been reduced from seventy-two per thousand to sixty. Mr. Webb has something to say about the Water, the Parliamentary, the Bridges, the River, the Main Drainage, the Finance, the Local Government and Taxation, the Public Control, the Stores and the Highways, and the General Purposes committees. He then goes on to describe more at length the work of the Council in starting the Board of Technical Education. He then defends and explains the fair wages movement, and the principle of direct employment.

THE ALLEGED INCREASE OF RATES.

He brings his article to a triumphant close by pointing out that in a majority of London parishes the demands of the central municipal authority have actually decreased during the six years of the Council's existence. The increase from 10½ pence, which was the old rate levied by the Metropolitan Board of Works in 1888-9, to 14 pence, which is the Council's precept for 1894-5, is due to the fact that several other rates which were levied in other ways have been added to the County Council rate. These rates are the county justice's rate, portions of the old poor-

rate, and the local vestries rates. These items, which are actually paid by the County Council to the vestries and boards of guardians, do not form part of its own expenditure at all. Hence, if these are added to the last Metropolitan Board of Works precept, it will be found that there is really a decrease of 1.45 pence in the rates of London. This is due to the contribution of the exchequer. Apart from the financial redistributions of contributions, Mr. Webb says the Council's net demand upon the London ratepayer for the last six years of its existence has only risen by 1¼ pence in the pound, everything included; ½ penny for the Parks Committee, ½ penny for the Technical Education Board, ¼ penny for the increase in the fire brigade and ¼ penny to cover the activities of the Public Health, the Asylums, Main Drainage and other committees.

SIX YEARS' GOOD WORK.

This is the price which London as a whole is asked to pay for the beneficent revolution which has taken place between the years 1889 and 1895: "In those six years over one thousand acres have been added to its open spaces, over 20 per cent. to the strength of its fire-watch; a vast, though incalculable, advance has been made in its sanitation; the Thames has been so far purified that whitebait is once more caught where sewage lately floated up and down with every tide; great strides have been taken toward the better housing of the London poor; one large common lodging house has been opened for the homeless men; thousands of improved dwellings are nearing completion; and every slum landlord is complaining at the expenditure to which he is now put for improvements and repairs. The reign of the contractor, with its 'rings' and 'knock-outs,' has been brought to an end, and trade union wages, with a 'moral minimum,' have been established in every department of the Council's service. Nor has the Council stayed its hand in those improvements in the means of communication which are among the first needs of a growing city. The gigantic engineering experiment of a new Thames Tunnel, begun in 1890, is already more than half completed, while many minor street improvements have been carried out. Finally, during the last eighteen months, eight hundred of its most promising boys and girls have been started up the 'scholarship ladder' of the Technical Education Board, and thousands of their elder brothers and sisters have been swept into evening classes. For all this the ratepayer is asked in 1894-5 to pay 1¼ pence in the pound more than he paid in 1889-90; the last year for which the estimates were framed by the Metropolitan Board of Works. What, on this computation, does the London County Council cost each Londoner? According to Lord Salisbury, the Council is a hot-bed of socialist experiments. Yet the net increase of charge upon each Londoner, after six years of this progressive rule, is positively less than 1 penny per month, everything included. Surely, never was revolution so cheap! It is now for London to say for the third time whether it is worth the price."

THE INDEPENDENT LABOR PARTY OF ENGLAND.

THE first place in the *Nineteenth Century* is given to an article by Mr. Keir Hardie, in which he sets forth the great things which he has already done by the organization of the Independent Labor party, and the still greater things he intends to do when he gets his merry men all into line. He makes no doubt of the fact that the movement is directed much more against the Liberals than against the Tories. He says: "The workers are coming to see that Liberalism, not Toryism, is the foe they have most to fear. It keeps them divided, makes them wrangle over non-essentials, and prevents the real issues from being seen or grappled with."

Judging from the polls in the constituencies which they have contested Mr. Keir Hardie says the Independent Labor party is recruited from both the older parties, but that for every three men who now vote for the Labor party two formerly voted Liberal and one Tory. The result is that there are twice as many Liberal votes lost by Mr. Keir Hardie's plan of campaign as there are Tory.

He gives some figures as to recent trials of strength which I confess somewhat astonish me. "Of one hundred and thirty municipal contests of which I have obtained particulars, the figures were out as follows: Liberal vote, 92,972; Tory vote, 79,535; Independent Labor party vote, 56,420. The Independent Labor party vote thus being over 25 per cent. of the total poll."

There are three hundred branches of the party thus distributed in various parts of the country, comprising a total membership of over fifty thousand.

"Hitherto, the great difficulty in connection with the political organization of the working class has been that of finance. We claim, however, to have solved the difficulty.

"Every member pays, as contribution to his branch, a minimum of 1 penny per week. He is also expected to contribute to collections at public meetings and to special levies for particular purposes, such as the free distribution of literature, the conducting of special agitations in the interests, say, of the unemployed and other similar purposes. These levies and voluntary contributions make up an average of at least 2 pence per week per member, in addition to the penny paid to his branch.

"We have thus fifty thousand members paying 3 pence per week, being a weekly income of \$3,125, or \$162,500 per annum."

These branches, according to their author, are actively engaged in vigorous political propaganda. He says: "Each one of the three hundred odd branches is actively engaged in propaganda work. Nearly every branch has its own club room or meeting place, and runs two or three meetings weekly. Summer and winter the members are to be found at the street corners preaching the new gospel of discontent. On the Sundays meetings are generally held indoors, and are made attractive by singing and music in addition to the speeches. Classes are held for the study of economics; leaflets are distributed by the hundred

thousand, and pamphlets sold by the ten thousand, whilst two of its newspapers have a national circulation, in addition to over a dozen local sheets issued weekly. Its prominent members, in addition to their ordinary duties, speak two or three times a week to crowded audiences. Personally, since the party was formed, I have spoken on an average four times a week, and during that time have visited all the cities and towns of any size in England and Scotland, and a large proportion of Wales and Ireland. What the future policy of the party may be, it is, of course, impossible to say. For the present, it is strongly anti-Liberal in feeling. This is not due to any sympathy with Toryism, but to disgust at the way in which the Liberal party has broken faith with its supporters."

The object of the party, however, is not avowedly to smash up the Liberal party. Its object is: "The Collective Ownership and Control of the Means of Production, Distribution and Exchange." The methods by which the object is to be attained are summarized as follows: "Independent representation of the people in the House of Commons and in all legislative, governing and administrative bodies, and by propaganda by means of literature and public meetings."

The following are the conditions upon which candidates receive the financial support of the Independent Labor party:

1. That he will advocate the object and programme of the Independent Labor party.
2. That if returned to Parliament he will form one of the Independent Labor party there, and sit in opposition, without regard to the political color of the party in power.
3. That he will act with the majority of the Independent Labor party in the House of Commons, irrespective of the convenience of all other political parties.

The programme of the party reads thus:

1. Restriction by law of the working day to eight hours.
2. Abolition of overtime, piece work, and the prohibition of the employment of children under fourteen years of age.
3. Provision for the sick, disabled, aged, widows and orphans, the necessary funds to be obtained by a tax upon unearned incomes.
4. Free, unsectarian, primary, secondary, and university education.
5. Remunerative work for the unemployed.
6. Taxation to extinction of unearned incomes.
7. The substitution of Arbitration for war, and the consequent disarmament of the nations.

Mr. Hardie then gives a list of the candidates who are already in the field, his own name figuring at the head of the list. There are twenty-two of them, and they hope to play the mischief with the ministry.

There is no doubt that Mr. Keir Hardie and his merry men will contribute their quota to the victory which the House of Lords confidently expects to win at the coming election. But who would have expected that the first action of the socialist party in England would have been to dethrone the House of

Commons and establish the House of Lords as the dominant power in the state?

HOW COLLECTIVISM WOULD WORK.

IMMEDIATELY after Mr. Keir Hardie has set forth with pride the means by which he hopes to upset the present social system and establish Collectivism in Great Britain, Professor W. Graham, in the *Nineteenth Century*, gives his opinion as to the prospects of Collectivism.

After arguing for several pages, he thus sums up his prophetic vision: "Collectivism must be modified to the extent of allowing inequality of wages; that it would be prudent to permit some interest, and even to offer it sometimes; that the suppression of freedom of bequest would entail very serious consequences, by leaving nearly all the saving of capital to be done by the Government; and that there might be very serious results, in the case of unexpected emergencies, such as war, a cotton famine or a failure of crops. We see also that the Government, not to interfere intolerably with liberty and the rights of the individual, must permit certain contracts, *e.g.*, exchanges, and private sales (even if shops be forbidden), and loans, *e.g.*, from the better-paid functionary to the man in necessity; even loans for interest, which might be convenient and which could not be easily discovered or prevented. In short and to spare details, not to interfere with freedom and to avoid poverty, the departure from the present system could not be great. A certain and a considerable inequality would have to be allowed; also, to some degree, the principal rights of property, including the right of bequest, and the chief contracts at present recognized.

"Thus, then, finally we come to this: that even if Collectivism were established after a successful civil war, equality would be found impossible under penalty of poverty, slavery, and multiplied impossibilities; that even if the system were modified so far as to permit a certain inequality of wealth, yet the suppression of private enterprise, the restriction of the spheres of private agreements and contracts, the general ordering of the lives of the citizens, together with the abolition (for the most part) of inheritance, would result both in comparative poverty and very great restraints. The ablest and most energetic outside the governing class would be dissatisfied the most, and they would easily communicate their discontents to the generality, especially if poverty became intensified. Things would be modified more and more in the old direction, till, finally, there would be the inevitable counter revolution, probably without any fresh civil war, for which the governing class would no longer have heart in face of the falling off of their supporters and their own failing fanaticism. There would be a grand restoration, not of a dynasty but of a social system; the old system based on private property and contracts, which has emerged, as a slow evolution under every civilization, as the sys-

tem most suited to human nature in a state of aggregation, and which is still more suitable and more necessary under the circumstances, physical and social of our complex modern civilizations. The system is by no means perfect, any more than the connected economical and industrial system; but it is, nevertheless, an existing fact, and it actually works in a not intolerable manner, while it is susceptible of improvement and is being improved; whereas the alternative system of Collectivism is one which could not become realized, except at the most tremendous cost, and which would be found fraught with evils, absurdities, and impracticabilities, and running counter to the nature of man in every direction, even if it were temporarily established."

BREAK UP OF THE ENGLISH PARTY SYSTEM.

IN the *Annals* of the American Academy, Mr. Edward Porritt calls attention to a new and significant change which has recently taken place in English politics, which is nothing less than the breaking away from the old system of two parties in the House of Commons and in the constituencies. This change has been going on since the general election of 1885, until now it is easily possible to distinguish at least eight well-defined groups. The Government forces, numbering 355, are to-day subdivided into six groups. First come the Nationalists, who are now sectioned off into very distinct groups, the Parnellites and the Anti-Parnellites. Next come what may be described as the official Liberal group. After it the Radical group, and then the Welsh Radicals and Liberal Socialistic groups. If the Scotch Radicals and the Temperance party, both of which occasionally act as groups, were included in the enumeration, the number of groups in the Government forces is increased to eight, and the total number of groups in the House of Commons to ten.

The opposition forces are divided into two groups—the Conservatives and the Liberal Unionists. These two groups have been acting together since 1886, in office and opposition, but each has still its own leader in the House of Commons, its own party whips, its own central party organization in London, managing its affairs in the constituency.

THE GROUP SYSTEM.

Mr. Porritt goes on to trace the development of this system of groups in Parliament, and then tells us that the group system as it now stands is less than two years old, and that this new system has already shown results, the first and foremost of which was the Home Rule bill of 1893. It was a group pressure which led to the introduction of the bill in 1886, but in that year Mr. Gladstone could have taken up Home Rule, as he did, or he could have left it quite alone. He had no such alternative in 1893. He had committed himself to Home Rule in 1886 and recommitted himself dozens of times between then and the general election of 1892. When that election resulted in his return to power by a majority of forty, includ-

ing eighty-one Irish votes, he had no option whatever. He had to take up Home Rule and he could not even decide for himself when he should do so.

Next in order, as a signal example of the working of the group system, is the measure now first in the ministerial programme for the disestablishment of the English Church in Wales. Whatever may have been the intentions of the Government in regard to this measure, the Welsh members determined to put an end to the uncertainty at once; and mindful of the fact that the Government majority was only thirty-six, and that their twenty-eight votes, thrown in a direction contrary to the wishes of the Government, would turn it out of office, they were able to speak plainly to the leader of the House of Commons. The same sort of pressure was brought to bear on the leader of the House by the Labor group, which is demanding an eight hours a day bill.

LOG-ROLLING IN PARLIAMENT.

As an indirect result of this development of groups we are further told that there is growing up a system of log-rolling, altogether new in English politics. "Groups act with each other, as well as for or against the Government, and any two groups acting together can at once end the life of an administration. Irish members have little or no interest in employers' liability; but in the session of 1893 they voted steadily with the Government every time when the contracting out principle came up for discussion. They acted in this way, of course, as some return for the services which the Government had rendered them on Home Rule; but they did so also as offering a *quid pro quo* to the Labor members for their support of the Home Rule bill, and for their expected if not actually pledged support on the Evicted Tenants bill. There were occasions in the last Parliament when the Liberal Unionists forced concessions from the Conservatives. There was some little group pressure all through that Parliament; but the system has been seen at its best since the Gladstone-Rosebery ministry came into office in 1892. It is in fact the most obvious outcome so far of the era of the new democracy in England."

In the *National Review*, Mr. Chamberlain thus summarizes the recommendations of the Parliamentary committee on Old Age Pensions: "In the first place, by a post office insurance for a pension of £13 a year, beginning at sixty-five, without any return of subscription if death takes place before that age. For this a male would have to deposit £2. 10 before the age of twenty-five, and to make an annual payment of 10 shillings per annum. Secondly, by an insurance for the same amount of pension with a provision for widow and children in case of death before sixty-five, or a return of subscription if the subscriber were unmarried. In this case the deposit would be £5 and the annual payment 20 shillings. In both the above instances the contribution of the state was reckoned to be about equivalent to the payments of the assured."

WANTED!—A NEWER TRADES UNIONISM.

IN the *Westminster Review* for January, Mr. Matthew raises his voice on behalf of a newer trades unionism, that is to say, a trades unionism which will be a moral as well as an industrial agent. A newer unionism, he says, is needed which will bring home to the masses of the people the truth that the labor question is a moral question. He is of opinion that the moral conduct of individuals is not beyond the jurisdiction of trade societies. He thinks that the men would not resist beneficent despotism if it were employed by one of their own leaders who insisted that their conduct should be upright, their dealings honest, and their families properly cared for. Drinking, gambling and general demoralization, he thinks, could be very much diminished if the British trades unions would follow the example of the Boilermakers' and Iron Shipbuilders' Society of England, which, under Robert Knight, its general secretary for the last twenty-four years, has practically carried out the ideal for which Mr. Matthew pleads: "Under its rules, the Executive Council have most extraordinary powers in dealing with members who violate contracts, leave debts unpaid, desert their wives and families, &c. Section I of Rule 42 reads: 'If any member be guilty of fraud or any other disgraceful conduct, or follow any evil, wicked, or notorious practice contrary to law, or use any unlawful means in procuring a livelihood, if proof be made thereof, his branch or the Executive Council shall have the power to fine him any sum not exceeding £5, or expel him. Any member being convicted of dishonest practices by a court of justice, shall be summoned before the committee of the branch to which he belongs, and shall be liable to exclusion, or such suspension as they may feel justified in inflicting; but no member shall be excluded before he has been summoned before the Committee.'"

STEPS IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

Every month the secretary reports the delinquencies of members, deciding how much a member shall give for the support of his family, and making various other rules and regulations for individual cases, which must be followed on the penalty of expulsion. As expulsion from the union usually means inability to get work, there is no doubt as to the potency of the agency which Mr. Matthew would use: "It is possible, then, to introduce into the government of trade societies a system which shall to some extent regulate the moral conduct of members, develop a sense of individual responsibility, help to make them men as well as unionists, restrain them from vicious practices, and impel them to well-doing and fair dealing. If this can, in however small a measure, be done in the case of the United Society of Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders, no good reason can be adduced why it should not at least be attempted in other trades unions."

One of the first steps in the right direction would be to secure the removal of the lodge meetings from

the public house. The Boilermakers' Society, when Mr. Knight was appointed secretary, used to spend one shilling out of every pound in liquor in return for the landlord's kindness in providing accommodation. The rules were altered, and the drink money was used to form a fund for the relief of cases of distress and for the benefit of widows and orphans. As much as \$15,000 a year has been distributed among poor people. The basis of the New Unionism, according to the writer's opinion, should be the importance of securing for the working man a well-regulated home. He says: "In populous centres why should there not be trades halls?—buildings which might be shared by various labor societies, habitations in connection with which there might be reading and recreation rooms and classes for educational advancement. In some trade organizations it is customary for so much in the pound on the amount received in members' contributions to be 'spent for the good of the house.' It was so in the Boilermakers' Society."

ETHICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF LABOR TROUBLES.

THE most important strikes of 1894 in the United States are briefly discussed by the Hon. Carroll D. Wright in the *International Journal of Ethics*. Colonel Wright strongly condemns the quality of stubbornness frequently displayed by parties to labor contests and frequently justified by appeals to principle. He believes, however, that strike leaders have learned as much from recent experience as have the employers, and that while the lesson has been expensive, the cost has been small compared with the loss that would have resulted from further neglect of the duty of the public to seek a method of preventing such occurrences.

Col. Wright is known as a firm believer in the principles of arbitration and conciliation as applied to labor disputes, and he looks forward to a wider application of these principles as a direct result of the recent troubles. "These principles are ethical in their bearing; they involve the economic conditions, of course, but the ethical consideration must take higher rank in social and industrial affairs than the economic, and to this end all the work of the intelligent and patriotic men of the country should be aimed, not with any Utopian hope of removing contest entirely, but of paving the way to a better understanding, to clearer conceptions of right and wrong, and to higher conceptions of the deep, underlying ethical principles of the whole matter. In order to succeed in this direction we must lay aside forever some of the heretofore considered axioms of political economy and take into our business life some of the principles of ethics. No matter if they are considered weak by the radical, they must prevail under any system. If the resort is to state socialism, then the higher principles of ethics must prevail. If the resort to state socialism is to be prevented, certainly there must be more peaceful relations, more decent treatment, more mutual consideration; and if these recent troubles signify the dawn

of a day or of an era of mutual understanding, of reciprocal relations, of an endeavor to help each other, of the highest altruistic conceptions, as between two great elements, each essential to the other in production in all the business of the world, they have not been in vain. Nothing can be secured by calling hard names. When a man knows for certain what another man will do under specific provocation, and he then deliberately resorts to that provocation, he has no moral right to complain of the result of the action. If one man nags another until he cannot longer forbear and turns upon his persecutor with a blow, and the persecutor then thrashes him, the persecutor is not the hero of the event. But there should be no under-dog in the fight; there should be no fight. There should be a recognition of the absolute necessity of the existence of the other in industrial matters in order to secure success. The builder of an ocean steamship, who expends some millions in its construction, cannot move it from the pier until some ordinary man goes into the hold and carries on the laborious work of the stoker, and for the man who has spent his millions in the construction of the magnificent machine to attempt to crush or to own the stoker is a violation of every principle of ethics. The stoker is entitled not only to the very best treatment of the man who owns the machine, but to his sincere regard and respect, and until this principle is recognized, through the claim of the stoker for the respect of the man who has built the ship and the freely accorded claim on his part, there will be no settlement and no adjustment of labor troubles."

RELIGION AND WEALTH.

IN a thoughtful paper contributed to the *Bibliotheca Sacra*, Dr. Washington Gladden enunciates a few of the principles furnished by religion for the guidance of our social life.

Speaking of the various proposed rules of distribution, Dr. Gladden says: "I think that we can see that none of these methods, taken by itself, would furnish a rule in perfect harmony with divine justice and benignity. The communistic rule is clearly unjust and impracticable. To give to all an equal portion would be wasteful in the extreme; for some could by no possibility use their portion; much of it would be squandered and lost. Some could use productively and beneficently ten times or even a thousand times more than others. The divine wisdom must follow somewhat closely the rule of the man in the parable who distributed his goods among his servants, giving 'to every man according to his several ability.' But ability here is not ability to take,—ability to grasp, to get,—but ability to use beneficently and productively, which is a very different matter.

"The ability of men productively and beneficently to use wealth is by no means equal; often those who have most power in getting it show little wisdom in using it. One man could handle with benefit to himself and to his fellows one hundred thousand dollars

a year ; another could not handle one thousand dollars a year without doing both himself and his fellows a great injury. If the function of wealth under the divine order is the development of manhood, then it is plain that an equal distribution of it would be altogether inadmissible ; for under such a distribution some would obtain far less than they could use with benefit, and others far more."

The other socialistic maxims, "To each according to his needs," and "To each according to his work," Dr. Gladden considers ambiguous and uncertain of application ; we cannot know what real human needs are, nor what form of "works" is to be chosen as the basis of award.

THE SWEATING SYSTEM IN PHILADELPHIA.

SOME of the horrors of Philadelphia sweat-shops are described by the Rev. Frank M. Goodchild in the *January Arena*. Work in these places goes on, says this writer, day and night, in the busy season thirty or thirty-five hours at a stretch ; often the toilers eat while they work, if they eat at all, and all this exertion simply to keep soul and body together.

"There are about seven hundred sweaters' dens in Philadelphia. Not long ago only five hundred were reported for New York. Of the nearly seven hundred that Philadelphia has, nearly six hundred are in the square mile of area in which my church stands. A few squares below the church they are most numerous, in a neighborhood celebrated for foul odors and stagnant gutters. Inside the houses the sanitary conditions are still worse. The rooms are small and crowded. In a room ten feet by twelve will be found huddled together seven or eight people and several machines. Air space is contracted. I have often stood squarely on the floor and laid my hands flat on the ceiling. The walls are as grimy as though they had never known the use of a brush. The floors are at times inches deep with dirt and scraps of clothing. The whole place wallows with putrefaction. In some of the rooms it would seem that there had not been a breath of fresh air for five years. One whiff of the foulness is enough to give you the typhoid fever ; yet what you cannot endure for five minutes these people live in from year to year.

"In those human sties the creatures who make the clothing we wear, work, eat, sleep and perform all the operations of nature. Sometimes they have not the time, at others they have not the spirit, to clean them up, and some of the abominable kennels no amount of cleaning could much improve. The men and women who bend over the machines and ironing tables are ill fed, unwashed, half clad. Proprieties do not count for much in a sweat shop. Conveniences and common decencies are unknown. Nothing counts there that cannot be turned into hard cash. The dearest things on earth are given for that. Health goes with the rest. The toilers' hands are damp with slow consumption. Their breath is like that of a charnel house.

THE CRY OF THE CHILDREN.

"Even their children's lives are sacrificed to get the work done. The child is set to work just as soon as it can draw a thread. The factory age in Pennsylvania is thirteen years. They know it, and so if you ask them their age, even if they cannot yet speak plainly, their prompt answer is 'thirteen.' And sometimes before you ask they will say mechanically, 'I'm thirteen.' It is pretty sure to pull strongly on your heart when you see the little children toiling with the look of age on their faces before they are out of babyhood.

"What do the toilers get for this work ? For overcoats, 45 to 98 cents. Frock coats, 40 cents to \$1. Sack coats, 80 to 75 cents. Vests, 14 to 28 cents. Trousers, 25 to 50 cents a pair. Boys' knee pants of the best quality, \$1 per dozen. Down on Lombard street a man makes wrappers and is able to earn 60 cents a day. Another earns a dollar a day, but has ten mouths to feed, and pays \$6 a month for his hovel of a home. Another, a young woman with whom I talked, received \$3 a week before and said, 'I know not vot I get dis week.'

"The goods made in this fashion are not simply 'cheap clothes and nasty.' I am assured there is not a clothing house in the city that is not a patron of the sweat shops. I have seen with my own eyes, attached to the goods, the labels of some of the best houses of the city, firms whose names are household words among us, whose members stand high in Christian churches—Presbyterian, Baptist, Episcopal and Friends'. All sorts of goods are sweated. Letter carriers' and police uniforms are, so is clerical clothing. Ready-made clothing is sweated, of course, but so is custom-made clothing. To pay a high price is no protection to you. I have seen custom suits in those dens of filth, sometimes with the buyer's name on them. The price you pay seems not to be an element in the system."

THE HAUNTS OF DISEASE.

Mr. Goodchild points out the danger of contagion as an additional evil inherent in the sweating system.

"Of course, as soon as the disease is discovered, the Board of Health inspector forbids all work during its continuance. But the harm may already have been done in the spread of contagion. And if not, it is impossible to keep all under constant surveillance, and as soon as the inspector's back is turned the people are again at their work. The small-pox epidemic that lately startled Chicago is said to have had its origin in this fashion in the clothing sweat shops of that city.

"Down on Christian street, Philadelphia, is a man who does only custom work. He is being eaten up with a cancer. He eats, sleeps and works in one room, and the stench and disorder of the place are frightful. One physician says that he has found in the dust and dirt of these places, germs of diphtheria, scarlatina, erysipelas, measles and small-pox, and has examined clothing that was infected with the germs.

How could it be otherwise? I have seen working-men wearing the coats given them to make. I have seen coats and filthy bed clothes tumbled together. I have seen a baby half covered with sores lying on a bed of coats, while another stack stood by its side to keep it from rolling off. In this fashion the filth of the slums comes into our own homes, and outraged humanity has its revenge."

FREE TRAVELING LIBRARIES.

A NEW aid to popular education" is the very apt phrase used as the caption of an article by Mr. William R. Eastman in the *January Forum*, describing the free traveling library system recently adopted by the State of New York. The University Regents of that state are authorized by law to lend for a limited time selections of books from the duplicate department of the State Library, or from books specially bought or given for the purpose, to public libraries under state supervision, or to communities meeting required conditions; the state appropriates directly for the purchase of such books, while the local libraries pay a fee of \$5 each to cover the expense of cases, catalogues, record blanks and transportation both ways; this fee entitles the local library to a loan from the state for six months of a selection of one hundred books. Where no such library exists, the books will be lent on petition of any twenty-five resident taxpayers. In their petition an owner of real estate must be named as trustee, who must be personally responsible for the books. Libraries may be lent to the officers of a University Extension centre, reading course, or study club, if registered by the regents. A later rule offers selections of fifty volumes for a fee of \$3. Thus, as Mr. Eastman says, the traveling library system is a direct development of the work of the public library.

"The local library lends one book, the traveling library lends a hundred; the local library lends to a person, the other to a community; one lends for two weeks, the other for six months. In this way the State Library becomes the parent of libraries."

RULES OF SELECTION.

As these books are intended for communities of varying needs and tastes, the problem of selection becomes a very difficult one.

"It was decided to begin with ten libraries of a hundred volumes each. The libraries were chosen with reference to their educational value, without disregarding a reasonable demand for recreation. In these days, fortunately, science is becoming more and more capable of popular illusion, new books of history and travel have the fascination of romance, while fiction is burdened with the most serious problems of humanity; so that in making up a library the task of preserving an even balance between information and amusement is by no means so difficult as it would have been twenty-five years ago. Books of reference and periodicals were ruled out, but a few bright sensible books for children were accepted.

The tastes of professional men were not ignored; a few significant books on social science or economics were carefully sought. But all these were a small minority. After these, in order of importance, came books about the useful arts, about natural science, books of travel, biography, letters, history and fiction, which were added in quantity and quality to suit the needs of 'the general reader.' It was obvious, too, that the requirements of different communities must greatly vary. There are some communities where even the old familiar books would be unknown; in others nothing but the latest would serve. To meet different needs, three libraries of the ten were made to include a liberal allowance of the older favorites, such as Scott, Thackeray, Dickens, Holmes, Prescott and Parkman, which were excluded from the other seven, and one library was made up wholly of the books of the year 1893.

"At length, after much revision and consultation at the State Library, one thousand volumes were chosen and distributed into ten groups as nearly equal as possible in the range of subjects, in literary merit, and in attractiveness. The percentage of each kind of literature was: Fiction, 22 per cent.; History, 18; Biography, 18; Travel, 11; Science and Useful Arts, 9; Sociology, 5; Religion and Ethics, 4; Fine Arts, 3; other literature, 15."

Mr. Eastman states that 125 of these libraries had been sent out from Albany up to October 1, 1894; they went to 86 places. In all, 11,900 volumes were sent out; 44 of these, aggregating 4,400 volumes, are still out, leaving 7,500 volumes which have been returned without any loss or serious injury. One missing book, costing 70 cents, was paid for by a trustee.

HOW THE BOOKS CIRCULATE.

"Complete statistics of the circulation of 5,300 volumes are at hand. Their total circulation was 15,358, an average of 290 readers to each 100 volumes, in a period of six months. The smallest circulation was 66, the largest 609. One 50-volume library circulated 338. The number of borrowers was 4,392, showing an average of three-and-a-half books to a reader. . . .

"Many interesting items might be gleaned from the record of individual books. For example, Mrs. Burnett's 'Surly Tim' had 14 readers in one place, and 11, 9, 8 and 2 in others, and none at all in another. 'That Lass o' Lowrie's' was taken out by 17 in one town, and 15, 4, 2, 6 and 12 in others. 'Henry Esmond' was read 10 times and 'The Virginians' 9 times in one place, and neither was called for in another. The circulation of fiction was 52 per cent. of all; but the books of fiction in the library were only 22 per cent.

"Books on Social Science were usually read by two or three persons in a place. The highest records in this class are: 'How the Other Half Lives,' 8 readers; 'Children of the Poor,' 6; 'Who Pays Your Taxes?' 6; 'Girls and Women,' 6. In Biography the favorites are: Butterworth's 'Lincoln,' 18 readers; Coffin's

'Lincoln,' 11; Holmes' 'Ralph Waldo Emerson,' 11; Hale's 'New England Boyhood,' 11; Schurz's 'Lincoln,' 10. Plainly, Lincoln is the hero. In other literature, 'Over the Tea-Cups' had 15 readers; 'A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court,' 18; 'My Summer in a Garden,' 10. In History the war stories are in the ascendant. Page's 'Among the Camps' had 17 readers; 'Boys of '61,' 18; 'Blue Jackets of '76,' 11; 'Battlefields and Victory,' 10; 'Battlefields of '61,' 8.

GENERAL RESULTS.

"We may say that twenty-five thousand books have been read as a result of the traveling libraries. They have been good books and have left their mark on a multitude of minds. These libraries have everywhere promoted an interest in good reading, and have already led to the establishment of some important local libraries. They have been cordially received and are more in demand now than ever before. As a public investment they have fully vindicated the wisdom of their projectors and have proved worthy of the continued interest of the state. The system admits, too, of indefinite enlargement. Special-subject libraries may be multiplied as fast as they are wanted; and the addition of general libraries can keep pace with the publication of good books. The State of New York can well afford this offer of books to her citizens, which is at once generous and, in the highest sense, profitable; and the plan is confidently commended to the consideration of other states."

NEEDED REFORMS IN COLLEGE TEACHING.

AN article by Mr. Charles C. Ramsay in the *Educational Review* for January suggests several improvements in the administration of American colleges. The most prominent fault to which Mr. Ramsay calls attention is the seeming indifference of college authorities toward the personal character and professional qualifications of professors and instructors. "By these I do not mean moral character in the commonly received sense, which is everywhere deemed essential in college officers; nor a thorough knowledge of the subject taught, which, after sound moral character, is confessedly the first prerequisite of the college professor. I mean, rather, the possession of all those subtle and indefinable qualities which make up personal fitness and special aptitude for teaching, and thorough acquaintance with the history and theory, and practiced skill in the art of education. In the zeal for special research which (by sorry and injurious imitation of instruction in the university proper, wherein the students are mature and well disciplined) has become the ideal aim of much college instruction, it has come about that only the most brilliant scholars are chosen to be instructors, regardless of their lack of more strictly professional preparation and experience. As such instructors are usually promoted, this in turn has also become the ideal method of recruiting professorial ranks."

In short, Mr. Ramsay finds that most young college professors are more concerned with their subjects than with their pupils. This results, he thinks, from the partial neglect of certain qualifications, among which he names, after natural inclination and personal fitness, a knowledge of the history, theory and art of teaching, and experience of practical life and, as a rule, of teaching in secondary schools.

CHARACTER CULTURE.

"However fondly some instructors may desire it, the separation of the scholar from the man, in case either of instructors or students, is impossible. Such an attempt can be properly characterized only as specialization run wild. The cleverest youth, thank fortune, is not all intellect. It is an exploded psychology which taught the division of the human mind into distinct 'faculties.' The mind is a unit, acting—often simultaneously—in several ways. Knowing, feeling, and willing are but different states of the soul. While for purposes of scientific study, they may be thought of in logical sequence, they are not dissociated in the mental life. The sensibilities and the will of the brightest student play a very important part in his life during the period of acquisition, and will play a yet greater part in his future career during the period of application.

STUDENTS ARE HUMAN.

"The human needs crave to be satisfied even more than the professional.' Contrary to the opinion of many persons, it is a significant fact that after the age of admission to college the characters of most youth, even from the best families, are yet unformed. Many are the instances which may be cited wherein young men and women, well along in their teens, have made wide departures from the habits and beliefs in which they had been faithfully trained, and in which they had seemed to be thoroughly content and firmly fixed. The college, moreover, that ignores this fact, and the instructor who withdraws himself into a shell of officialism and concerns himself exclusively with his science, make a terrible mistake. The personal relations of the college instructor to his pupils are of even more value to them than are his professional relations. As he cannot safely neglect his own moral and spiritual needs, so he cannot safely neglect those of his pupils. From this it by no means follows that the college must make the characters of its students for them. Experience proves that such an attempt is worse than useless; but college officers may greatly aid students in their efforts to form their own characters aright. For this important work the college instructor, no less than the school teacher, will find cheerfulness, patience, discrimination and sympathy indispensable. If it be said that such assertions are but trite moralizing, it may be freely admitted; but to this admission it must be added that frequent observation of the absence of the qualities named suggests the importance of frequent repetition of such truisms."

ONE YEAR WITH A LITTLE GIRL.

THAT dignified and serious-minded periodical, the *Educational Review*, devotes twenty pages of its January number to the review of a year's experiences in babyhood. Mr. Oscar Chrisman records the doings and sayings of his own child between the ages of one and a half and two and a half years. "I did the writing," says Mr. Chrisman, "but my wife kept notice of the little girl and gave me as many points as I got myself." (Nobody will question this latter assertion.)

Mr. Chrisman was much impressed by the constant experimentation carried on by the child. "This is undoubtedly the age of research work. Experimentation and discovery are exploited as never before. I wonder if our great believers in this search for truth have considered the child as the original, natural researcher? Who experiments more than the child? Who has more need for the making of tests than the child? Every step he takes, every new scene that comes before his eyes, every new sound, is one of a chain of investigations which he must make for himself. Every day of this little girl's life has been a day for the carrying on of experiments. Just a few of these: One evening in her twenty-first month, while playing with a tin cup, by accident she held it to her ear. The roaring was something new to her, and she put the cup to her ear and took it away for six times in succession; when the novelty wore off, so she stopped. In her twenty-fifth month she was standing at a window with a bright tin can in her hands. The sun shining upon the can was reflected off about the room. I noticed this reflection, and she turned the can this way and that and watched the reflection dart along the walls and ceiling. One day in her twenty-seventh month she was lying on the floor, and happening to look up at one of the window-blinds, she noticed on it a spot of bright sunshine which came through from a broken slat in the shutter. At once she jumped up, went to the blind, and shook it to get the bright spot off. Failing to shake it off, she pulled the blind out and looked behind it at the spot and then she shook the blind again, noticing the moving of the spot. Failing to shake it off at the second trial, she went away from it and did not try a third time. She showed no fear, only astonishment."

LEARNING TO TALK.

Mr. Chrisman's record of the steady growth of the child's vocabulary is interesting.

"In the study of this little girl nothing else has so surprised me as the growth of her vocabulary. At the beginning of this record, in her nineteenth month, she really had but two plain words in her vocabulary—*papa* and *baby*. In the twenty-first month she used four words, yet upon testing her to ascertain how much she understood, I found she knew seventy-eight objects; I learned this by asking questions, thus, "Where is the chair?" and she answered by pointing to the object. In her twenty-fifth month I took down her vocabulary and found

that it had increased to sixteen words. At the close of this record—at two and a half years of age—she used as noted down about 250 words. This record of her vocabulary was made by myself alone during her thirtieth month, and it was not only her usual words that I gathered up, but I set down every word that she used, whether once or many times. None are words which I asked her to say, nor are they names of objects for which she was asked, but they were jotted down from time to time as she used them of her own free will. Her mother claims that I missed enough words used in her presence to bring the number up to near three hundred. This acquisition is wonderful, and it has caused me to inquire if it would not be possible for such growth to continue in the life of the child, if conditions could be made whereby the child could continue as his own instructor and not to be brought under stupid adult teaching, and thus his progress be continuous and not retarded, as is the case now when the child is put into school."

THE CURE FOR GAMBLING.

IN the February *Harper's*, Mr. John Bigelow gives a strong, clear answer to his title question. "What is Gambling?" A more forcible or higher pitched lay sermon has not come through the medium of the magazines for a long time. The occasion for this exordium is the section of the new constitution of the State of New York, which absolutely prohibits any kind of gambling. There was never a more trenchant blow struck at the gaming principle than Mr. Bigelow's historical review of the idea of "Fortuna," and of the situation with us to-day.

Notwithstanding the fact that there is really no such thing as chance, that, as Mr. Bigelow takes pains to show, every effect has its appropriate and direct cause, and that every event "is but a link in a chain that leads up to the Creator and Maintainer of all things," he points out that we are quite as blindly devoted in the nineteenth century to the Goddess Fortune as were the pagans of the corrupt Roman Empire.

AS GAMBLERS WE OUTHEATHEN THE HEATHENS.

"The propensity to treat the events of human life as accidental or the sport of chance was never more nearly universal than it is to-day. Never was so large a proportion of the fruits of human industry suspended upon the supposed propitiation of this heathen goddess. There is scarcely any form or product of human skill or toil which does not, at some time or in some way, contribute to the making or the marring of the fortunes of the gamester. All the staple products of the soil and every variety of incorporated wealth are bought and sold continually upon the chance of a rise or fall in their price, without reference to their intrinsic values.

"It was proved before a committee of the New York Legislature, some ten years ago, that between the years 1879 and 1882 the cash sales of wheat at the

New York Produce Exchange amounted to \$244,737,000, while the option sales, embracing what are known on 'Change as 'puts' and 'calls,' 'long' and 'short,' 'futures' and 'straddles,' amounted to \$1,154,267,000. This last enormous sum represents exclusively the stakes of gamblers at the Produce Exchange alone, in a single city, and on a single agricultural product, during a period of only three years. It was also in proof that this form of gambling was carried on in oats, in barley, and in other cereals, and to a very large extent in pork and lard, and in pretty much all staple products. It was also shown that the amount thus staked upon the course of the market in Milwaukee was fully as much as, and in Chicago was probably double, the amounts staked in New York. When to this we add the sums staked upon the fluctuations of the market at the Stock, Cotton, Mining, and other exchanges, we find that the amount bought and sold on an average every three years will fall but a little, if at all, short of the assessed value of the entire property of the nation."

WHERE DOES GAMBLING BEGIN?

When Mr. Bigelow has drawn an eloquent picture of the unmitigated moral degradation to which the love of gaining at the expense of our neighbor inevitably leads, he asks: "Does not this view assume that all business involving risk—and there is none without it—is sinful? Does not the farmer gamble upon the uncertainties of the weather, the cost of labor, and the state of the market at harvest time? Is it not all marine, life, fire and accident insurance gambling? When we buy the securities of a corporation in the hope and expectation that they may increase in value, or even continue to yield their present revenue, is not that gambling? May I not join my family in an innocent game of sixpenny whist or billiards? Were the delegates to the convention which adopted this amendment gamblers when they distributed their seats by lot? Were the disciples of Jesus gamblers when, by the same process, they selected a successor to Judas?"

"The answer to these questions is very obvious. One may do any and all these things—nay, one may take any risks, one may play at any game and for any amount one pleases—*providing* his interest in the result does not indispose him to do unto others as he would have them do to him. There may be no essential difference in an ethical point of view between staking a thousand pounds upon a faro table and staking it upon a railway venture or the purchase of a farm or a life policy. Nine people out of ten, when they for the first time accept an invitation to join in a game of whist or poker, have no more suspicion of the passions they may be about to nurse than the maid of sixteen when she engages in her first flirtation. The result in all these cases depends upon their action when they do discover the sinister passion that is brooding—whether they go on or make a timely retreat. The taste for play may be a trial of our faith, and one of the innumerable means under Providence for making us aware of our weaknesses and unhalloved propensities."

THE GOLDEN RULE THE TEST.

The answer to the perplexing questions of distinction, in Mr. Bigelow's judgment, ought to be found in the Golden Rule. In other words, he says, if the player never allows his heart to be poisoned by a desire to do to another what he would not wish done to himself, his play would be innocent. "I apprehend, however, that there would soon be very little gambling in the world, unless that word required a very different meaning from the one which now attaches to it, if those conditions were rigorously complied with, and the gamester rose from the table the moment he experienced a suspicion of the Satanic obsession."

IT IS A MORAL, NOT A POLITICAL SIN.

The conclusion to which Mr. Bigelow's arguments lead is that gambling is a moral rather than a political disorder, and that each man will have to settle with his own conscience the question whether he is breaking the Golden Rule or not.

For this reason he fears that the amendment to the state constitution will be abortive, just as the prohibition of the sale of lottery tickets has not checked gaming, and just as it is impossible to stop drinking by forbidding the sale of alcoholic liquors. In a word, the state cannot maintain jurisdiction over the motives of men. By this Mr. Bigelow does not mean that the legislature should stop now and adopt a *laissez faire* policy.

WHAT OUR GOVERNMENT CAN DO.

"It can and should repeal the Ives pool bill, and cease drawing a revenue from a vice it condemns, so that gambling shall have no countenance from the state."

"It should also lay its heavy hand upon all who make it their business or calling to provide houses, tables, dens, or any facilities for gaming from which they are to derive a revenue. In the exercise of such a power the legislature would be little likely to interfere with the proper liberty of the individual, and pretty certain to discourage to a very considerable extent the vice that now goes by the name of gambling, by rendering its instruments criminal and infamous. Such a law might in some degree, substantially perhaps, re-enforce those reformers who are endeavoring to avail themselves of loftier agencies to extinguish the inclination to gamble. The proper and only radical cure is to educate people to be ashamed to prey upon each other in this way; but a law making criminal all who live by facilitating and encouraging others in the vice may prove an important ally of the pulpit and the press in resisting the spread of the most demoralizing of all demoralizing propensities."

"The desire to acquire what is another's without paying for it is the gambler's demon; he wishes to enjoy what is not his by any proper title—what he has neither earned, bought, nor received as a gift. Such a principle of action is inexorably at war with the Divine economy."

MAX MULLER TO AMERICANS.

IN his Oxford address to the American party of "Historical Pilgrims" last summer, printed in the *Arena* of December, Dr. Max Müller made the Chicago Parliament of Religions his main theme, and in closing congratulated the visitors on their felicitous relations with the mother country.

"In conclusion let me say that I am a very old showman at Oxford University, and I may say truly that there are no strangers that I like so much to conduct personally over Oxford as the Americans. They seem to know what to look for—they want to see the colleges of Locke, of Adam Smith, of Shelley, of Stanley, and they thoroughly enjoy what they see. They feel at home at Oxford, and they speak of it as their own university, as the glorious nursery of those men whose example has made America as great as she is. They have come on what they call a pilgrimage to England,—and it is quite right that the land of their fathers should be to them a holy land. After all, the glories of England are theirs—their fathers fought its battles by land and by sea; their fathers made it a home of freedom; their fathers, when freedom of word and thought and deed seemed threatened for a while, protested, and migrated to found a New England on the other side of the Atlantic.

ANGLO-AMERICAN BROTHERHOOD.

"But blood is thicker than water, thicker even than the Atlantic. With every year the old feeling of brotherhood asserts itself more strongly between Americans and Englishmen, between the Old and the New England. I have many friends in America, not one who is not a friend of England, not one who does not feel that in the struggle for political and religious freedom which looms in the future, Englishmen and Americans should always stand shoulder to shoulder, should form one united people. Whatever may be said against England—and a good deal has been said against her by what I heard an American ambassador call, the other day, 'the mischievous boy of the family,' always the most popular with mothers, sisters and cousins, if not with fathers and aunts—but whatever has been or may be said against England, can you imagine what the world would be without England? And do you believe that New England, Young England, would ever stand by with folded arms to see Old England touched, so long as a drop of Saxon blood was left in the veins of her soldiers and sailors?

"Here, too, as in the Parliament of Religions of Chicago, it would be easy to show that the points on which Americans and Englishmen differ are nothing as compared to those on which they agree. Take one instance only. If England and America were to say once for all that there shall be no war without previous arbitration, and that whatever country objects to this article of international faith, shall for the time be excluded from all international amenities, shall be tabooed politically and financially, the world might breathe again more freely, the poor would be allowed again to eat their bread in peace, we should

have peace on earth, good will toward men; we should have what the First Parliament of the World's Religions proclaimed as 'the true glory to God.' We are all members of the great parliament of the world; let us show that we can be above party, above country, above creed, and that we owe allegiance to truth only, and to that voice of conscience which is the 'real presence' in the universal communion of mankind."

THE SERVANT GIRL PROBLEM.

IN the February *Scrivener's* Mr. Robert Grant continues his witty and instructive essays on "The Art of Living," and treats this time of "The Dwelling." He compares the advantages and disadvantages of householding and house-renting, and suburban life and city life, and shows a residual tendency to indorse the apartment and flat house for the purposes of those married couples who have not an income of over \$10,000 per year.

One of the arguments for the apartment house Mr. Grant lays most stress on is the opportunity to get along with fewer servants in that highly modern convenience. This leads him into the most interesting part of his article, which treats of the great perennial servant question. He notes that American born women will not be servants, and gives an anecdote which he thinks contains the gist of the reason. "The letter which appeared in a New York newspaper some years ago, from an American girl, in which she declared that she had left service because her master and his sons handed her their dripping umbrellas with the same air as they would have handed them to a graven image, was thoroughly in point. The reason the native American girl will not become a servant, in spite of the arguments of the rational and godly, is that service is the sole employment in this country in which she can be told with impunity that she is the social inferior of any one else. It is the telling which she cannot put up with. It is one thing to be conscious that the person you are constantly associated with is better educated, better mannered, and more attractive than yourself, and it is another to be told at every opportunity that this is so."

The result of this has been, of course, since servants are an absolutely necessary evil, that the ancillary field has been supplied from foreigners. And Mr. Grant sees a most decided direction of evolution in this emigrant and serving class.

"It is fruitless now to inquire what the free-born American woman would have done without the foreign emigrant to cook and wash for her. The question is whether, now that she has her, she is going to keep her, and keep her in the same comfortable and well-paid, but palpable thralldom as at present. If so, she will be merely imitating the housewives of the effete civilizations; she will be doing simply what every English, French and German woman does and has done ever since class distinctions began. But in that case, surely, we shall

be no longer able to proclaim our immunity from caste, and our Fourth of July orators will find some difficulty in showing that other nations are more effete in this respect than ourselves. Twenty-five years more of development in our houses, hotels and restaurants, if conducted on present lines, will produce an enormous ducking and scraping, fee-seeking, livery-wearing servant class, which will go far to establish the claim put forth by some of our critics that equality on this side of the water means only political equality, and that our class distinctions, though not so obvious, are no less genuine than elsewhere."

THE ACCURACY OF OUR NEW CANNON.

VICTOR L. MASON tells in the February *Century* about certain representative "New Weapons of the United States Army." None of his statistics are more startling than those which give an idea of the power and accuracy of some of the new rifle cannon. The 8-inch, 10-inch and 12-inch guns, he says, have demonstrated their marked superiority in accuracy, endurance, power and symmetry over any other guns of like character and weight the world has ever seen.

"A fair conception of the size and cost of these massive pieces of ordnance may best be realized when it is stated that the 12-inch breech-loading rifle weighs 127,680 pounds; that the cost of its forgings before machining and assembling is about \$42,000; and that the expense of machining is about \$10,000—making a total cost of about \$52,000 for a gun which, it is estimated, can be fired only about 300 rounds before an additional expense is necessitated by the insertion of a new liner. (In England the estimated life of their 12-inch gun, which weighs over ten tons more than that of like caliber in this country, is but 105 rounds). So carefully constructed are these modern high-power cannon that a variation from the prescribed diameter of more than $\frac{1}{1000}$ of an inch in the bore or the shrinkage surfaces cannot be allowed. In fact, they are more accurately and delicately constructed than a watch.

"The charge of the 12-inch breech-loading rifle is 450 pounds of powder and a projectile of 1,000 pounds; the required muzzle velocity is 2100 feet per second, and the penetration in Cressot steel is 25 inches at the muzzle, and 21 inches at 3,500 yards (two miles). With 20 degrees elevation the range is a little less than eight miles, and the cost of a full service charge is about \$400. With such ponderous weights and huge charges of powder, the question naturally arises, What is the accuracy? The answer is best given by quoting the following table and comment of the chief of ordnance as expressed in his annual report for 1892, page 14 (referring to the 8 inch gun, which has been fully tested):

Range, mile.....	1
Mean vertical deviation from centre of impact, foot	0.56
Mean horizontal deviation from centre of impact, foot	0.56
Range, yards.....	3,000

Mean vertical deviation from centre of impact, foot 1
Mean horizontal deviation from centre of impact, feet..... 1.75

"This extreme accuracy of fire is better illustrated by the statement that in a target of five shots, at a range of one mile, *four out of the five shots struck within an area of 20 by 21 inches*; and in a target of eight shots, at a range of 3,000 yards (about $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles), six shots struck within an area of $1\frac{1}{2}$ by 4 feet. The targets with the 10-inch breech-loading rifle have shown about the same degree of accuracy."

"So far as I am aware, no other guns in the world of this class have exhibited such a high coefficient of accuracy under similar conditions."

Mr. Mason also tells of the small arms and the increase in penetration which has been obtained for the .30 calibre rifle by coating its bullets with a nickel-steel jacket. This wonderful little weapon will now pierce 24.2 inches of solid oak, whereas the same bullet in lead, with the same charge and with the same rifle, would only pierce 3.8 inches of this material.

"In addition to the changes which have taken place in the small arm proper, the old form of triangular rod bayonet has been superseded by the knife bayonet of the general design used in all the European services. The carbine has been changed to the same mechanism as the rifle, and differs from the latter only in being 22 instead of 30 inches long."

THE QUEEN AND LORD BEACONSFIELD.

THERE is a very charming article in the *Nineteenth Century* by the Hon. Reginald Brett on relations between Her Majesty and Lord Beaconsfield. He traces these relations from the beginning, when Disraeli was regarded with unconcealed dislike by Prince Albert, down to the time when he became the most trusted friend of Her Majesty. Mr. Brett has always had a great fondness for Lord Beaconsfield, and in this article he does a good deal to excuse, if not to justify, his predilection. But although it may be correct to say: "The Queen he converted from a Whig Sovereign into the Empress of India," it is very far from correct to say that Disraeli destroyed the Manchester School and converted his countrymen into Rhodesian imperialists. As a simple matter of fact, Lord Beaconsfield did more to make imperialism distasteful to his countrymen than any other man of his time.

DISRAELI'S LOYALTY AND DEVOTION.

Mr. Brett is on safer ground when he dwells upon the private character of the Jingo chief. He says: "His profound and admiring regard for women, and his warm affection for his friends, are the salient points in the domestic character of Lord Beaconsfield. That the Queen should, with her sensitive appreciation of these qualities, have come under the charm of her minister's personality was in no way surprising.

"Dizzy, as he was for so long affectionately called, possessed the inestimable quality of perfect loyalty to his friends. He was never known to forget a kindness or ignore a service. He was never suspected of

having betrayed a follower or forgotten a partisan. However irritating the blunder, however black the catastrophe, Mr. Disraeli could be relied on in the hour of need. His personal hatreds were well under control—"I never trouble to be avenged," he once said to the writer; "when a man injures me I put his name on a slip of paper and lock it up in a drawer. It is marvellous how men I have thus labeled have the knack of disappearing!" In judging men, though not infallible, he seldom erred.

"Disraeli's chivalrous devotion to women is abundantly clear from his novels, but it has been made clearer still to those, Mr. Froude among them, who have had access to his unpublished letters to Mrs. Brydges Williams, now in the possession of Lord Rothschild, and who were cognizant of his almost daily correspondence with another lady of great powers of mind and personal charm, who, to the deep sorrow of all who knew her, has recently followed the leader whom she honored with her friendship. His royal devotion to lady Beaconsfield and the adoration he inspired in her have for long been notorious. What wonder, then, that Disraeli, a romanticist in statecraft, an idealist in politics, and a Provencal in sentiment, his chivalrous regard for the sex should have taken a deeper complexion when the personage was not only a woman but a queen? In trifles Disraeli never forgot the sex of the sovereign. In great affairs he never appeared to remember it. To this extent the charge of flattery brought against him may be true. He approached the Queen with the supreme tact of a man of the world, than which no form of flattery is more subtle."

BUT TWICE SEEN TO LAUGH.

Mr. Brett says Beaconsfield was not a flatterer, but governed his conduct with prudence, as he said on one occasion: "I never deny, I never contradict, but I sometimes forget." At first the Queen did not like him: "The dictum that far-reaching ambition and perfect scrupulousness can hardly co-exist in the same mind he perhaps exemplified. By the Queen this incompatibility was noticed, when it was indeed painfully obvious, and she shrank from the spectacle. As years rolled on, the conflict grew less glaring, and the Queen's attention, together with those of her subjects, became fixed on the finer qualities of the man. His pertinacity and undaunted courage, his patience under obloquy, his untiring energy, his high conception of the honor and keen regard for the interests of England—all these characteristics were recognized and admired.

"The Queen parted from her minister with unfeigned sorrow. On this man who had complained that all existence was an *ennui* or an anxiety, but who nevertheless said of his dying wife, 'for thirty-three years she has never given me a dull moment'; this man who was accused by his friends of taciturnity, who was but twice seen to laugh, and who 'kept all his fireworks for when women were present,' the Queen had bestowed that strong regard which had not been given to any Prime Minister since Lord Aberdeen."

JOHN ERICSSON.

THE services rendered by John Ericsson to the United States government and to the world at large, are appreciatively set forth by two writers in the magazines this month.

In *Cassier's* Mr. William Conant Church concludes his series of articles on the great inventor, begun in the November number of that magazine, the present article relating especially to his life and work in America. Ericsson first came into prominence in this country in 1839, when he came over from England,—where he had already won reputation as the inventor of a screw propeller for steamships,—to build a war vessel for Uncle Sam. This vessel, the *Princeton*, which he completed in 1844, has served as the model for all war steamers which have since been built, not only for the navy of the United States, but for all the navies of the world. The *Princeton* was not the first steam vessel built by the United States government, but was the first one into which steam was successfully introduced. "Ericsson," says Mr. Church, "was the pioneer in applying power directly to the shaft turning the screw, so as to get rid of the complication of belts or gearings, and the engine of the *Princeton* was the first large example of this type to mark the new departure, and was at the time openly and unsparingly ridiculed by all the experts who examined it. In spite of them and their wisdom, it did its work so successfully and accurately that it wore out one hull and another was built expressly for it."

ORIGIN OF THE MONITOR.

Ericsson's relations to the United States government were not confined to this work upon the *Princeton*. His greatest service to the government, as everyone knows, was in furnishing the *Monitor*, a submerged turreted vessel, especially devised for overcoming the *Merrimac*, which for some time had been acknowledged master of the sea. The story of the many difficulties Ericsson met with in having his plan for its construction adopted by the government is briefly told by Mr. George H. Robinson in *United Service* for January. In 1854 Ericsson had sent to Napoleon III a plan of a monitor, differing only from what is known as the original *Monitor* in that the turret was a rounded dome. These plans were not adopted, but the Emperor was greatly interested, acknowledging them personally and sending Ericsson a gold medal testifying his appreciation. On August 3, 1861, President Lincoln approved an act appointing a board to determine upon building iron-clad steam-vessels. "One of the first sets of plans recommended for adoption by the committee," says Mr. Robinson, "was presented by C. S. Bushnell, and he was awarded a contract to build the vessel known as the *Galena*. He consulted Mr. Delamater, many of the naval men having doubted her ability to carry the stipulated amount of iron. Mr. Delamater advised him to go to Captain Ericsson, whose opinion would settle the matter definitely and with accuracy. He called on Ericsson, laid the matter before him, and was requested to call the next day for his verdict. It

was entirely favorable. Captain Ericsson then produced his model and plan of a monitor sent to Napoleon. He found a most willing champion in Bushnell and gave him both plan and model to present at Washington.

"Bushnell, knowing Secretary Welles was at Hartford, proceeded there by first train. The secretary urged all possible dispatch to have the plans submitted before the board, and the next day Bushnell was in Washington. He was joined by John A. Griswold and John F. Winslow, both of Troy, and friends of Secretary Seward. The secretary gave them a strong letter to President Lincoln, who went with them to the Navy Department the next morning. Surprised at the novelty of the plan, some advised trying it,—some ridiculed it. It was at this conference that President Lincoln remarked, 'All I have to say is what the girl said when she stuck her foot into the stocking—"It strikes me there's something in it." The next day the board condemned the plan. Bushnell labored with them and won over Admirals Smith and Paulding, who promised to report favorably if Captain Davis would join them. Captain Davis told Bushnell to 'take the little thing home and worship it, as it would not be idolatry, because it was in the image of nothing in the heaven above, or on the earth beneath, or in the waters under the earth.'

RAPID SHIPBUILDING.

"Bushnell felt the only way to succeed was to have Captain Ericsson present in Washington. He came to New York, saw Mr. Delamater, and together they went to Beach street. The exact facts were not given to Captain Ericsson, but he was told some explanations were needed that he alone could make. He went to Washington that night. He was told as soon as he appeared before the board that his plans had been rejected. His indignation impelled him to withdraw at once, but he wisely asked why the plan was rejected. He was told the vessel lacked stability. He explained with elaborate demonstration, and so convincingly that Commodore Paulding said frankly and generously, 'Sir, I have learned more about the stability of a vessel from what you have said than I ever knew before.' He was told the next day by Secretary Welles that a contract would be awarded, and asked to proceed at once with the work. The contract was signed October 25, 1861. The keel of the *Monitor* was laid on the same day. Steam was applied to the engines at Delamater Iron Works December 30. She was launched January 30, and practically completed February 15, 1862. She made her first trial trip February 19. Ericsson's work during that three months was herculean. Not only the necessary labors, but the worries from continued doubts sent from Washington required almost superhuman power."

The *Monitor* left New York harbor March 6, 1862, commanded by Commodore Worden. She arrived at Hampton Roads on the morning of the 9th, and before sunset that day the famous battle of the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac* was done. The war vessel was

changed in a day. The monitor type became the war vessel of the world.

PERSONALITY.

Some interesting recollections of Ericsson are also presented by Mr. Robinson in his article.

He says: "Captain Ericsson was not a tall man, measuring only five feet seven and one-half inches. He was stoutly built. His chest and shoulders showed the athlete. His head was large; every feature of his face was strong, particularly the mouth. His voice was powerful, and he could thunder with it. Without being so, he gave one the impression that he was a large man. His dress was peculiar. During the last twenty years of his life, whenever I saw him, winter or summer he invariably wore two frockcoats, and always with vest and stock of buff Marseilles. His secretary told me that during the war he found a piece of piqué that pleased him very much, and bought all the tailor had,—some one hundred and forty yards; this was all used for his vests and stocks.

"Seated before him, I always felt that he was of a superior order of beings,—of a race from which kings should spring. His strength was prodigious. During one of his visits of inspection to the Delamater works, he stumbled over a bar of iron. Turning to two workmen, he asked them to remove it, but they said it was too heavy. Nettled at this refusal, he stooped over, picked up the bar, and, carrying it across the shop, threw it on a scrap heap. Amazed at this exhibition, the men procured assistance at noon time and weighed the bar: it showed on the scales five hundred and ninety-two pounds.

PHYSICAL REGIMEN.

"His life in Beach street was ordered with military precision. His simple diet was chosen with care, and measured with exactness. His baker supplied for his use each day two loaves of bread of given size, which he entirely consumed. He used no intoxicating drink nor tobacco in any form. He was fond of strong tea, and drank it regularly. Every morning he had his calisthenics for two hours; then his bath and rub-down. When he left his drawing-board at night he took a brisk walk before retiring, often walking eight or ten miles, and few who met the rapid walker with his long-striding gait, arms full swinging, ever suspected his identity. He rarely left his house during the daytime.

"I remember on the morning of his eightieth birthday he told me he had that morning turned a hand-spring, and added that he felt he was good for a hundred years. Chiding me for not coming to a regular meeting, which fell on Christmas-day, I asked him how he had spent his holiday. His reply was, 'I had two chops for breakfast instead of one.' As late as 1888 he wrote to a friend, 'I very seldom quit my drawing-table before 11 P.M., and not once in the course of a year go to bed before half an hour past midnight. Brain, muscle and eyes, thank God, all hold good.' He was then past eighty-five."

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE CENTURY.

FROM the February *Century* we have selected the paper on "New Weapons of the United States Army" to quote from in the Leading Articles.

The much-beloved Autocrat of the Breakfast Table never appeared to better advantage in his most brilliant premeditated sallies than in the private letters to his publisher, Mr. Fields, some of which are clustered in this number of the *Century* in a running article by Mrs. Annie Fields. Mrs. Fields lays special emphasis on Dr. Holmes's pride and pleasure in the Saturday Club. She says: "Throughout the forty years of its prime he was not only the most brilliant talker of that distinguished company, but he was also the most faithful attendant. He was seldom absent from the monthly dinners, either in summer or in winter, and he lived to find himself at the head of the table, where Agassiz, Longfellow, Emerson and Lowell had in turn preceded him." Of Dr. Holmes's sunshiny nature Mrs. Fields says: "It was not a determination to be cheerful or witty or profound; but it was a natural expression like that of a child, sometimes overclouded, sometimes purely gay, but always as open as a child to the influences about it, and ready for a good time. His power of self-excitement seemed inexhaustible. Given a dinner table, with light and color, and somebody occasionally to throw the ball, his spirits would rise and coruscate astonishingly."

Rebecca Harding Davis makes an eloquent appeal to the philanthropy of her sisters for aid nearer at home than the fields that generally employ their charitable energies. "In the Gray Cabins of New England" there are people, she says, whose life is empty and powerless. She tells pathetic stories of the desert existence in these unfavored regions of the Eastern States. "It is not sympathy, but practical help that is needed by these women. First, they should have remunerative work. Establish industries among them. Give them a chance to earn money (and better still, to spend it) as bee farmers, florists, saleswomen, shopkeepers, trained nurses, librarians, etc., or in any of the lighter handicrafts. Even in the larger towns all kinds of work are now almost monopolized by women from New Brunswick or Ireland. If work cannot be found for them at home, help them to emigrate to the Middle States or to the West. Let them follow their brothers. They have enough of energy. They are like a steam engine before the fire is kindled."

Mrs. M. D. Van Rensselaer makes a readable and suggestive essay on people in New York, with profuse illustrations from Mr. Gibson's pen of those types which he has made his reputation in delineating. Among other social phenomena which Mrs. Van Rensselaer observes is the recognition of the ascendancy which the young married woman has gained, in point of social popularity, over her *débutante* sister. This has operated for good in more than one way, Mrs. Van Rensselaer thinks. "Nay, the youthful matron has actually captured the girl's right to the first place in society, and she does not yield what she has achieved even when the adjective no longer fits her. Of course there is great gain in this, for social talents, like other gifts, must be developed as well as born; and a reflex part of the gain already shows in the improvement of the girl herself. Her manners have greatly bettered;

she dresses more attractively than ever, because more appropriately; she thinks more about her mind and her intellectual tastes—indeed, just now, her ambition in this respect hardly takes enough account of the boundaries prescribed by her sex and age; and, as was not formerly the case, she continues to improve as she grows older."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

IN the Editor's Study of the February *Harper's*, Mr. Charles Dudley Warner has an even more than usually witty and healthy essay, prompted by that literary condition of the atmosphere in London which has given rise to the Yellow Book and its following. Mr. Warner, while naming no names, likens these extraordinary manifestations to the "yellows" in peach trees, and follows out his metaphor with considerable success. He says: "London has a bad attack of the Literary Jaundice. It seems to be infectious, but, considered atmospherically, its appearance in our Western sky is only a diffusion of impure particles in the atmosphere. And as a mental affair it is too self-conscious to be called a natural phenomenon. The sociologist takes little note of it, because he regards it as an affected pose. It easily shifts its hue, to gain notoriety, from yellow to a sickly painted green. And it is a sophisticated and not an innocent pose. The clever Oscar Wilde, the name has become typical, is not a fool, any more than Mr. Beardsley is an artist. He privately said that he was not when in this country, making this confidence to a select few, and desiring that the impression should not become public. Going about in fantastic raiment, in stained-glass attitudes, with affected speech, bearing a lily in his hand, was only a method of gaining notoriety. It was the position of the late lamented Mr. Barnum, also a very able man, who said that the people wished to be humbugged. Mr. Barnum would have covered himself with green carnations if that would have advertised his show. And perhaps Mr. Wilde knows his public equally well. On any other supposition it is not easy to account for the present yellow atmosphere of London. It is, however, local. We can easily imagine that to a Londoner, dwelling in an opaque fog, all the world seems to have a sickly yellow cast. And no doubt there are idiots all over the world who get their fog and their fashions from London, and think they love the yellow literature of a few decadent spirits because it is the momentary atmosphere of London."

The first paper in this number is by Mr. Thomas A. Janvier, and tells in Mr. Janvier's jolly manner of the dashing days of "New York Colonial Privateers." After chronicling the most notable and picturesque deeds of the privateersmen in their glorious battles with the French, he apologizes for them and their freebooting ways on the theory that they were following their duty, according to their lights, and that the privateering fashion was but a part of the morals of their day. There has never been anything stronger and better in the way of magazine illustration than Mr. Howard Pyle's drawings of these fierce captains and the scenes of their forays. In another department we have quoted from John Bigelow's article, "What Is Gambling?" and from Antonin Dvorak's on "Music in America."

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

WE have reviewed elsewhere Mr. Robert Grant's article on "The Dwelling" in his series of papers on the "Art of Living."

Augustine Birrell writes a critical sketch of James Anthony Froude. The historian is described as a "strenuous man who enjoyed himself in many ways, and could adapt himself to a great variety of circumstances." He was a lover of trout streams and of books—not only of books but of those thrice tremendous folios of Thuanus, through which he would grope with never-failing gusto. Mr. Birrell estimates that Froude's "History" is justly open to much animadversion, and that his greatest work is the much abused "Life of Carlyle." "Personal controversy Mr. Froude avoided. He seldom replied to his madened foes. He made no great pretensions, and held himself aloof from professional authorism. He enjoyed country life and country pursuits, and the society of cultivated women."

Dr. Charles S. Dana makes an interesting article on the subject of "Giants and Giantism." He places the tallest authentic giant at eight feet four and one-quarter inches. The largest woman that ever lived, he tells us, was certainly Marianne Wehde, born in Germany in this century. At the age of sixteen and a half she measured eight feet four and one-quarter inches. He only credits four men with a height exceeding eight feet. He describes the peculiar disease accounting for a great many so-called giants, acromegaly, which swells the hands, feet and head enormously. He tells us the giant is physically weak, personally amiable and not over intelligent. While he is getting his growth he sometimes performs prodigious feats of strength. When matured he is, however, inactive, feeble and never evil minded. Giants die young; in all his records there being but one old giant; and he was only six feet ten inches. These rather pitiful big men marry and have children, but these children do not become giants. The English race has given more extraordinarily large men than any other, but Dr. Dana thinks this is partly because the English admire large men to a greater extent than others, and that their giants are quicker to come forward.

There is an excellent descriptive article on Patagonia, entitled "The End of a Continent," by John R. Spears, and Noah Brooks contributes a chapter of political history, "The Passing of the Whigs."

COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE.

WE have reviewed elsewhere the article by Viscount Wolseley in the *Cosmopolitan* for February. Madame Rosita Mauri, herself a beautiful and famous danseuse, tells about the mysteries of ballet dancing, and chronicles the evolution of that pleasing art from the first ballet on record. This, it may be interesting to know, was danced in Italy in 1489, on the occasion of the marriage of the Duke of Milan with Isabel of Aragon. A number of very gay pictures show the mistresses of the art in their pretty costumes. Madame Mauri is conscious of a refinement and meaning of her profession which goes far to dignify it in her estimation. She concludes her paper with this paragraph:

"To substitute, according to the new fashion, great chorographic manœuvres and transformations, and bat-talions of dancers, with beautiful steps, light and sure, for the delicate and spirituelle music, for the simplicity of the methods of the French dance is to transform the ballet into a mere spectacle; it is to go backward several

centuries. The ballet ought not to address the eyes and the senses alone, but also the mind and the heart."

A considerably less cheerful article is contributed by Mr. Julian Hawthorne in "Salvation Via the Rack," in which he tells of the various methods of torture which were utilized by the good people of the middle ages to bring around their friends and enemies to their way of theological thinking. The *Cosmopolitan* prints some sufficiently harrowing pictures showing folks in the process of being broken and racked and pulled to pieces by wild horses.

An excellent informational article called "Finny Protégés of Uncle Sam" is written and illustrated by Charles Bradford Hudson, who has made a thorough and first-hand study of fish culture experiments up to date. As an example of what things may be accomplished by a systematic and scientific introduction of new species, Mr. Hudson states that the shad, which were entirely a strange fish to the Pacific Coast, now yield from Western shore waters three million pounds annually to the fish market, worth \$145,000, while the aggregate expense of their introduction was less than \$4,000. The want of care in regulating fisheries produces just as startling results in the other direction. For instance, in the decade between 1879 and 1890, the Connecticut river shad fisheries changed their annual production from four hundred and thirty-six thousand nine hundred and eighty-one to thirty-four thousand three hundred and eighteen. Mr. Hudson says that this astonishing decrease was not due alone to overfishing, but rather to such other causes as the erection of dams without fishways to enable the shad to ascend during the spawning season.

NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.

THE February number devotes a fair proportion of space to matters of current interest in the field of political reform. Mr. Raymond L. Bridgman writes of "A New Birth in City and State," showing that reform is possible under present laws, and that the millennium is not to be ushered in by legislation. "The Norwegian System in Its Home" is described at length by Mr. David Nelson Beach, in an article which advocates that method of controlling the liquor traffic in Massachusetts. "The Harvard Divinity School" is the subject of an important illustrated article by the Rev. John White Chadwick. New England scenery comes in for its usual amount of exploitation in other features of the *Magazine*.

MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE.

MR. ARTHUR HORNBLow writes about contemporary French novelists in the February *Munsey's*, and the magazine prints handsome half-tone portraits of the *littérateurs* in question. Zola, Mr. Hornblow tells us, is not rich. He spends nearly all he makes, though his Paris apartments are handsome, and his suburban chateau, built wing by wing on the profits of his novels, is luxurious. "His income does not exceed 100,000 francs a year. He sells eighty thousand copies of his novels annually, for which he receives 12 sous per copy, and the foreign rights bring in about as much again."

Harold Parker writes on "Presidents of the Republics," and discusses the chief executives of Guatemala, Nicaragua, Mexico, Chili, and other South American states. There is an article relating the history of Joseph Jefferson, under the title "The Dean of the American Stage," and a description of "Canadian Winter Sports."

MCCLURE'S MAGAZINE.

IN another department we have reviewed the articles on Robert Louis Stevenson in the February *McClure's*.

Col. A. K. McClure, of the *Philadelphia Times*, writes of "Lincoln as Commander-in-Chief," for to that title, says Col. McClure, the martyr President was fully entitled, from the first Bull Run until March, 1864, when Grant came to his relief.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.

THE February number of *Peterson's Magazine*, which has enrolled itself among the low-priced monthlies, is a handsomely printed and well-illustrated journal. This number contains a character sketch of Sibyl Sanderson, who is just making her American *début* at the Metropolitan Opera House. Like several other great singers, Miss Sanderson is an American girl—born in California—who achieved her artistic success in grand opera in Paris and London, and has returned to present herself to her countrymen as a full-blown and famous prima donna.

There are particularly interesting pictures in the pleasant travel sketch which describes a journey through Holland by a steam tram. The writer says this is the real way to see and enjoy Holland—that is, via steam tram. They are simply old-fashioned large street cars, drawn by steam dummies. "The trams travel just fast enough to prevent the ride from becoming wearisome, as it would in a carriage, and is slow enough to allow that intimacy with the country to spring up which can never develop in steam cars."

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

WE have quoted elsewhere from the article called "The Fate of the Farmer," by F. P. Powers, in the February *Lippincott's*.

David B. Fitzgerald discusses, as is appropriate in the magazine which makes its home in Philadelphia, the diamond back terrapin, and gives some quotable facts about the industry of farming these highly appreciated turtles. The terrapin farms are situated along the shores of the Chesapeake, and are covered with water, from the surface of which tufts of marsh grass and sandy knolls here and there arise. They are one or two acres in extent and are completely inclosed by tight fences, formed by driving boards eighteen feet long into the mud to a depth of five or six feet. The tide keeps the water on the farm constantly renewed. The female makes two nests in the course of a season, and lays a dozen eggs in each. If the weather is favorable, the young terrapin, three-fourths of an inch long, leave their shells in seven or eight days, and plunge immediately into the water. The mature terrapin are divided into three classes, according as length varies between five and seven inches. Unusually large ones bring about \$80 a dozen, but \$60 is a fair price for good specimens. The gastronomic expert drops the living terrapin into a pot of boiling water, though people who have less sensitive palates, or more tender consciences, decapitate them first. People who know say that when dished up in the style called "Maryland," there is nothing within the range of gastronomic possibilities that can compare with it.

Mr. William C. Elam, writing on "Lingo in Literature," makes a good deal of fun of the so-called dialect writers,

who have worked the mine of negro talk so thoroughly within the past two decades. He goes Mr. Howard Cabot Lodge one point better in citing Shakespeare to justify many of the most common negro phrases, and while he condemns the rather ignorant handling of the darky speech by the more callow of the story writers, he is enthusiastic in his appreciation of its characteristic American quality. Yet, says he, all its tediousness need not be bestowed upon us, like Dogberry's upon Leonato.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

THE opening article of the February number is a well-illustrated account, by Lance Corporal Seyley, of the daily routine life of "Tommy Atkins." Garrett P. Serviss tells "What We Know About the Planets." Professor Trowbridge, of Harvard, writes on "The World's Debt to Electricity." Professor Moulton, of the University of Chicago, contributes another of his valuable literary studies, his topic this month being Kingsley's "Westward Ho!" Dr. Addison P. Foster furnishes a bright sketch of "Journalism in the Congregational and Presbyterian Churches."

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

THE February *Atlantic* contains two articles of more especial weight—"Russia as a Civilizing Force in Asia," by Mr. James M. Hubbard, and "The Present Status of Civil Service Reform," by Theodore Roosevelt, which we have quoted from among the Leading Articles of the Month.

M. V. O'Shea, writing on "Physical Training in Public Schools," assumes the fact of the necessity of some sort of artificial exercises for school children. He discusses the various methods of exercises, German, Swedish, Delsarte, which claim to be the best, and their special applicability to the school needs. The writer inclines to the Delsarte system, which seeks rather to develop freedom, grace and poise, than to strengthen special muscles, believing that health and sufficient strength will necessarily follow a harmonious exercise.

Boris Sidis has an interesting paper called "A Study of the Mob." He finds the secret of mob power and mob organization in hypnotization. The specific mode of mesmerizing is that accomplished by monotony. He says: "Wherever we find uniformity of life, there we invariably meet with mobs; wherever the environment is monotonous, there men are trained, by their very mode of life, to be good subjects for social hypnotization, and not only are they thus prepared for hypnotization, but they are frequently hypnotized by the monotonous environment itself. They require only a hero to obey and thus to become a mob."

THE NEW SCIENCE REVIEW.

ELSEWHERE we have quoted extensively from the article by Charles Morris on Asiatic railroads. The current number of the *New Science* also contains a posthumous essay by Major-General Sir John Cowell on "The Union of Astronomy and Geology," a discussion of the dangers of examinations by Major-General Drayson, F.R.A.S., "The Amateur in Science," by Grant Allen, "The World's Cables," by Major Moses P. Handy, and several other papers of a popular scientific character, together with interesting notes of progress, book notices, etc.

THE FORUM.

THE comments of the editor of the *Railway Age* on the Strike Commission's report, Mr. Schouler's discussion of the dangers in our method of electing Presidents, the answer given by David A. Wells to the question "Is the Income Tax Unconstitutional?" and Mr. W. R. Eastman's article on traveling libraries are reviewed in another department.

Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard, contributes a thoughtful paper on the apparent shifting of our moral standards, made evident especially in current views as to the impossibility of obtaining good laws and the consequent justification of law-breaking. "The reign of law, the régime of ballots instead of bullets, is the triumph of the organized many over the powerful few; to teach the nation that there is any better way of reaching its ends than by discussion and legislation is to give up, and to go back to the 'law of might' of the Middle Ages."

In the fifth of his series of "Studies of the Great Victorian Writers," Frederic Harrison makes an effective plea for a more discriminating Dickens cult. "The young and the uncritical make too much of Charles Dickens when they fail to distinguish between his best and his worst. Their fastidious seniors make too little of him when they note his many shortcomings and fail to see that in certain elements of humor he has no equal and no rival. If we mean Charles Dickens to live we must fix our eye on these supreme gifts alone."

Mr. Alvan F. Sanborn presents a careful study in "The Anatomy of a Tenement Street." If the standard of living of the street is to be raised he would not have it lose all the human qualities it now has, along with the low standard. "The stupid, comfortable, self-satisfied, unsocial respectability of the city middle classes is not a result to make large sacrifices for."

Capt. Henry King, of the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, gives some interesting information about the pay of American journalists, and concludes that the situation is more hopeful than is commonly supposed. "There are not so many journalists as there are lawyers and physicians with incomes of \$10,000 and more per year; but there is a larger proportion of journalists than of either lawyers or physicians with incomes ranging from \$2,000 to \$3,000 per year. Only a small percentage of journalists work for salaries as low as \$500 per year; but there are thousands of ministers who have to be content with that meagre stipend. The average pay of teachers is only \$300 per year, or little more than half as much as that of journalists employed on daily newspapers."

In an article on "Motherhood and Citizenship" Mrs. Spencer Trask takes this position:

"As long as men are unjust to women, carelessly selfish and cruel, as they too often are, woman is sending forth proofs to the world of her own incapacity and failure. And she has no right to ask,—nay, by her revealed lack of a sense of justice, she forfeits her right to ask,—to be made ruler over more things until she has been faithful to those already committed to her charge."

President Charles F. Thwing, in considering "The Increasing Cost of Collegiate Education," suggests that if the tuition fee could be increased to \$500 it would simply represent what the education costs, and many men in college would be able and willing to pay it, while the college would then be able to educate men who are not able to pay such a fee at a very small cost.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Louis A. Garnett adduces arguments to show that the value of gold has not appreciated. Mr. John Trevor,

founder of the so-called Labor Church, in England, outlines the purposes of his organization. Prof. Paul Shorey, of the University of Chicago, vigorously attacks the proposition to teach ancient Greek through the modern tongue. Major Powell discusses the problem of Indian education.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

IN our department of "Leading Articles of the Month" will be found quotations from "The Young Czar and His Advisers," by the Hon. Charles Emory Smith, "The Future of Gold," by the Director of the Mint, and "Our Trade with China," by Worthington C. Ford.

Albert D. Vandam begins in the January number a series of articles dealing with the personal history of the Second Empire in France; the first paper describes the influence of "the Napoleonic legend," and its method is anecdotal and quite informal. The series promises much as a contribution to our knowledge of nineteenth century French history.

Dr. Cyrus Edson utters a vigorous protest against the practice of "nagging" between husband and wife, the results of which he describes in certain of their scientific aspects. The children, Dr. Edson says, are the greatest sufferers from the nagging evil.

"What remedy is there? I say regretfully, there is none whatever except public opinion. Those who suffer, if they be adults, shrink from facing their misery, and if they are children, they know of no appeal. There is, however, a duty which should be regarded as sacred. If there are children, and if the wife or husband be a nagger, then the other should do something to protect the little ones. He or she who refuses is as guilty toward them as is their torturer. I may say more guilty, because she or he knows from personal experience what the torture is. The little ones can have no other friend; no one else knows; no one else can interfere."

Commenting on "What Paul Bourget thinks of us," our own "Mark Twain" makes a few sage generalizations for the benefit of our foreign visitors:

"The observer of peoples has to be a classifier, a grouper, a deducer, a generalizer, a psychologist; and first and last, a thinker. He has to be all these, and when he is at home, observing his own folk, he is often able to prove competency. But history has shown that when he is abroad observing unfamiliar peoples, the chances are heavily against him. He is then a naturalist observing a bug; with no more than a naturalist's chance of being able to tell the bug anything new about itself, and no more than a naturalist's chance of being able to teach it any new ways which it will prefer to its own."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Ex-Governor Lewelling, of Kansas, writes on "Problems Before the Western Farmer," giving expression to the current Populist explanations of the industrial depression. Lieut.-Col. William Ludlow compares the military systems of Europe and America. Edward Kemble, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, replies to an article on our navigation laws by Mr. Charles H. Cramp in a recent number of the *Review*; Mr. Kemble urges the immediate repeal of the present restrictions, and opposes subsidies. The Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham discusses the new "death duties," or inheritance taxes, imposed by the British government, treating the subject from the point of view of the Opposition. Ex-Speaker Reed discourses on "Historic Political Upheavals."

THE ARENA.

ELSEWHERE will be found a review of the Rev. F. M. Goodchild's description of the Philadelphia sweat-shops.

The Rev. W. H. Savage writes appreciatively of the religion in Longfellow's poetry. Virchand R. Gandhi returns to his examination of the claims of Christian missions in India, and makes many severe criticisms on the methods of missionaries in that country. Helen H. Gardener, in "Japan: Our Little Neighbor in the East," points out some of the traits which entitle that nation to be regarded as a civilized power.

In the form of a letter from a professor of political science to a student seeking light on politics as a career, Mr. W. D. McCrackan sets forth certain needed reforms in our political machinery, among which Mr. McCrackan gives first place, of course, to direct legislation and proportional representation. James G. Clark discusses "The Coming Industrial Order"—socialism. The editor of the magazine, Mr. B. O. Flower, contributes a study of "The Century of Sir Thomas More," in which the spirit of the Reformation is analyzed. A valuable bibliographical article on "Charity, Old and New," forms the last of the special features of the number, which are supplemented by the regular department, "Books of the Day."

THE UNIVERSITY QUARTERLIES.

THE current numbers of the *Political Science Quarterly*, edited by the Columbia faculty, and the *Journal of Political Economy*, issued by the department of economics in the University of Chicago, are typical of the excellence maintained by these periodicals both in the quality of the contributed articles and in the general ability of editorial management. The former review has articles by Professor Taussig, of Harvard, on the new tariff, by Prof. E. R. A. Seligman on the income tax, by Prof. R. Mayo-Smith on the assimilation of nationalities, and by Prof. S. B. Weeks on negro suffrage; Dr. Maurice Vauthier, of the University of Brussels, presents a very elaborate discussion of the new Belgian constitution. The Chicago periodical has discussions of state railways in Australia, the nature of sociology, the customs-revenue system, and state-aided railroads in Missouri; Prof. J. Lawrence Laughlin gives an exposition of the Baltimore plan of bank issues. Of the two quarterlies, the *Political Science* is the stronger in its department of book reviews, perhaps; the *Chicago Journal* confines itself strictly to the field of economics, and especially to the treatment of American problems.

The *Harvard Quarterly Journal of Economics* appears very late in January. Böhm-Bawerk, the Austrian economist, begins a series of articles on "The Positive Theory of Capital and its Critics." Prof. S. M. Macvane writes on the duties which professional economists owe to the general public. W. Warde Fowler contributes an interesting "Study of a Typical Mediæval Village." Some valuable information about Glasgow and its municipal industries is furnished by Prof. William Smart. The minor articles, notes and memoranda are of the usual special character. The *Quarterly Journal* does not publish formal book reviews.

Annals of the American Academy.

The *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* is not strictly a university publication, nor is it a quarterly; still, its character is such that it natu-

rally falls in the same group with the periodicals just mentioned. It appears every other month throughout the year, and is published at Philadelphia, the headquarters of the Academy; the editors are all connected with the University of Pennsylvania. In another department we have reviewed Mr. Edward Porritt's account of the break up of the English party system, and "How to Save Bimetallism" by the Duc de Noailles; in the same (January) number Professor Patten discusses "Economics in Elementary Schools;" "Money and Bank Credits in the United States" is the subject of an article, which we also quote among our "Leading Articles," by Mr. Henry W. Williams, of Baltimore. The *Annals* makes an important feature of its book department.

THEOLOGICAL REVIEWS.

THE religious quarterlies begin the year with their usual formidable array of solid articles. Subjects in the department of Biblical study and church history seem to take an increasingly prominent place in the tables of contents, while purely speculative theology occupies relatively less space in these periodicals than formerly. The *Presbyterian and Reformed Review* contains articles on such topics as "The Origin and Composition of Genesis" (Prof. Edwin Cone Bissell), "The History of Clement" (Ernest C. Richardson), "The Earliest Quotation of the New Testament as Scripture" (Dunlop Moore), "Dr. McCosh and Dr. Shedd" (Benjamin B. Warfield), and critical notes on recent theological literature.

The *Presbyterian Quarterly*, representing the Southern branch of that denomination, has discussions by Dr. Robert L. Dabney, Dr. Warfield, Dr. Hoge, and other eminent Presbyterian authorities.

The *Lutheran Quarterly*, published at Gettysburg, Pa., is read by the clergy of one of the largest Protestant denominations in the country; it is edited in a thoroughly catholic spirit, and the contributed articles have far more than a sectarian interest.

The *Methodist Review* (bi-monthly), in its January number, presents a group of especially able articles. Prof. Borden P. Bowne discusses "Natural and Supernatural;" "John Ruskin: a Study in Love and Religion" is the subject of an interesting paper by the Rev. John Telford, of England; Prof. John Poucher treats of "The Humane Spirit in Hebrew Legislation." The various editorial departments are well sustained.

THE MAGAZINE OF TRAVEL.

ON January 15, 1895, there appeared a new candidate in the field of monthly journals—the *Magazine of Travel*. Mr. E. H. Talbott, who is responsible for this latest arrival, was the founder and owner of the successful *Railway Age*, and should, therefore, be looked on as an auspicious father of this tourist periodical. The *Magazine of Travel* will aim to tell the significant results of the great transportation enterprises all over the world, to picture and describe the natural beauties of the favored resort localities, and to aid people in making the journeys of recreation. The first number contains an article by Chauncey M. Depew, comparing American and foreign travel. Theodore Roosevelt tells about hunting in the West, and Dr. Edwin Fowler, under the title "The New Education," shows the possibilities of historical and geographical study in pilgrimages and jaunts.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

SEVERAL of the articles in the *Nineteenth Century* are noticed elsewhere.

TRIBUTE TO CRISPI.

Mr. W. L. Alden, encouraged by the recent articles which have appeared in the press on Crispi, joins in the chorus of eulogy. This is his estimate of the Italian Premier: "If keenness and broadness of intellect, knowledge of men and affairs, fearlessness and incorruptibility, patriotism that is a passion, fidelity to friends that never wavers and disdain of enemies so complete that vengeance offers no temptation—if these things make a great man, there have been few greater men than Francesco Crispi, the conspirator, the soldier, the statesman, the patriot, the last of the heroes who made Italy."

THE PAINTINGS OF POMPEII.

Mr. H. A. Kennedy writes an interesting article upon the paintings of Pompeii, confining himself principally to the recently uncovered frescoes in the room of Queen Margaret at Pompeii: "With the paintings of the room of Queen Margaret before us, there can be no doubt that Græco-Roman decorative painters were colorists of the first order; that, having great personal skill, and an admirably systematized color scheme, they were capable of producing work that was at once brilliant and delicate, and that, in the matter of color, has never been excelled in the whole history of art." He laments that these vivid and beautiful paintings which have survived earthquake and the ashes of the burning mountain, are perishing now almost unnoticed from sheer neglect.

CONFESSION AND THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Canon Teignmouth Shore has a very elaborate article, full of quotations from authorities, intended to elucidate the question: "Is the inculcation of the practice of auricular confession in harmony with the letter and the spirit of the authorized teaching of the Church of England?" The Canon maintains that no one with an unprejudiced mind can read the Prayer Book, the Homilies, the Articles and the Canons in connection with the statements of those who compiled them, without coming to the conclusion that: "The Church does not enforce in any case what is technically known as auricular confession; she does not even recommend it; indeed the abandonment of all those instructions regarding it which were contained in the earlier Service Books, and the introduction instead of the primitive practice of general public confession and absolution, is a discouragement of it which amounts to practical prohibition."

THE RESULT OF THE VICTORY OF JAPAN.

Prof. Robert K. Douglas in an article on "The Triumph of Japan," thus sums up his opinion as to the probable results of the Japanese victories: "The Sick Man of the East will be obliged to march on the lines of civilization and improvement, and the present torpid empire, with its industrious population and internal wealth, will begin a new page of Eastern history. Large indemnities will also, doubtless, have to be paid, but above all, the reorganization of Corea must be left in the hands of Japan. Even judged by an Oriental standard, the government of that country cannot escape from the charge of supporting a system which is at once corrupt and oppressive, and in the interests of humanity a strong reforming hand is required to crush out its iniquities. Political considerations preclude the possibility of any European power accepting the office of reformer."

THE POSITION OF MUSSULMAN WOMEN.

Miss Lucy M. J. Garnett writes enthusiastically concerning the liberties and privileges enjoyed by women in Mussulman lands, or at least in Turkey, with which she seems to be most familiar. Her article is intended to refute "three erroneous assumptions: First, that the religious position of Moslem women is not inferior to that of Moslem men; secondly, that not only the legal rights of women in Islamiyeh compare favorably with those of women in Christendom, but that, before the recent enactments in this country with regard to married women's property, the legal position of the Moslem woman was even superior to that of her Christian sisters in the West; thirdly, that the possession of such legal rights is utterly incompatible with the condition of 'degraded slavery' to which every Moslem woman is generally assumed to be condemned; and that, as a natural result of the possession of these rights, women under Islam enjoy, in many respects, an exceptional degree of personal independence. Yet, notwithstanding that Moslem women have so long enjoyed all these advantages, it is impossible to deny that they are, generally speaking, far behind the women of Christendom."

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE most notable articles in the *Contemporary Review* are Mrs. Ireland's "Recollections of Mr. Froude" and Mr. Sidney Webb's article on "The Work of the London County Council," both of which are noticed elsewhere.

SHAKESPEARE AND PURITANISM.

Professor J. W. Hales has an article upon the relations which existed between Shakespeare and his Puritan townfolk. Stratford-on-Avon, it seems, was the very hotbed of militant Puritanism at the beginning of the seventeenth century. Although the municipality punished with fines the performance of plays and interludes the great dramatist showed no resentment, at least in his plays, which contain next to no reference to Puritanism. He entertained at least one itinerant Puritan preacher at his house, and regaled him with sack and claret. Professor Hales explains the relations between Shakespeare and Puritanism as follows: "Shakespeare took no part in the Puritan-baiting that became a favorite dramatic pastime. And this forbearance is to be accounted for not only by the general fairness and comprehensive sympathy of his nature—by his splendid incapacity to believe only ill of a large section of his fellow creatures and his fellow Englishmen—by his innate repugnance to mere abuse and vilification, but also by the fact, emphasized in the paper, that at Stratford he was brought into such close and intimate contact and acquaintance with so many specimens, public and private, of the Puritan breed. Shakespeare's own elder daughter was a Puritan, at least after her marriage, probably enough before, as Puritan preachers were rife in the place."

CANON KNOX LITTLE ON DISESTABLISHMENT.

Canon Knox Little has a paper upon "The Moral Aspect of Disestablishment and Disendowment," the gist of which is that disestablishment does not matter much, but that disendowment would play the mischief with the Church: "Cripple the Church in her resources, you necessarily cripple her power of work. Will the teaching, the consolation, the religious education, the social and moral help she gives—will this be compensated for by a temporary lowering of the rates, or an improvement in the

mending of some roads—say, in Wales? Nothing is to be gained by a measure of such glaring and fatal injustice as disendowment would be, except the satisfaction of some feelings of envy and jealousy among a certain number of opponents. This is scarcely a motive for serious legislation which should move a great people; whilst disestablishment, if resolved upon, would be indeed a misfortune to the people but not an injustice—disendowment would be morally indefensible, as well as an act of wanton waste. It is to be hoped the English people, when once they fully face the question, will never permit so great a wrong."

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

Canon Malcolm MacColl rewrites, bringing up to date, a chapter in his book on the Eastern question which was published nearly twenty years ago. He pleads for an Anglo-Russian alliance, even if it should be necessary to purchase it by admitting the Russian fleet into the Mediterranean: "If British supremacy in the Mediterranean be essential to our defense of India, then France is the foe to be feared, not Russia. If we play our cards well, a Russian fleet in the Mediterranean would be much more likely to be the friend than the antagonist of England. The friendship of Russia would be most valuable to us, for it is on our mutual antagonism that the adversaries of England, in Egypt and elsewhere, rely. And our friendship will be still more valuable to Russia. Let it go forth through the bazaars of the East that there is a friendly understanding between the two countries, and we should have no difficulties in India, nor Russia in Central Asia. Financially, too, such an understanding would be of inestimable value to Russia. While I am writing her statesmen are rejoicing at the ease with which they can borrow money since Lord Rosebery announced the *rapprochement* with England. We have for years past been so complaisant toward France that she apparently thinks that she may take any liberty with us with impunity."

GOLDWIN SMITH ON CANADA.

In an article on the recent Colonial Conference Mr. Goldwin Smith repeats once more his reasons for disbelieving in the continuance of the Canadian Dominion, and winds up as follows: "The British public, if it wishes to form a safe judgment on this case, must bring itself to believe that an Englishman, heartily loyal to his country, prizing above all things her interest and her honor, as proud as any of her sons can be of her glories in war as well as in peace, and, above all, of her glories in the field of colonization, may, with all the facts daily before his eyes, be sincerely convinced that it will be a happy day for her when she bestows her blessing upon the reunion of her race in America, renews the bond of affection with the whole of it, and, in emancipating a dependency, shows herself indeed to be the mother of free nations."

THE NEW SECULARISM.

Under the title of "The New Secularism," Mr. Walter Walsh, of Newcastle, takes up his parable against the Labor Churches which are springing up in England under the wing of the Independent Labor party. He says that the new Labor Church is but the old Secularism writ large. Mr. Walsh sums up his indictment in the following extracts: "The three outward and visible signs of the historic continuity of the Churches are the ordinances, the Bible, and the historic Christ. But the Labor Church has no ordinances, not even the shadowy imitation of them practiced by Mrs. Humphry Ward's Elsmere brotherhood. It has no Bible; it culls its public readings from

all literature. It has no Christ; it desires to be distinctly dissociated from all that we connect with that name. Absolutely, it breaks with the past and appeals to men on the simple ground of modern life and modern necessities. Here is one of the chief characteristics of the old Secularism brought to perfection in the higher modern evolution. By its absolute silence the new religion of Socialism declares that the life that now is is sufficient, and that to live for this life is the whole duty of man. Beyond doubt this is to voice the sentiment of the entire new school of Secularism. In its eagerness to insist upon an adequate sustenance for the body it is ready to relinquish the hopes of the spirit and to deprive the bereaved mourner of the consolations of a hereafter."

THE NEW REVIEW.

MR. W. E. HENLEY, late of the *National Observer*, issues the first number of the *New Review* for the New Year. It is a very strong number, its weakest point being a very meagre article on the British Navy. The note of the new editor is visible enough throughout the magazine. It opens with a short story dealing with the eternal question of the relations of man and woman, and closes with another story entitled "The Time Machine," an ingenious attempt to describe what would happen if a machine were invented by which we could travel backward and forward in time.

WANTED, A NEW CHARLES II.

Mr. G. S. Street writes an ingenious and paradoxical article which is intended to express and to support the conviction that the third Stuart was the best king England has ever had—an ideal king if rightly apprehended. The chief reason why he longs for another Charles II is because the merry monarch was a kind of seventeenth century Oscar Wilde. He says: "Courtesy, gayety and a love of beautiful things—these are virtues as well as chastity. They have been neglected in England, and a figurehead king (the modern English conception of a king) can do no better than enforce them. The effect of the reign of Charles II was to humanize manners, to make art appreciated and artists of all sorts honored; and this was due to the rare combination in himself of a genuine and natural love of art, of a perfect manner (the two are not always found together), and of an understanding and a sympathy which enabled him to win for his objects sympathy and understanding. No king of our days could diminish our political worth, and our morality is safe in the hands of its agreeable protectors. I would like to see in England such a king as Charles II."

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN ENTENTE.

Mr. Frederick Greenwood once more raises a wail over England's neglect to strike up a fighting alliance with the Central European powers: "Seriously as it has been announced and debated as a new departure, the 'understanding between Russia and England' was never more perhaps, than an interchange of goodwill—the mutual expression of a desire, sincerely felt, to carry out the inevitable rivalry of the two nations in good faith and good temper. If it was more than that, every wise Englishman will prepare for disappointment."

THE OPENING OF THE DARDANELLES.

"Diplomatist" writing on the Armenian question, diverges from Armenia to discuss the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles. He thinks that the present moment is opportune for raising the question which he admits the Sul-

tan is very reluctant to face: "Russia wants a free passage through the Dardanelles. For a long time she coveted this privilege for herself alone; but there is the best of reasons for believing that she would now gladly consent to the opening of the waterway to all the world. The Sultan would object. But his resistance would be abortive in the face of the pressure of combined Russia and Great Britain. His enforced acceptance of the demand would be of infinite advantage to him—though this, perhaps, he can hardly be expected to realize. As for objections, it is true that such a policy would involve a considerable addition to the fleet. It would be essential that we should maintain a strong Black Sea squadron."

In the opinion of "Diplomatist" "England has an opportunity now, which may never come her way again, of settling a difficulty which, if allowed to develop much longer, will prove more fruitful of mischief than any with which she has been confronted for a generation or more."

IBSEN'S NEW PLAY.

Mr. Stevens, writing on the "New Ibsen," says: "In *Little Eyolf* Ibsen's psychology is much and good. There could hardly be anything better than the first act, except the second. The first act states the case. Here is a mother and a father, both weak—the mother in intellect, the father in purpose and feeling. With both it is the weakness, the unequipped incapacity for life, of the unbalanced mind. The mother, as it turns out, is the straighter, the more respectable, and the commoner type. Her small heart choked up with an appetent love of Alfred Allmers, she has no room for anything else, and she has an explosive courage that lets her say so. Alfred would have the courage also, but he has not the self-knowledge. In width, not in depth, there is more of him to know; he does not know it. He talks much of his life-work, which is always a bad sign in a man; he should be ready with it when anybody pays to see, but not too garrulous of it to himself. So the wretched Allmers at one minute feels himself capable of a batch of new life-works besides his book; next moment he can on no terms have another life-work than *Eyolf*; and the next he is quite cheerfully prepared to bisect it and apportion the other half to Rita. Then the crash comes and the remorseless analysis begins. Ibsen digs up the soul by the roots to see how it grows. And if any stronger, truer, and profounder picture was ever made of the bereavement of weak natures and incompetent parents—and they have many points of coincidence with the strong and able—the world seems somehow to have lost count of it. This story of Alfred and Rita would have been better told in a novel. But it is a masterpiece none the less, and it is better to have it in a play than not to have it at all."

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THE *Westminster Review* opens with an obituary notice of its late editor, Dr. Chapman. His widow, Mrs. Hannah Chapman, will write his biography. He was buried in Highgate Cemetery, close to the grave of George Eliot. The most interesting article in the January number is a plea for a newer Trades Unionism, which is noticed elsewhere. There is also a very interesting paper by Mr. Reeves, entitled "Why New Zealand Women Get the Franchise." It is a very vivid description of the social condition of the colonists. Of the 30,000 wives in New Zealand, at least 90 per cent., says Mr. Reeves, manage their homes without paid help. An article entitled "The Struggle for a Healthy School," although brief, describes what Mr. Acland has been doing in his

attempt to secure decent and healthy school houses for the five million children in Great Britain who attend elementary schools. The first place in the *Review* is given to Mr. J. F. Hewitt's defense of his book, "The Ruling Races of Prehistoric Times."

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly Review* for January is a capital number. We notice elsewhere at length several of the more important articles.

THE ETHICS OF SHOPPING.

Lady Jeune in a pleasantly written article discusses the favorite amusement of many women, and maintains that one reason why they are tempted to spend more money than before is because salesmen have largely been superseded by saleswomen. Lady Jeune says: "Women are much quicker than men, and they understand so much more readily what other women want; they can enter into the little troubles of their customers; they can fathom the agony of despair as to the arrangement of colors, the alternative trimmings, the duration of a fashion, the depths of a woman's purse, and, more important than all, the question as to the becomingness of a dress, or a combination of material to the would-be wearer. No man can understand all these little refinements; his nature is too gross, too material."

SOME LESSONS OF THE YALU FIGHT.

Captain S. Eardley-Wilmot writing on the collapse of the Chinese Navy, points out that the fight off the Yalu River, the first battle between squadrons with modern armaments, has many important lessons for the naval powers, and especially for England. It was practically determined by the gun, but the inflammable properties of shell played an important part. It is the internal fittings which will be ignited, if of inflammable materials, by these small, quick-firing shells. Hence wood should be used as little as possible. Cabin bulkheads and fittings should be of iron, and even wooden decks must disappear.

"Clearly, we should take a lesson from this battle in the provision of rapid-fire guns. How do we stand at the present moment? We began well in taking up the system with new ordnance, but did not apply it to the older guns. Though the chief damage was done by small ordnance, the effect of heavy guns at close quarters was very marked. The efficacy of armor in the case of these Chinese ships was fully established. It preserved the vital parts from material damage and the principal armament from disablement, though these vessels were struck more than a hundred times."

THE CHARACTER OF TALLEYRAND.

Mr. Frederick Clarke, writing on Lady Blennerhassett's memoirs of Talleyrand, thinks that she is too favorable to the prince. He says: "By all means let justice be done to him. Let us recognize to the full what Lady Blennerhassett brings out so clearly in her weighty and valuable book—his moderation, his sincere love of peace, his prescience, his clear-sightedness, his consistency in spite of apparent contradictions, above all, his marvelous good sense. But let us be careful that recognition of his merits, and the strange fascination which his personality still exercises, do not lead us to speak of him in terms which can only be properly applied to men of a higher stamp. But she speaks of his 'elevated ideal of patriotism.' Can the author of the apology for the rising of the 10th of August, 1792, the blackmailer of the American

envoys, the unblushing recipient of bribes from all quarters, the silent accomplice of the murder of the Duke of Enghien, be justly called a 'great' patriot? If so, what epithet are we to reserve for statesmen who have

rendered equally important services to their country and who were pure of heart and hand? And assuredly there is not much that is elevated, in the sense of noble and high-minded, about Talleyrand."

FRENCH AND ITALIAN REVIEWS.

THE REVUE DE PARIS.

ERNEST LAVISSE, the Academician, has succeeded James Darmesteter in the co-editorship of this, the youngest, but most vigorous, of French reviews.

The editors are performing a service to literature in publishing a second series of Balzac's letters to Madame Hanska. As we remarked of those first published, they should take their place among the famous love-letters of the world, not only from their incomparable beauty of style, but because they lay bare to the reader the soul and heart of one of the greatest students of life the world has ever seen. In contrast to the letters written for Madame Hanska's own eye are those which the lady was evidently meant to share with her husband. As is well known, twenty years passed between the novelist's first meeting with the Russian lady to whom he was so long devoted and their marriage.

Gaston Paris pays an eloquent tribute to the late Professor Darmesteter. "A great light has gone out of the world, a noble heart has ceased to beat, past ages are no longer lit up by a great intellect, capable of also summoning up the present and foreseeing the future." So begins M. Paris's fine article.

The only political article in either December number of the *Revue* is by Giacometti. It deals with what the writer chooses to call "The Anglo-Prussian-Italian policy from 1859 to 1894;" although his article is in reality a violent attack on and answer to Mr. W. L. Alden's late article in the *Nineteenth Century*. He qualifies the English writer's work as having been "A bestial appeal to the worst feelings of envy, vanity, and covetousness common to humanity, called into being to set one sister nation (Italy) against another (France)."

The second number of the *Revue* starts with the last air ever written by Gounod; the words accompanying it are entitled "Repentance." As is well known, the great composer was fond of church music, and devotional words inspired him far more than ordinary verse.

The author of "An Eminent Politician" contributes some delightful pages on his friend and fellow novelist, Anatole France, whose "Thaïs," "Le Crime de Sylvestre Bonnard," and excellent critical writing, have placed him among the first of French writers. According to M. Rod, Anatole France began writing some twenty years ago, immediately after leaving the engineering college where he had been educated. Two small volumes of verse were his first contribution to literature; then followed some short stories, "Sylvestre Bonnard" and "Thaïs," which last may be said to have made the author's reputation. M. Rod speaks both as an admirer and a critic of his friend's work; he tells us little or nothing about the man, but a great deal of his peculiar kind of talent or genius; M. France can reconstitute not only the pagan, but also the mediæval world, in which his last stories and studies of human nature are laid.

M. Ernest Daudet, the son of the well-known novelist, and himself a thoughtful critic and writer, contributes a curious account of the kidnapping of a bishop—Monsieur de Pamecort—in the year 1806 by the militant Royalists of that day, who were anxious to install in his place his pre-Revolution predecessor Monsieur Amelot.

The Royalists were headed by a remarkable individual named La Haye St. Hilaire, a famous Chouan. They kidnapped the bishop during one of his parochial visitations, and made him pay an enormous ransom, giving him a shock from which he was long in recovering; and yet, perchance unknowingly, M. Daudet's readers cannot but feel sorry for the Chouan bandit and his little band of faithful followers, who were one by one tracked remorselessly by Bonaparte and his agents. La Haye St. Hilaire was himself caught by the treachery of a spy, and defended himself desperately, only to be finally taken and court martialed, and shot the same night, on account of his awful wounds, fastened in an arm chair. He was only thirty, and his group of friends scarcely older, yet for years these lovers of the old régime defied from their Breton fastnesses, Bonaparte, first as Consul and after as Emperor, carrying with them the secret sympathies of the whole population.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

THE December numbers of the *Nouvelle Revue* are decidedly strong in fiction and biography. Pierre Loti concludes his travels in the Desert and begins his Jerusalem, which promises to give a marvelously striking picture of the Holy Land as seen through French eyes today. Maeterlinck (the Belgian Shakespeare) tells the life story of Von Hardenberg, a German eighteenth-century poet better known as "Novalis." The first act of Ibsen's new drama, "Little Eyolf," is excellently translated, and with the exception of an article by M. Rimler entitled "The Reconciliation of the Magyars and the Slavs," Russia and things Russian are conspicuous by their absence.

Full of interest to students of the French Revolution will be found the fragmentary memoirs of Victor de Tracy, written it seems in 1851, and embodying the writer's childish recollections of '93. His family were intimate with the future wife of Napoleon I, and apropos of her marriage to Bonaparte is told the following little story: "It was in 1785 an old friend of my mother's came in to dinner. 'Well,' said she, 'have you any news?' 'No, there's nothing fresh that I know of,' he answered; 'but, by the bye, were you not at one time intimate with a charming creole widow, Madame Beauharnais? Well, she is about to marry an insignificant little Corsican officer, lacking both fortune and personal distinction. He is small, ugly, and yellow, and is many years younger than herself. All her friends have moved heaven and earth to prevent her committing such a folly, but their efforts have been thrown away, thanks to Barras who has made the match!'"

M. Joly discusses the various Parisian institutions which are the French fellows of the English and American societies for the protection of children. The most powerful of these is entitled "Sauvetage de l'Enfance," and is fortunate in having Jules Simon as president. This society was really only founded to deal with the wants of the destitute or abandoned young children; but during the last four years an association has been founded having for a special object that of assisting homeless and friendless young people from the ages of thirteen to eighteen,

and has been doing excellent work. This society has just opened a new shelter, where work is given out and temporary assistance afforded to youthful applicants. An idea of how much such a society was needed may be gained by the statement that in the course of January, 1894, 170 boys and 9 girls applied for admission to the first shelter; of this number 40 were total orphans, 84 had lost one parent by death or divorce, 57 acknowledged a father and mother, but only 4 admitted to being on friendly terms with their parents. M. Joly declares that in many cases the young people were very literally waifs and strays, and had not come from the criminal classes, for not more than 2 or 3 per cent. of those who make use of the shelter had been in prison.

The first effort of this society is to try and find the parents of their *protégés*, the second to find work for them either in Paris or the country, and in this last they are often exceptionally successful. It is interesting to note that not a word is said in the article as to emigration being a possible outlet for the vagrant Parisian.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

M. LEROY BEAULIEU attempts to analyze the part that should be and is played by luxury in modern life. He has scarcely made as much of the subject as he might have done; but his researches on the subject bring to light many curious facts about these far from modern factors in human existence. From time to time ineffectual attempts have been made to restrain luxury in Greece. Lycurgus made a determined attempt to suppress what were then considered the superfluities of life. At Athens, Solon appointed a number of inspectors to see to the simplicity of weddings and funerals. The French potentates of the Middle Ages were even more severe, and some of these laws lingered and were in force, more or less, to the end of the last century. M. Leroy Beaulieu points out that in England citizens choosing to make use of armorial bearings are taxed, that these sumptuary laws still bring in over a million and a half to France, but it is only fair to say that no country in the world exports so many objects of luxury as does that country. The writer evidently envies the immense English and American fortunes which enable their owners to become splendid benefactors to humanity. He speaks of them as intelligent steward-like millionaires, and insists on the value of what he somewhat quaintly styles "remunerative philanthropy," this being, if we understand him rightly, the erection by the wealthy of buildings such as workmen's dwellings, self-supporting institutions, and so on.

Vicomte de Vogüé discusses in his usual efficient manner the important question of Madagascar considered with reference to French colonization. He is far from sharing the general idea that the Frenchman is not a colonizing animal. During the French Revolution, he says proudly, France may be said to have colonized all Europe—with ideas, and he quotes the conquest of Algiers as a proof that the French nation can, when put to it, make herself at home in Africa. The Vicomte de Vogüé is a firm believer in private enterprise and longs to see established in Madagascar a local John Company, capable of taking care not only of their own financial interests, but of the European population gathered round.

In the second number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* the first place is given to the newest Academician, M. Henry Houssaye, who sums up in clear and sober language the history of the last army commanded by Napoleon the First.

The conversion of private enterprises into state proper-

ties has always been a favorite dream of French politicians. This, in view of war or internal difficulties, specially applies to the great railways. M. R. G. Levy discusses the subject from the point of view of one who approves of the actual state of things being at least continued for the present. He points out that the concessions granted to the six principal companies, those controlling the North, the West, the East and the Riviera, will not expire till the middle of the next century. He would like to see a better spirit of mutual forbearance between the state and the companies, and an absolute control of the latter by the former—especially as regards the cost of merchandise transport.

M. Jules Lemaitre, the well-known critic and playwright, who may be said to have been one of the very first to introduce Ibsen to the non-Scandinavian reader, contributes a thoughtful article on the influence recently exercised by Northern writers on European literature. Curiously enough, he begins by analyzing the power and strength of George Eliot, and compares the two Georges—Madame Sand and Marian Evans—paying homage to both. He then passes on to Ibsen, whose dramas he declares to be in each case the story of a spiritual revolt, and a straining after moral and physical freedom. According to the French writer, Ibsen preaches above all the love of truth and the hatred of lying; and again he draws an extraordinary parallel between the author of the "Doll's House" and a number of modern French writers, notably Dumas fils. In fact, M. Lemaitre seems anxious to prove that for every great literary master come out of the North, whether it be Ibsen, Dostoevsky or Tolstoi, they all have or have had French counterparts, who deal with life and its problems as they choose to do. Still he is singularly just, and in no way attempts to prove that the influence of France has played any part in the genius of those whose work he here attempts to analyze and explain.

THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

THE *Civiltà Cattolica* (December 15) has an article protesting energetically against the expression "Catholic Socialism," as being an illogical misnomer, and making a special attack on M. E. de Laveleye, and on Signor F. Nitti, the distinguished Italian writer on social subjects. In an article entitled "The Mass in Secret Sects," which goes to prove that Freemasonry is regarded by its votaries as a practical religion, some curious details are given concerning the ceremonies of the Italian masonic lodges, many of which are travesties of Catholic ceremonies. It would appear that the worship of Lucifer is carried to extraordinary lengths in some of these lodges, and it is in connection with these rites that the constant sacrilegious attempts are made by the "Luciferians" to become possessed of the Consecrated Hosts reserved in Catholic churches. The *Rassegna Nazionale* contains an admirable article explaining the attitude of Archbishop Ireland toward social questions, and giving copious extracts from his published addresses. The *Riforma Sociale*, under Signor Nitti's editorship, continues its supply of learned and academic articles on the social and economic problems of the day; the one possessed of the most actuality in the current numbers is an article by Professor E. Vandervelde, a well-known Belgian deputy, giving many details concerning the recent growth of Socialism in Belgium resulting in the surprising parliamentary victory at the recent election. The Belgian labor party was only founded at Brussels in 1885; nevertheless, twenty-eight labor representatives occupy seats to-day in the Belgian Parliament.

THE NEW BOOKS

OUR LONDON LETTER ON CURRENT LITERATURE.

MY bookseller tells me, and his list will show, that the books which have been selling best are either distinctively Christmas books, or are volumes which have been out for some little time. The "Baron Munchausen" mentioned is that pleasant reissue which we owe to the enterprise of Messrs. Lawrence & Bullen, a comparatively recent firm, whose new editions are earning them an excellent reputation; and Mr. Henty's "When London Burned" is only another of the historical stories which he evolves—two or three every season—for the delectation of his "dear lads," as he chooses to call the boys for whom he writes. Then the "Life and Letters of Erasmus" is a cheap edition of the last book, alas! of Mr. Froude's to appear during his lifetime, and owes much of its popularity, no doubt, to that fact. In the same way I learn that Mr. Stevenson's sudden death has doubled and trebled the demand for all his works. Especially is the Edinburgh edition sought after; but as the whole edition was, I believe, subscribed for before the first volume appeared, the people who put off ordering sets have been disappointed. The second volume was published within a few hours of the sad news reaching England, and contains what most critics consider his best work, judged from the literary point of view—"An Inland Voyage" and "Travels with a Donkey in the Cevennes" (this last prefaced by the dedication in which it is odd that Mr. Stevenson, the most careful of craftsmen, should allow himself unintentionally to liken an estimable friend to the beast of burden whose name is enshrined in his title). The success of "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush" is gratifying, for of its sort it is a sterling book. But it is rather unusual that the fashion which Mr. Barrie created with "A Window in Thrums" should have continued for so long a period. What with Mr. Barrie, Mr. Crockett and Mr. Maclaren, this particular kind of Scotch fiction is in danger of being overdone,—to say nothing of the writers who have used the same method on English and Irish material. But here is the list of "volumes most in demand":

- "The Surprising Adventures of Baron Munchausen."
- "More Memories: Being Thoughts About England Spoken in America." By Dean Hole.
- "When London Burned: a Story of Restoration Times and the Great Fire." By G. A. Henty.
- "The Use of Life." By Sir John Lubbock.
- "Life and Letters of Erasmus." By James Anthony Froude.
- "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush." By Ian Maclaren.
- Robert Louis Stevenson's Works: the Edinburgh Edition.
- "Life and Letters of Dean Church." Edited by Mary C. Church.
- "Odes and Other Poems." By William Watson.

In the field of sociology, a most significant book of the day is Mr. Robert Blatchford's "Merrie England." It is a complex curiosity. It first strikes the eye as something unique in the way of cheap publication. It is a crown octavo volume, comprising over two hundred closely printed pages. It is produced, as its cover is careful to inform us, "by trade union labor on English-made

paper;" it contains only two pages of other than the publishers' own advertisements, and it is offered to the public at the price of one penny. It has, moreover, secured a circulation as phenomenal as its price. Since its issue in October it has gone through five editions, each a hundred thousand copies strong, and all sold before they were printed. The sixth and seventh hundred thousand are now in the press, they, too, being in great part ordered beforehand. It is confidently anticipated that before the spring arrives the total of copies published will reach one million. A book which can in six months command a million purchasers must be accounted something of a prodigy. If we take the very moderate estimate that for every person who buys a book there are three who read it, we shall set down the readers of "Merrie England" as moving on toward three millions.

This extraordinary vogue might cause less surprise if "Merrie England" were some thrilling tale of adventure, love or crime. But it is no romance. It has no thickening plot of personal passion to hold the reader's fancy captive to the end. Its chapters originally appeared as separate articles in the weekly *Clarion*. And, under the stern difficulties which this manner of issue imposes, it discusses matter-of-fact questions of rent and profit and wages. It is in fact, a treatise on the "dismal science;" but it never stoops to assume that disguise of fiction in which Mr. Bellamy thinly veils his lectures on economics. Leaving alien aids aside, it expounds and enforces with frank directness what it conceives to be the national phase of Socialism.

The book so produced and so received is undoubtedly a sign of the times. But it is a sign not less pointed of the man who has shown himself able to speak to the times and to make himself widely heard. Yet it is a curious proof of the sectionalism of English society that Robert Blatchford is to the average member of the middle and upper classes a name almost entirely unknown. With his retinue of three million readers he might be supposed to pass for a personage fairly conspicuous in the nation's eye. But it is a question whether, to the ordinary middle class mind, the fictitious Harry Wharton, editor of the *Clarion* in Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Marcella," is not a less shadowy entity than the real editor of the actual *Clarion*. The audience of the latter, like his following, is well nigh exclusively composed of the working classes. It is this fact which establishes his significance.

The end of the year produced two very remarkable volumes of verse—Mr. Davidson's "Ballads and Songs," and Mr. William Watson's "Odes and Other Poems." Most of the numbers this last contains originally appeared in the *Spectator*, the *Yellow Book* and the *Daily Chronicle*. But they have that quality of enduring verse which allows a rereading and again a rereading only to add to our appreciation. There is hardly a serious piece in the volume but has the true, authentic, the great note. And to the clearness, the sanity of conception which is one of the strongest characteristics of Mr. Watson's verse is wedded an unusual perfection of form; never an epithet but is rightly fitted; and each line rings true, the product of a scrupulous ear. What, for instance, could be finer

than the following, the third of three sonnets on "The World in Armor !":

A moment's fantasy, the vision came
Of Europe dipped in fiery death, and so
Mounting re-born, with vestal limbs aglow,
Splendid and fragrant from her bath of flame,
It fled; and a phantom without name,
Sightless, dismembered, terrible, said: "Lo,
I am that ravished Europe men shall know
After the morn of blood and night of shame."

The spectre passed, and I beheld alone
The Europe of the present, as she stands,
Powerless from terror of her own vast power,
'Neath novel stars, beside a brink unknown;
And round her the sad Kings, with sleepless hands,
Piling the faggots, hour by doomful hour.

Mr. Watson's volume has not the novelty which one found in Mr. Davidson's. He is no poet of revolt, but the lineal descendant of Tennyson, of Wordsworth, and of Milton. His work is dignified and thoughtful rather than passionate. "He has carried on a great tradition almost faultlessly" some one has said in a review which, although enthusiastic, denied to him the highest praise in that he has set no new fashion, has inaugurated no new poetic era. But, as Mr. Watson says in his beautiful ode to Mr. A. C. Benson:

" . . . if our lute obey
A mode of yesterday,
'Tis that we deem 'twill prove to-morrow's mode as well ; "

and he may well afford to disregard those to whom the old forms, the old traditions prove unsatisfying, when he can boast so large a mastery of the great modes which he has inherited.

Biography figures somewhat largely in the current market. Richard Owen, Charles Bradlaugh, Mrs. Craven, Whittier: each have their two volumes; while Mr. Charles Lowe compresses his "Alexander III of Russia" into a single volume. Of Charles Bradlaugh I need not speak. A doughty fighting man, whose like we shall not soon see again, has received loving canonization by a daughter's pen. He was one of the makers of the new England, whose works do follow him. The two volumes are closely printed, but how much they leave untold! Mrs. Craven was a fighter of another sort. Mrs. Bishop tells the life story of the cleverest Catholic woman Europe has produced this century with enthusiastic homage. The author of *Le Récit d'une Sœur* unites to faith, hope and charity, wit, tact and good sense. She was a modern saint in a world of drawing rooms and boudoirs. She was a woman of letters and of devotion. Uniting French lucidity with English common sense and Irish devotion, Mrs. Bishop had a congenial subject, and in her pleasant and fluent narrative Mrs. Craven's letters are imbedded like apples of gold in pictures of silver. As for "The Life of Professor Owen," it is based on his correspondence, his own diaries and those of his wife, by his grandson, the Rev. Richard Owen, who is able to add to his own work a chapter by Professor Huxley. The volumes are illustrated. Mr. Charles Lowe's thick volume tells the story of the reign of the great Emperor of Peace. It is journalism rather than history, but good of its kind and smart withal.

The two handsome volumes in which Miss Belloc and Miss Shedlock have Englished and edited the letters and journals of Edmund and Jules de Goncourt have attracted much notice, not without cause. To be admitted to the confidences of the cleverest, wittiest, most audacious men of letters in the modern world, to see them in

their undress, yet to hear them at their best, to catch vivid realistic glimpses of the great whirling world of Paris—that is what is afforded to all those who read these volumes, and to that they will owe their success. The compilers being as much French as English, have here and there left more than the necessary French idiom to survive translation; but that adds to the piquancy of the work. The Goncourts were not men of heroic dimensions, except in each other's eyes; but they gossiped well, knew everybody, and kept a journal in which there is much gay humor, mingled with many profound and subtle observations. Hence the popularity of their diaries and the favor with which this English version has been received. A volume to be read at the same time is Mr. Sherard's bright "Alphonse Daudet: a Biographical and Critical Study," a work similar in scope and intention to his study of Emile Zola. For those who care for the literary life and for literary gossip, and who have any knowledge at all of modern French literature, a more fascinating book could not be. Mr. Sherard has been admitted to M. Daudet's intimacy, and he has written a book of the liveliest kind and interesting and valuable to all those to whom literature is a cherished future. The account of Daudet's early struggles, his Bohemian days, before he gained the affluence and the ill health which have been with him in these later years, is particularly entertaining.

In the domain of fiction Mr. George Gissing's latest contribution, in three volumes, to his study of lower and middle class life in London is well worth reading. This time his scene is mainly in the villas of Camberwell, and most of his story and his characters are sordid and depressing. But there is salvation at the end; and, after all, Mr. Gissing is always interesting. And he is as realistic as he can be. He seems to work from "documents." Some day the reading public will wake up to find they have an English Zola in Mr. Gissing. At present he appears neglected.

There are a few other volumes of fiction, one of which, at least, Mr. Frederick Wedmore's "English Episodes," has a literary importance. It is the shortest of books, containing but five very brief stories, but all written conscientiously, and in a style which, labored though it sometimes is, makes it pleasant reading. Of the short story of quiet character, as contrasted with that of character and lively incident, perhaps Mr. Wedmore is the most successful writer we have. And he improves. This collection is better than "Renunciations," its forerunner. There is a charm and peaceful simplicity about the book very refreshing in these days when fiction is divided into the hostile camps of somewhat morbid psychology and adventurous romance. For the rest, if one cares for the weird, the horrible, one will like "Aut Diabolus aut Nihil," a collection of short stories in which the supernatural plays the chief part. In the title story, for instance, Satan himself appears in modern Paris to a company of his worshippers. Of the other tales, "A Kiss of Judas" is the most impressive. But the truth is, neither here nor elsewhere does "X. L." know how to tell a story. He doesn't make the best use of his materials. Among other volumes is a pretty little pocket collection—published at a shilling—of "Weird Tales by American Writers"—Poe, Hawthorne, Irving and others. An etched portrait of Washington Irving serves as frontispiece. Volumes in the same series are "Love Tales from the German," "English Jests and Anecdotes," and a reprint of Hawkesworth's stories as they appeared in Leigh Hunt's well-known collection of "Classic Tales, Serious and Lively."

In poetry and the drama there is one book which is of the first importance—a new play by Ibsen. Judged as an actable drama, I dare say it is disappointing: the idea is not dramatic. But as a play to read I found "Little Eyolf" profoundly interesting. In its revelation of the bottom facts of modern human life, its unflinching exposure of the real truth of the natures with which it deals, it stands with the rest of its creator's work. But it is far simpler and easier of comprehension than "The Master Builder," and on far less strenuous and polemical a level than most of its predecessors. Mr. William Archer translates the play, and it has for a frontispiece a colotype reproduction of a recent portrait of Ibsen. In the same way, and in similar form, Mr. Archer gives us a translation with a critical introduction by himself of Gerhart Hauptmann's drama, "Hannele: A Dream-Poem." Here the frontispiece is a portrait of Hauptmann. And with the Norwegian drama in "Little Eyolf" and the German drama in "Hannele," one may very well consider an English drama in the shape of Mr. Pinero's comedy, "The Weaker Sex," the latest of his plays to be published in book form. Miss Kate Freeligraht Kroecker's volume of verse translations, "A Century of German Lyrics," is as successful and as interesting as verse translation of its sort ever is; and the same can be said for a cheap but comely little volume, "Songs of Zion by Hebrew Singers of Mediaeval Times," translated into English verse by Mrs. Henry Butler.

In literary criticism Mr. Swinburne's new collection of critical essays is important. The interest of every page of "Studies in Prose and Poetry" makes it a host in itself. Wilkie Collins of the sensation novels, and Webster of the tragedies, Whitman and Victor Hugo and Jowett, these, and others, are Mr. Swinburne's subjects, and although he astonishes you with the generosity of his praise and the virulence of his abuse, the book shows no falling off in his power of criticism, and is as interesting and valuable as any of its similar predecessors. And Mr. Swinburne writes such good, such hearty prose!

Theology and religion produce nothing more important

than a volume of sermons, "Life Here and Hereafter," preached by Canon Malcolm MacColl in Ripon Cathedral and elsewhere. They deal with live topics. The Canon is a journalist in a cassock, and his speculations as to the future life are interesting. Another book, a volume of sermons of another kind, is "Essays by Joseph Mazzini," most of which are translated for the first time by Mr. Thomas Olley. Mazzini was one of the prophets of the age, and this and Canon MacColl's are two of the prophetic books of the nineteenth century. Other books of religion and theological interest are "The Gospel of the Better Hope and Other Pages for Religious Enquirers," a Unitarian publication by Mr. John Page Hopps and others; "Religion in Common Life; or, Topics of the Day Regarded from a Christian Standpoint," a collection of sermons by various preachers; Mr. Worley's "Catholic Revival of the Nineteenth Century;" a little series of "Children's Services, with Hymns and Songs," edited by the Rev. A. W. Oxford, and the new volume of the Guild Text-Book Series, Dr. Grant's "Religions of the World in Relation to Christianity," a cheap sixpennyworth.

In travel, the most interesting book of its kind is Captain Donovan's "With Wilson in Matabeleland; or, Sport and War in Zambesia," which has the advantage of illustrations and a map—advantages which are also in another entertaining volume of travel which boys particularly will enjoy. I refer to Mr. Hugh Callan's narrative of a bicycle journey "From the Clyde to the Jordan." Another book of African interest is the Rev. R. P. Ashe's "Chronicles of Uganda." At this moment a description of China by a Chinaman is particularly interesting, and such is Tch'eng-ki-Tong's "Chin-Chin; or, The Chinaman at Home," an ambitious but successful account. And here I should mention that the new edition of "Murray's Handbook to Rome and its Environs," edited by the Rev. H. W. Pullen, is one of the best guide-books I have seen, and has other important features of constant interest. For instance, it contains papers on "Classical Antiquities" by Professor Lanciani and by Dr. A. S. Murray, and on the picture gallerie by Sir A. Henry Layard.

RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

SOCIOLOGY, ECONOMICS AND HISTORY.

American Charities: A Study in Philanthropy and Economics. By Amos G. Warner, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 430. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.75.

While this is the first comprehensive treatment of American charitable agencies, it is also almost unique among works of its class as an example of the descriptive, expository method applied to topics which are usually interpreted through the medium of more formal and severely statistical tabulation. The book abounds in statistics, it is true, but the tables of figures, dry and comparatively meaningless by themselves, are illuminated by the context, and the discussion of facts and theories which the figures serve to reinforce is interesting and stimulating in the highest degree. The various channels of American philanthropic effort are tersely described, and the underlying principles are set forth with a clearness that would have been impossible but for the author's expert knowledge and practical acquaintance with the problems which to-day confront organized charity throughout our land. The book is to be especially commended to legislators and members of boards having control of public philanthropic institutions of every class. In the third part, devoted to "Philanthropic Financiering," Dr. Warner handles the questions connected with the administration of public charities and subsidies to private charities in a peculiarly effective way. His remarks on charity organization are also helpful. The worker, whether official or voluntary, in any department of philanthropic activity, will receive inspiration, as well as profit, from Dr. Warner's book; for its tone is a decidedly hopeful one, although difficulties are candidly stated. Its bibliographical notes are numerous and useful.

Municipal Government in Great Britain. By Albert Shaw. 12mo, pp. 393. New York: The Century Company. \$2.

The editor of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS has been an attentive student of municipal government for a number of years, and has interested himself particularly in the working of municipal institutions in Great Britain and the Continental countries. He has been called to give various courses of lectures on European municipal government in leading universities, including the Johns Hopkins, Cornell, and several others. The present volume is in considerable part the outgrowth of such lecture courses, and it also makes considerable use of elaborate articles contributed by Mr. Shaw to the *Century Magazine* and the *Political Science Quarterly*. The volume has, however, been rewritten from beginning to end, and its dates and statistics are as recent as the very end of 1894. Mr. Shaw has a broad and hopeful theory regarding the possibilities of the modern city as a place made fit in every way for the physical, mental, and moral needs of great populations. It is his aim in this work upon the cities and manufacturing towns of England and Scotland to show first, how they are organized for municipal administration; second, how the organization really works, and third, what the official forces of municipal life have attempted thus far for the good order, efficient service, and social progress of the community. Besides general chapters upon the municipal framework and the operation of the machinery of municipal government, there are elaborate studies of Glasgow, Manchester, and Birmingham, as typical cities. In a succeeding chapter Mr. Shaw groups all the other great towns, including Liverpool, Sheffield, Leeds, Nottingham, Bradford, Bolton, Bristol, Newcastle, and many others, in order to give a picture of their municipal progress and the various social activities entered upon by their ma-

municipal authorities. Taken as a whole it is a remarkable picture of recent activity in the direction of splendid water supplies, elaborate drainage systems, municipal plants for the manufacture and distribution of gas and electricity, the opening of public parks and playgrounds, the improvement of docks and harbor facilities by the seaport towns, the establishment of splendid sanitary departments with model systems of street cleaning and garbage removal, the creation of street railway systems under a very high degree of municipal control, and, perhaps most important of all, the development of technical and practical trade schools under direct municipal management. Leaving the great manufacturing and commercial towns, Mr. Shaw finally takes up the government of London and the various practical problems now under consideration in the great metropolis, devoting a hundred pages to London and its questions. This portion of the book would seem to have immediate timeliness for those who are interested in the so-called Greater New York schemes, in the Boston consolidation projects, and in the municipal questions that are uppermost in Philadelphia and Chicago. The accounts of Glasgow, Manchester and Birmingham, on the other hand, would contain matter suggestive in many ways to readers in such communities as Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Minneapolis and St. Paul, Omaha, St. Louis, Atlanta, and many other towns and communities of the interior. The volume includes three appendices, one republishing all the significant parts of the General Municipal Code of England for the convenience of American readers, very few of whom have access to the British statutes, while the second presents the platform upon which the Progressive party won the last election for the London County Council, and the third gives the recent report of the Royal Commission upon the consolidation and reorganization of the metropolitan municipal government for London.

The Problem of Police Legislation in New York City. By Dorman B. Eaton. Paper, 12mo, pp. 36. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 20 cents.

An important series of papers republished from the *New York Times*. Mr. Eaton advocates the commission as opposed to the "single-headed" system of police department reorganization; the pamphlet presents arguments well worthy of consideration in other cities than New York. The writer's eminent services to the cause of civil service reform in past years entitle his views on questions of this kind to especial respect.

Comprehensive Index of the Publications of the United States Government, 1889-1893. By John G. Ames Superintendent of Documents, Department of the Interior. Quarto, pp. 486. Washington: Government Printing Office.

The importance of this publication is not to be measured by its comparatively limited scope (although the amount of materials to which the Index serves as a guide is by no means inconsiderable); but rather by the promise which it gives of a systematic and exhaustive general index of all the publications of our national government. Now that an example has been given of what such an index should be, may we not hope that Congress will make the necessary appropriations for the work? In the tentative index covering the period of the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses, Superintendent Ames has arranged the entries alphabetically by subject in a wide column at the middle of each page, while the source of each document and the technical reference numbers, etc., are in separate columns at the left and right, respectively. The date and length of each publication is noted, together with other useful data. Just such a key is needed to unlock the vast stores of really valuable matter now indiscriminately condemned to the oblivion from which few "pub. docs." can hope to escape.

Catalogue of Law Books. By H. E. Griswold, of the New York State Law Library. Octavo, pp. 674. New York and Albany: Banks & Brothers. \$1.50; paper, \$1.

It is not often that the REVIEW OF REVIEWS feels called upon to make mention of strictly technical or professional aids of this class, but the peculiar merits of this law catalogue seem to demand special notice at our hands. The lawyers who are counted among our readers will recall to mind the original catalogue brought out by the firm of Banks & Brothers some years since under the able editorship of the late Hon. N. C. Moak. The present volume is based on Mr. Moak's work; but the additions are so extensive as to constitute practically a new catalogue. Mr. Griswold has added about three hundred pages of wholly new matter, and has thoroughly revised the old. We observe that the list of abbreviations of American and British elementary law books has been doubled in length, showing the growth of legal literature since the last edition of the catalogue in 1881. The tables, brought down to 1894, of American and foreign reports, of law

periodicals, and of important trials, are prepared in such a way as to make their data most serviceable to the busy lawyer. Of the very full alphabetical list and subject index of elementary works we need only say that the standard of excellence maintained by former editions of the catalogue has not been lowered.

The International Beginnings of the Congo Free State. By Jesse Siddall Reeves. Paper, octavo, pp. 106. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. 50 cents.

Dr. Reeves has described the splendid dream of an international state in darkest Africa, and the apparent failure of the ambitious attempt to realize the dream in our day. The Congo Free State has become, indeed, a Belgian dependency, with prospects of French acquisition in the near future, but its history, involved as it is in European diplomacy of a not discreditable kind, is worthy of record. The Johns Hopkins University is to be congratulated on this essay in the domain of international law, a field in which its students have heretofore published comparatively little.

Catholic and Protestant Countries Compared. By Alfred Young. 12mo, pp. 628. New York: Catholic Book Exchange. \$1.

A remarkable massing of evidence tending to show that the Roman Catholic Church has everywhere fostered intelligence and morality, and constituting, in the opinion of the *New York Sun*, "the strongest piece of controversial literature upon the Catholic side that has been put forth in recent times." The authorities cited are either official or non-Catholic in every case, and the quotations are capable of verification. Statistics are presented from all the leading Catholic and Protestant countries.

Sir William Petty: A Study in English Economic Literature. By Wilson Lloyd Bevan, M.A., Ph.D. Paper, octavo, pp. 102. Baltimore: The American Economic Association. 75 cents.

A paper which very fully comports with one of the objects of the American Economic Association's publication work—the exploitation of literature which is inaccessible to a majority of the Association's membership, but which has a direct bearing on the history of economic science. While of less interest to the general public than many of the Association's papers, this study by Dr. Bevan is not less commendable for the high standards it maintains of scientific faithfulness and painstaking in research.

The Federal Income Tax Explained. By John M. Gould and George F. Tucker. 12mo, pp. 122. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

A convenient summary of all important decisions on the federal income tax laws enacted during the Civil War; these decisions are of value to-day because they give meaning to the phraseology which has been closely followed in the law of 1894. This little manual is a useful guide for all interested in the interpretation of the new law.

The Presidents of the United States, 1789-1894. By John Fiske, Carl Schurz, and others. Edited by James Grant Wilson. Octavo, pp. 538. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$3.50.

Each of the brief biographies contained in this volume was prepared by a person having special qualifications for the task. Thus the sketches of the elder and younger Adams, Madison, Jackson and Tyler, were written by John Fiske; President D. C. Gilman, of Johns Hopkins University, furnishes the chapter on Monroe, John Hay that on Lincoln, and Gen. Horace Porter describes the career of President Grant; Carl Schurz contributes the chapter on Rutherford B. Hayes, and William E. Russell tells the story of President Cleveland's life. Excellent portraits on steel of the twenty-three Presidents, autograph letters, and many other illustrations, accompany the text. Gen. Wilson, the editor, has added brief notices of the ladies of the White House and of other persons connected with the families of Presidents, together with bibliographical notes.

The Crusades: The Story of the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem. By T. A. Archer and Charles L. Kingsford. 12mo, pp. 497. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

The writers' point of view in the preparation of this history of the Crusades is indicated by the preface: "In making the story of the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem the main thread of the narrative, stress has intentionally been laid on an important if comparatively unfamiliar side of Crusading history.

The romance and glamour of Crusading expeditions has often caused the practical achievements of Crusaders in the East to be overlooked or underrated. Yet it is through the history of the Kingdom of Jerusalem that the true character and importance of the Crusades can alone be discerned." This is, perhaps, a sufficient explanation of the appearance of the volume in the "Story of the Nations" series, though it may be questioned whether the ordinary reader would look to such a series for a history of the Crusades. However that may be, the volume itself is a worthy contribution to the literature of the subject, and creditable to its authors and publishers alike. Its fifty-eight illustrations are mostly reproduced from the works of standard German and French authorities, and a descriptive list greatly enhances their value.

Colonial Days and Dames. By Anne Hollingsworth Wharton. 16mo, pp. 248. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.25.

A collection of interesting papers on such topics as "Women in the Early Settlement," "Early Poetesses," "Old Landmarks," "Weddings and Merry-makings," "Legend and Romance." Each chapter throws new light on social and domestic life in colonial times North and South. There is a good index which serves as a guide to the numerous allusions to historical personages and to well-known families. The illustration is in keeping with the daintiness of the typography and make-up of the book.

Alexander III of Russia. By Charles Lowe, M.A. 12mo, pp. 382. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.75.

The first biography of the late Czar that has come to our notice. The narrative covers the very latest events in the life of Alexander III, together with the circumstances of his death and burial, the accession of Nicholas II, and the wedding of the latter. The writer's attitude is distinctly one of sympathy with his hero.

History of the Jews. By Professor H. Graetz. Vol. IV. Octavo, pp. 754. Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society of America. \$3.

The earlier volumes of this condensation of Prof. Graetz's elaborate work have been noticed in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. The eleven volumes of the original have been reduced to five, of which the present is the fourth and covers the period 1270-1618 A.D. The work of condensation for American readers has been done under the author's direction.

The Equilibration of Human Aptitudes and Powers of Adaptation. By C. Osborne Ward. 12mo, pp. 333. Washington: National Watchman Company. \$1.25.

Social Growth and Stability. By D. Ostrander. 12mo, pp. 191. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. \$1.

Records of the Revolutionary War. By W. T. R. Saffell. Third edition. Octavo, pp. 555. Baltimore: Charles C. Saffell.

Gen. Joseph Martin and the War of the Revolution in the West. By Prof. Stephen B. Weeks. Paper, octavo, pp. 74. Washington: Government Printing Office.

List of Publications of the Bureau of Ethnology, with Index to Authors and Subjects. By Frederick Webb Hodge. Paper, octavo, pp. 25. Washington: Government Printing Office.

The Practical Use of the Roman Law. A Paper Read by Hon. William C. Glenn before the Georgia Bar Association. Atlanta: Franklin Printing & Publishing Company.

Lincoln's Inaugural and First Message to Congress. American History Leaflets, No. 18. Paper, 12mo, pp. 27. New York: A. Lovell & Co. 10 cents.

Money. By Abbott Kinney. Paper, 12mo, pp. 24. Los Angeles: Stoll & Thayer. 10 cents.

Hawaiian Almanac and Annual for 1895. A Handbook of Information. Compiled by Thomas G. Thrum. Twenty-first year of publication. Paper, 12mo, pp. 165. Honolulu: Thos. G. Thrum. New York: Baker & Taylor Co.

BIOGRAPHY, MEMOIRS AND TRAVEL.

Life and Letters of Dean Church. Edited by His Daughter, Mary C. Church. 12mo, pp. 428. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

A complete biography is not attempted in these pages, but sufficient narrative has been supplied to make the correspondence of the Dean intelligible and connected. Miss Church finds that her father's mature life falls naturally into three periods of about nineteen years each: the first passed at Oxford University as student and in official capacities, the second in the quiet seclusion of a scholarly clergyman in the little village of Whatley, and the third as the Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral. The correspondence of the first period is especially noteworthy as containing abundant reference to the "Oxford Movement," which the Dean followed closely, and of which he finally became the historian. Later correspondence includes many letters to our American botanist Asa Gray, and numerous references to Gladstone, whom the Dean warmly admired. A considerable number of letters, especially in the earlier part of the book, were written during travel on the Continent of Europe. The volume, as a whole, helps one to understand more clearly the religious life and movements in the English Church of our century, and it presents an entertaining picture of a man of learning, executive ability, deep powers of thought and lofty character.

Memoirs of the Prince de Joinville. Translated from the French by Lady Mary Loyd. 12mo, pp. 371. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$2.25.

These memoirs are written from an immediately personal standpoint, in a free, picturesque and unassuming style, though, or perhaps because, related by the son of a king (Louis Philippe, of France). They cover a period from the birth of the Prince in 1812 to the Revolution of 1848, after which he did not see his native country until the days of the Franco-Prussian war. During a large portion of the time included in this account the author was at sea and in various foreign lands in the service of the French navy. While his pages give many interesting anecdotes and considerable useful information about life in French royal circles in the first half of our century they belong, in the main, to the literature of travel, rather than to history or belles-lettres proper. The volume will furnish excellent entertainment to most readers perusing it for purposes of pleasure. It is graced with a large number of small illustrations reproduced from original drawings by the author.

A Strange Career. Life and Adventures of John Gladwyn Jebb. By His Widow. With an Introduction by H. Rider Haggard. 12mo, pp. 349. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.25.

In the introduction to this book Mr. Haggard shows a warm personal appreciation of his friend Jebb, and expresses his belief that "rarely if ever in this nineteenth century has a man lived so strange and varied an existence." Mr. Jebb was born in England in 1841. After school-day experience he went to India and there passed several years in the career of a soldier. From the attainment of his manhood to his death in 1893 he was a wanderer, engaged in various unprofitable enterprises in Brazil, the Rocky Mountains and Mexico; meeting with many exciting adventures and showing always a restless and plucky spirit. This account of his life has little literary merit, but it has a rapid movement and in some respects is as fascinating as a piece of romantic fiction.

Life and Genius of Jacopo Robusti, Called Tintoretto. By Frank Preston Stearns. 12mo, pp. 335. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.25.

In his preface Mr. Stearns states that no adequate account of the great Venetian painter has yet appeared in English, or, perhaps in any language, though a little more than three centuries has elapsed since his birth. Mr. Stearns has in attractive, popular style blended a biography of the artist, based upon examination of all French, German and Italian publications worthy of consultation, with original criticism of his work and estimate of his true position. There are four illustrations, the frontispiece being a reproduction of Tintoretto's last portrait of himself and a list of the artist's most important paintings.

Catharine of Siena. By Josephine E. Butler. Octavo, pp. 338. London: Horace Marshall & Son. 5s.

This book has been read and strongly recommended by Mr. Gladstone. And certainly there are few books which help one to realize better the eternal miracle of the divine life amid this hell of a world; for Catharine of Siena lived at a time and in a land where the devil and all his angels seemed lords of misrule both in Church and in State. Catharine was

one of the greatest and saintliest of her sex, and the story of her life is one of the perennial romances of the history of mankind.

Voyage of the Liberdade. By Captain Joshua Slocum. 12mo, pp. 158. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.

The *Liberdade* was a small vessel constructed in South America in 1883, by the author of this account, after the wrecking of the bark *Aquidneck*, of which he was captain. Mr. Slocum gives a simple but interesting recital of the building of the *Liberdade* and of the incidents of its trip, with himself, wife and two children as passengers, from Brazil to Washington, D. C. The captain informs us that the little craft, after so successful a service, is to end her days in the Smithsonian Institution. A number of good and appropriate illustrations accompany the narrative.

RELIGION, ETHICS AND BIBLICAL CRITICISM.

The Gospel of Buddha According to Old Records. Told by Paul Carus. 12mo, pp. 275. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Company. \$1.50.

Dr. Paul Carus' persistent advocacy of a "cosmic religion of universal truth," lying beyond the sectarian conceptions of any particular religion, is well known. The main purpose of his present volume is not to popularize Buddhist doctrine but to stimulate the reader to thought upon the religious problems of our day. The contents are in the main derived from the old Buddhist canon, and the most important passages are copied from translations of the original texts, but Dr. Carus has allowed himself considerable freedom in abbreviation and arrangement and has added a few chapters of his own. In the preface the reader is warned against the mistaken ideas that Buddha denied the existence of the soul and that his doctrine in general is a negativism.

A Buddhist Catechism. By Subhadra Bhikshu. Translated from the Fourth German Edition. 12mo, pp. 107. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.

The nearly simultaneous publication of this little work and that of Dr. Carus may serve to indicate the present growing interest in Buddhism manifested in certain American religious circles. This catechism claims to present the main outlines of Buddhist doctrine in their original form, omitting legendary and occult accretions. The author has introduced a considerable number of explanatory notes for the enlightenment of the Occidental inquirer. The treatment seems to be as clear as the subject permits, and the matter is well arranged.

The Egyptian Book of the Dead. Edited by Charles H. S. Davis, M.D., Ph.D. Folio. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$5.

If size were the criterion, this volume would be one of the most important among recent American issues. It is of interest primarily to the Egyptologist, and secondarily to students of comparative religion. Dr. Davis has given a translation of Pierret's French version of the "Book of the Dead," and introduced it by well-written chapters upon "The Mythology and Religion of Primitive Peoples," "The Egyptian Pantheon," and "The Mythology and Religion of Ancient Egypt." The second of these chapters is furnished with illustrations of some of the more important deities. The translation is followed by the text of the "Hieratic Ritual," reproduced from the Louvre papyrus, and the "Hieroglyphic Text" reproduced from the Turin papyrus. These texts appear very mystical to the reader unversed in their strange language. The volume is handsomely printed and serviceably bound.

Old and New Unitarian Belief. By John White Chadwick. Octavo, pp. 255. Boston: George H. Ellis. \$1.50.

Mr. Chadwick's position in the Unitarian Church guarantees him a hearing when he discusses topics relating to that denomination. Contrary to certain criticism, he states that it may "be doubted whether any Protestant sect is so well agreed at present on the main lines of its belief and faith as the 'unsectarian sect called Unitarians.'" But this condition is not due to any lack of development in Unitarian doctrine. After an historical introduction Mr. Chadwick's chapter headings are, "The Doctrine of Man," "Concerning God," "The Bible," "Christianity," "Concerning Jesus," "The Future Life," "The Great Salvation," and "Loss and Gain." These matters are considered partially in reference to the changes which scientific and religious progress has made in Unitarian belief. The volume as a whole will be of large interest to many readers, quite aside from their personal religious views. The style is clear, and literary rather than theological. A portrait of the author is given as frontispiece.

The Argument for Christianity. By George C. Lorimer, D.D. 12mo, pp. 480. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society. \$2.

Dr. Lorimer is among the foremost figures in the American Baptist pulpit. His contribution to the literature of Christian apologetics is based upon firmly held evangelical views, though taking account of rationalistic works in the domain of religious criticism. He presents the argument from "History," "Christ," "Testimony," "Miracles," "Prophecy," "Humanity," "Achievement," "Concession" and "Comparison." Besides a very thorough general index, a list of scores of works quoted and a list of authors quoted are given. Dr. Lorimer's style is natural and vigorous, and he has written for the average intelligent reader.

Christians Creeds and Confessions. By G. A. Gumlich, Ph.D. Translated from the German by L. A. Wheatley. 12mo, pp. 136. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. \$1.

The work of a German scholar, which presents concisely and systematically the various creeds of the Christian church, the "Doctrines of the Creeds" and "Doctrines of the Most Important Sects." The thorough student will hardly be satisfied with so brief a treatment of these matters as the limits of this manual require, but he may find the analysis suggestive in making further investigations. Reference is facilitated by an index.

The Parchments of the Faith. By Rev. George E. Merrill. 12mo, pp. 288. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society. \$1.25.

In view of the large attention now given to matters of Biblical criticism, not only by scholars but by intelligent laymen, this book by the author of "The Story of the Manuscripts," is a very timely one. Mr. Merrill gives a great deal of systematic information regarding such topics as relate to Old Testament and New Testament manuscripts, their influence on the present accepted text, translations, the scope and nature of textual criticism, etc., etc. *Fac-similes* of some of the famous codices of the New Testament and a few other illustrations enliven the pages of the book. A good index is supplied.

The Permanent Value of the Book of Genesis as an Integral Part of the Christian Revelation. By C. W. E. Body, M.A. 12mo, pp. 251. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.50.

Dr. Body makes no attempt in these lectures to present a definite critical theory of his subject, but in a conservative spirit pleads for a new examination from certain fundamental standpoints not sufficiently considered in current discussions. The lectures were delivered before the General Theological Seminary (New York City) and the treatment is technical rather than popular.

Saint Paul on Women. Paul's Requirement of Woman's Silence in Churches Reconciled with Woman's Modern Practice of Speaking in Churches. By Wm. De Loss Love, D.D. 12mo, pp. 144. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 75 cents.

Dr. Love gives a rather elaborate study of Scriptural texts relating to his title and arrives at conclusions which will seem somewhat conservative to many readers. Among his deductions are these: "Women should not take part or place in religious assemblies which would imply any claim of superiority or rule over man," "A woman may not be ordained for the gospel ministry unless under unusual circumstances," and "Though woman's education and ability in the future will excel those of the past, yet they will never remove her from domestic life as her chief calling."

Fundamentals. A Brief Unfolding of the Basal Truths of the Christian Faith. By W. Fisher Markwick. 12mo, pp. 276. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co.

The author of this little treatise has aimed to elucidate simply and in an unsectarian spirit what he conceives to be the basal truths of Christianity. He has avoided any technical terms or treatment. The book contains ten chapters upon such topics as "God," "Man," "Sin," "Regeneration," "Hope," "Holiness," etc. The style is in the main expository rather than argumentative.

The Student Missionary Enterprise. Edited by Max Wood Moorhead. Octavo, pp. 390. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. \$1.50.

The Student Missionary Movement originating in this country some few years ago has grown to large dimensions.

While it has not perhaps reached the highest hopes of its chief advocates, its growth is a matter of interest not only to the evangelical churches of America and Europe but to all students of great religious enterprises. This volume, containing the proceedings of the second international convention of the "Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions," held at Detroit about a year ago, has much matter of interest, and informs us that the convention brought together one thousand and eighty-two delegates from two hundred and ninety-four institutions in the United States and Canada—the largest student body ever assembled on a like occasion in the world's history of missionary effort.

God's World, and Other Sermons. By B. Fay Mills. 12mo, pp. 322. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. \$1.25.

Mr. Mills, the well-known evangelist, in preparing this first volume of his published sermons has selected those discourses which have been most fruitful in his religious labors. Of the fifteen sermons here given the first five are adapted to all classes of hearers, five were addressed to professed Christians and the remainder are of directly evangelical bearing. Mr. Mills' style is simple and direct and like many successful preachers, he makes much use of appropriate anecdotes. The spirit of his work is practical, and religious rather than biblical, if that distinction needs to be drawn.

The Church and Secular Life. By Frederick William Hamilton. 12mo, pp. 235. Boston: Universalist Publishing House.

Mr. Hamilton places in this volume eight lectures recently delivered in the Church of Our Father, Pawtucket, R. I. He discusses in a practical way, in the spirit of liberal Christianity and a belief in the "institutional church," the relation of the organized religious body to the "Life of Men," "Education," "Charity," "Business," "Labor," "Politics," "Reforms" and "Society." These topics are of timely interest and Mr. Hamilton, while not going into great detail, offers suggestive considerations in an intelligent way.

The Leisure of God, and Other Studies in the Spiritual Evolution. By John Coleman Adams. 12mo, pp. 233. Boston: Universalist Publishing House.

There are brought together in this book fifteen sermons upon various themes relating to the spirit rather than the formal distinctive doctrine of the Universalist faith. Naturally Mr. Adams' tone is a hopeful one, but his optimism is not that of the unthinking believer. His sermons are an intelligent contribution to their particular field of religious thought and their style is lucid and attractive.

The Lady of Shunem. By Josephine E. Butler. Octavo. London: Horace Marshall & Son. 2s. 6d.

This brief but profound exposition of certain incidents in the Old and New Testaments is a striking illustration of the fact that the Bible will never be properly understood until women, as well as men, expound it. Mrs. Josephine Butler's last contribution to the enlightenment and elevation of mankind breathes throughout that intensely tender and most hopeful spirit which is so happily characteristic of the best Christian teaching of our time.

The Power of An Endless Life. By Thomas C. Hall. 12mo, pp. 190. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.

There is little dogmatism or theology in the nine sermons of this volume. They were preached by a Chicago Presbyterian pastor, and are direct appeals to a deeper, more complete religious spirit in the personal life. Four of the sermons consider the "Impulsive Type," the "Intellectual Type," the "Ethical Type" and the "Mystic Type" of Christianity.

The Honeycombs of Life. Sermons and Addresses. By Rev. Louis Albert Banks, D.D. 12mo, pp. 397. Boston: Lee & Shepard. \$2.

Dr. Banks is pastor of a Methodist Church in Brooklyn, New York. The twenty-five sermons and addresses in the present volume have all the energy, faith, love of anecdote and direct, popular style which characterize much of the preaching of his denomination. They are of somewhat wide range, but all are practical and of evangelical spirit. A portrait of the author is given as frontispiece.

The Worker's Weapon. By John Henry Elliott. 18mo, pp. 98. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 50 cents.

This is a practical little work upon the "Perfection," "Authority," "Study" and "Use" of the Bible as a tool in

the hands of the evangelical worker, by a young man whose duties have given him many hints regarding these topics.

Thanksgiving Sermons and Outline Addresses. An Aid for Pastors. Compiled and Edited by William E. R. Ketcham, D.D. 12mo, pp. 339. New York: Wilbur B. Ketcham. \$1.

Though not now precisely in season many ministers may be glad to note this volume as a possible help when the next Thanksgiving Day lays its demand upon them. The sermons and outlines here given are "evangelical, unsectarian, and thoroughly practical."

The Deeper Meanings. By Frederick A. Hinckley. 16mo, pp. 89. Boston: George H. Ellis. 50 cents.

Mr. Hinckley's little book contains four addresses optimistic and somewhat poetic in spirit and profoundly moral in tone, upon "The Cost of the Divine Spark," "The Poet-Vision," "Looking at Life Through New Eyes," and "Rejoice, We Conquer." The third chapter refers to the doctrine of evolution. Both the matter and the style of these pages are commendable, particularly for their ethical value.

The Good Shepherd. The Life of the Saviour for Children. Boards, Quarto, pp. 96. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company.

The life of Christ as found in the Gospels is here told in very simple language, from the evangelistic standpoint, for the little folks. The print is large and the text is very freely supplied with appropriate illustrations. Upon each cover is a large picture in colors.

Forty Witnesses to Success. Talks to Young Men. By Charles Townsend. 12mo, pp. 148. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. 75 cents.

Mr. Townsend, pastor of a church in Cleveland, in this small book collects and compares the answers of forty American men, eminent in collegiate, professional, scientific, business or political life, as to the causes and methods of their success. The facts gleaned in this practical manner are offered as encouragement and counsel to earnest young men looking forward to their life-work.

Before He is Twenty. Five Perplexing Phases of the Boy Question Considered. By Robert J. Burdett, Frances Hodgson Burnett, Edward W. Bok, Mrs. Burton Harrison, Mrs. Lyman Abbott. 12mo, pp. 104. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 75 cents.

The topics considered in a brief practical way in this little work are, following the order of authors given in the title, "The Father and His Boy," "When He Decides," "The Boy in the Office," "His Evenings and Amusements," and "Looking Toward a Wife." Portraits of the several writers add interest to their discussions.

Golden Words for Daily Counsel. Selected and Arranged by Anna Harris Smith. Edited by Huntington Smith. 16mo, pp. 372. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

This compilation, one of the most admirable of its kind, gives a Biblical passage and several selections in prose and verse for each day of the year. Its pages are made attractive by portraits of Phillips Brooks, Ruskin, Browning, Carlyle, Emerson, Farrar and nine or ten other eminent American and British writers. The book is handsomely printed and bound.

At Dawn of Day. Thoughts for the Morning Hour. Compiled and Arranged by Jeanie A. Bates Greenough. 12mo, pp. 444. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co., \$1.75.

A companion volume to "Between the Lights," a compilation prepared some time ago by Mrs. Greenough's sister, now deceased. It is built upon a common plan, but contains considerably more matter than is usual in works of its class. The selections in verse and prose are of a high order, mainly of a directly religious nature, but drawn from a wide territory. An index of first lines and an index of authors are furnished.

Messages of Faith, Hope and Love. Selections for Every Day in the Year from the Sermons and Writings of James Freeman Clarke. 12mo, pp. 349. Boston: Geo. H. Ellis. \$1.

The late James Freeman Clarke was a writer of vigor and encouragement. This collection of choice passages from his pen can scarcely fail to be of help to many earnest men and women. The compiler has arranged the selections for each month under a separate heading, such as "Work," "Prayer,"

"Man," "Truth," "Every-Day Religion," etc. A portrait of the author and a list of his principal writings are given.

Secrets of Happy Home Life. By J. R. Miller, D.D. 12mo, pp. 32. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 35 cents.

On several occasions the REVIEW has noticed books of religious and moral value from Mr. Miller's pen. He considers the subject of his new booklet from a directly practical, Christian standpoint.

The Virgin Mother: Retreat Addresses on the Life of the Blessed Virgin Mary as Told in the Gospels. By the Rt. Rev. A. C. A. Hall, D.D. 16mo, pp. 233. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.25.

To the eleven addresses of this volume, which have in substance been given several times on both sides of the Atlantic, the author (Bishop of Vermont) appends a discussion of some twenty pages on the virgin birth of Christ.

The Pastor's Pocket Manual for Funerals. Suitable Scriptural Selections Adapted to Various Occasions and Germs of Funeral Discourses. Introduction by Rev. William M. Taylor, D.D., LL.D. Compiled and Edited by Joseph Sanderson, D.D., LL.D. 16mo, pp. 96. New York: Wilbur B. Ketcham. 60 cents.

Faith Effectual; or the Life Made Manifest. By A. H. Shank. Paper, 16mo, pp. 96. Chambersburg, Pa.: The Lomane Company.

ESSAYS, CRITICISM AND BELLES-LETTRES.

English History in Shakespeare's Plays. By Beverly E. Warner, M.A. 12mo, pp. 321. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.75.

Mr. Warner's chapters, based upon a course of lectures, are intended to "interest students of history in Shakespeare, and readers of Shakespeare in English history." The author believes that too little critical attention has been given to the great dramatist as an interpreter of national events and tendencies. The English historical plays are discussed in chronological order from King John to Henry VIII. The reader is aided by frequent chronological tables, by a bibliography, an index, etc. The style is clear and intelligent. The two classes of readers Mr. Warner has endeavored to reach will probably find much that is valuable and suggestive in this volume.

A Shelf of Old Books. By Mrs. James T. Fields. Octavo, pp. 228. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.

Mrs. Fields has given the lovers of the by-ways of literature a very delightful volume of chit-chat, anecdote and reminiscence, drawn from books in Mr. Fields' library and from that publisher's acquaintance with literary men. This interesting matter has been arranged under the headings "Leigh Hunt," "Edinburgh," and from "Milton to Thackeray." Much added charm is given by the nearly three-score illustrations, including reproductions of portraits and facsimiles of manuscripts in Mrs. Fields' possession, rare title pages, etc. The handwriting of Leigh Hunt, De Quincey, Byron, Dr. Johnson, Thackeray, Scott, Allan Ramsay and others is shown. Two of the most interesting portraits are reproductions of a drawing of Keats, by Severn, and of an original unpublished drawing of Scott, in chalk, by Stuart Newton.

The Growth of the Idylls of the King. By Richard Jones, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 161. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

Professor Jones, now occupying the chair of English Literature at Swarthmore College (Pennsylvania), is among the considerable number of our teachers of English who have won their Doctor's degree in a German university. His present volume would seem to exemplify the method and thoroughness of German scholarship. It is divided into chapters upon the subject-matter, the beginnings and the completed form of Tennyson's "Idylls of the King." The study is partly critical and partly philological. By a comparison of versions and a presentation of the manner in which the Idylls developed, Professor Jones has given the student of English literature valuable, interesting information as to poetic evolution in general and as to the technical workmanship, the ceaseless search for the best expression characteristic of Tennyson. The publishers have given the book an attractive appearance.

Pushing to the Front; or, Success Under Difficulties. By Orison Swett Marden. 12mo, pp. 416. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.

It may be safely affirmed that this book is one of the best of its useful kind. Mr. Marden's aim has been to encourage and assist young people in developing their possibilities, especially in the achievement of a noble character, by placing before them a large number of concrete cases of the highest success. In selecting his material—in which no originality is claimed—he has endeavored to avoid the evil effects of both materialism and cant. There are twenty-five chapters in the book, of which representative headings are: "An Iron Will," "What Career," "Cheerfulness and Longevity," "Tact or Common Sense," "Self-Respect and Self-Confidence" and "The Victory in Defeat." Youthful readers will be pleased with the two dozen portraits of people who have attained a high position in spite of difficulties. Most of the portraits are from original sources and never used before; that of Lincoln is from an original untouched negative, made in 1864. At the beginning of each chapter are placed several appropriate quotations. A thorough index has been prepared.

As a Matter of Course. By Annie Payson Call. 12mo, pp. 135. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.

A little contribution to the hygiene of the nervous system, by the author of "Power Through Repose," which many readers will remember with gratitude. In these days of tremendous mental pressure, of nervous irritations which not only lead to physical disease, but destroy one's mental and moral poise, this sort of literature is exceedingly timely and commendable. Thoreau once wrote that the "highest art was to affect the quality of the day." There are fifteen practical, intelligent chapters in the book, treating from a moral, physiological point of view such topics as "Amusements," "The Triviality of Trivialities," "Moods," "Tolerance," "One's Self," "Sentiment *versus* Sentimentality," etc.

The Temple Shakespeare: "Twelfth Night," "All's Well That Ends Well," "King John" and "The Winter's Tale." 32mo, pp. 135, 154, 134, 162. New York: Macmillan & Co. 45 cents each.

The issues in the admirable and popular "Temple Shakespeare" follow one another rapidly. In preface, notes and glossary the reader is given a convenient help in understanding the text, and each play is enlivened by a pleasant frontispiece.

FICTION AND THE DRAMA.

Madame Sans-Gêne. By Victorein Sardou in Collaboration with Émile Moreau and Edmond Lepelletier. Translated by A. Curtis Bond. Octavo, pp. 494. New York: Drallop Publishing Company. \$2.

In the form of a drama "Madame Sans-Gêne" has recently been one of the notable successes upon the Paris and London stage, and at present it occupies American quarters at the Broadway Theatre, New York City. Its popularity as a play and the interest of its subjects moved M. Sardou to authorize and assist its transformation into a more extended work of historical romance. It is a brilliant picture of the days of the French Revolution, Consulate and Empire, in which Napoleon and other famous characters of the time are prominent figures. Many of the most stirring passages of the novel relate accurately actual historical happenings, and details not found in current literature of the Revolution have been introduced. The story has a rapid, dramatic movement among scenes naturally belonging to an intense and exciting period. "Madame Sans-Gêne" is a fascinating woman, of strong personal attractions, spirited, self-reliant and quick in adapting herself to changing demands of circumstance. The novel has been rendered into clear, exhilarating English by Mr. A. Curtis Bond, and the reader's historical imagination has been stimulated by a frontispiece and about three score illustrations in the text by A. Burnham Shute.

The Honorable Peter Sterling and What People Thought of Him. By Paul Leicester Ford. 12mo, pp. 417. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.50.

Mr. Ford's name is well-known to those concerned with certain fields of historical research, but this novel, so far as we are aware, is his first venture in fiction. It is a story of contemporary American life, written according to the formula of quiet realism, though not without exciting passages and some infusion of romance. "Peter Sterling" is first introduced as a young Harvard graduate, a slow, unpretentious but weighty fellow of the middle classes, from a New England manufacturing village. He soon hangs out his lawyer's shingle in New York, and the main interest of the novel lies in its account of his strong, unselfish yet sensible career, as a lawyer and then as a practical political reformer, in that city.

One of the characters of the story sums up the hero's personality by defining him to be a "practical idealist." His relations with women were of unconventional sincerity and depth, and the reader is glad that he is finally blessed with a happy marriage. Mr. Ford's book does not ask high rank as a work of art, but it is worth reading on several accounts. The style is clear and natural.

"Love and Quiet Life." Somerset Idylls. By Walter Raymond. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25.

Mr. Raymond is author of the two West of England stories, "Gentleman Upcott's Daughter" and "Young Sam and Sabina," which have been well received by American readers. This volume of "Somerset Idylls" is partly written in dialect and contains studies of rustic manners and modes of thought, primitive but still existing in a remote region of England. The Idylls are so closely connected that Mr. Raymond speaks of them together as "my story." There are some exciting events related, but the general tone is quiet. Without instituting any comparisons, it may be said that this volume deserves a place in the literature of that form of "local fiction" to which Barrie, Crockett, "Q" and Jane Barlow have been principal contributors.

The Waverley Novels. By Sir Walter Scott. International Limited Edition. With introductory essays and notes by Andrew Lang. Vols. XXXV, XXXVI, "Redgauntlet;" XXXVII, "The Betrothed;" XXXVIII, "The Talisman." Octavo, illustrated. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. \$2.50 each volume.

This department of the REVIEW has made frequent mention of the appearance of volumes in this edition of the Waverley Novels. In his introduction to "Redgauntlet," Mr. Lang notes that it is of particular interest for the autobiographical matter it contains—reminiscences of Scott's youth, father, and one love-story. As to "The Betrothed," Mr. Lang confesses that he has recently read it for the first time, but finds that he must entertain the "critical heresy" of preferring it to "The Talisman." Each of these four volumes is illustrated by a half-dozen of the full-page etchings which constitute a chief attraction of the edition.

Vernon's Aunt. Being the Oriental Experience of Miss Lavinia Moffat. By Mrs. Everard Cotes (Sara Jeanette Duncan). 12mo, pp. 162. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.25.

Some months ago we noticed Mrs. Cotes' serious novel studying the modern woman, "A Daughter of To-Day." In "Vernon's Aunt" she returns to the lighter and more sprightly style of her earlier popular works of travel. The book is highly amusing and along the thread of a slight story gives the reader insight into phases of life in modern rural India. "Vernon's Aunt" is a simple-minded English maiden lady who speaks for herself in these pages. Hal Hurst has supplied seven interesting full-page illustrations and many illustrations in the text.

Sir Simon Vanderpetter, and Mending His Ancestors. Two Reformations. By B. B. West. 12mo, pp. 252. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.75.

This volume is from the pen of B. B. West, whose semi-humorous, semi-serious "Wills; and How Not to Make Them" was noticed in the REVIEW some time ago. Here are two sketches of the reformation of young Englishmen possessing old manorial estates, which Mr. West calls "Moral Tales." In a rather indirect way they are both love-stories, but they have a flavor of ethical teaching. It is somewhat difficult to characterize them; they belong largely to the literature of humor—of a steady, retiring species, are clearly told and are worth reading. Mr. West seems to have a style all his own.

A Child of the Age. By Francis Adams. 16mo, pp. 282. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.

The Great God Pan and the Inmost Light. By Arthur Machen. 16mo, pp. 234. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.

Discords. By George Egerton. 16mo, pp. 245. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.

These three volumes belong to Roberts Brothers' "Key-notes Series" and have a certain affinity. "George Egerton's" new production contains six short stories, with the exception of the last showing about the same faults and excellencies as were revealed in "Keynotes." This author delights to dwell upon the miseries of woman's love and life. The last story of the collection, however, "The Regeneration of Two," is a bright instead of a gloomy bit of love history. The weird, mystical, and to a considerable extent, the horrible prevail in "The Great God Pan," and the book will leave

a pretty strong impression on one who reads it in a lonely night hour.

The Second Mrs. Tanqueray. A Play in Four Acts. By Arthur W. Pinero. 12mo, pp. 174. Boston: Walter H. Baker & Co. 50 cents.

Some half dozen of the plays of Mr. Pinero, the well-known London dramatist, can be obtained, separately printed, from Walter H. Baker & Co. "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" has been one of the most discussed serious dramas of English authorship in recent years. Those who have not seen it represented may learn from the printed form something of the spirit and tendency of modern realistic play-writing in our own language.

Won by a Bicycle. A Race for a Wife. By Luke Double, B.A. 12mo, pp. 191. Boston: Greater Boston Publishing Company. \$1.

This story can scarcely be considered a work of art, but it is of interest as an effort to introduce the bicycle prominently into fiction. The setting is American, and there are descriptions of bicycle contests at Harvard and Waltham (Mass.) Some tragic happenings find place in the course of the story.

The Leprosy of Miriam. By Ursula N. Gestefeld. 12mo, pp. 265. New York: Gestefeld Publishing Company. \$1.25.

In this novel a modern American woman of the over-intellectually developed type is a central figure. The other characters—not a large group—as well as "Miriam Hartwell" are drawn with considerable distinctness. The career of the heroine ends in nervous prostration and insanity. This is obviously a "novel of purpose."

Six Thousand Tons of Gold. By H. R. Chamberlain. 12mo, pp. 349. Meadville, Pa.: Flood & Vincent. \$1.25.

Mr. Chamberlain is the London correspondent of the New York Sun. The English edition of his "Six Thousand Tons of Gold" found a large sale. This story in matter and style reminds one somewhat of Jules Verne's romances, but it is also a study of some sides of current monetary questions. It is a relief to find a modern novel so objective and free from the "psychological" efforts of the typical fiction-writer.

The Story of Rodman Heath; or, Mugwumps. By One of Them. 12mo, pp. 328. Boston: Arena Publishing Company.

A realistic New England novel, dealing mainly with the affairs of an independent politician. The author has avoided artificial tragedy, pathos or romance, and has told the tale in a style natural, perhaps, to a fault.

The Despotism Lady. By W. E. Norris. 16mo, pp. 172. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.

A contemporary English love-story, with a simple plot and introducing but a few characters—people of good social standing. A mild humor is the predominating quality of the novel. It is a bright and entertaining little volume.

Naval Cadet Carlyle's Glove. By Iona Oakley Gorham. Paper, 12mo, pp. 340. New York: J. Selwin Tait & Sons. 50 cents.

A Soldier's Sweetheart, and Other Stories. By Lieut. T. H. Wilson, U. S. A. Paper, 12mo, pp. 224. Omaha: J. L. Gideon & Co.

Tony: The Story of a Waif. By Laisdell Mitchell. Quarto, pp. 58. Philadelphia: Charles H. Banes & Co.

POETRY.

Sonnets and Lyrics. By Katrina Trask. 12mo, pp. 103. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co.

Not long ago Mrs. Trask published anonymously a little volume of dramatic idylls, in the same general spirit as Tennyson's "Idylls of the King," to which she gave the name "Under King Constantine." This was well received and has already passed to a second edition. Those who have read the idylls will not need urging to welcome Mrs. Trask's "Sonnets and Lyrics." In most of these short poems the reader listens to the voice of one who has learned "the beauty of holiness and the holiness of beauty." There are touches of external nature, but not as unconnected with human life, and it is principally of an ennobling love and of the yearnings and as-

pirings of the soul that Mrs. Trask sings. The quality of the fifteen sonnets and the lyrics is pure and tender, and the versification is in general of noticeable excellence. Lovers of the best things in contemporary poetry will enjoy this small volume and hope for further work from the same pen.

The Wind in the Clearing, and Other Poems. By Robert Cameron Rogers. 12mo, pp. 97. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Mr. Rogers in these poems makes no effort to depart from accepted standards of subject and versification, but he has produced a workmanlike, poetic volume of verse. The reader is given a restful variety of metres and themes. Among the longer pieces are "Hylas," "Blind Polyphemus," "Odysseus at the Mast," and "The Death of Argus," all written in blank verse. There are several pieces in ballad and narrative style, a goodly number of songs and sonnets, etc. In one way or another all of these offer a satisfaction to the lover of poetry.

The Thought of God in Hymns and Poems. Second series. By Frederick L. Hosmer and William C. Gannett. 16mo, pp. 123. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.

A collection of short musical lyrics; many being directly religious, though not sectarian; others singing of nature, of love, poesy, childhood, etc. The spirit of all is human and optimistic, the note of a calm seriousness predominates. The collection is unpretentious; the poems are simple, but they are sensible and of poetic quality also.

Driftings in Dreamland. Poems by Jerome A. Anderson. 12mo, pp. 125. San Francisco: Lotus Publishing Company. \$1.

The Songs that Quinte Sang. By Marie Joussey. 12mo, pp. 91. Belleville, Canada: Sun Printing and Publishing Company.

Watchers of Twilight, and Other Poems. By Arthur J. Stringer. Paper, octavo, pp. 43. London, Ontario: Published by the Author.

The New World. By Carol Norton. Octavo. Boston: Christian Science Publishing Company.

Philip of Pokanet. An Indian Drama. By Alfred Antoine Furman. Octavo, pp. 136. New York: Stettiner, Lambert & Co. \$1.

Woodland Rambles. Poems. By John A. Lanigan, M.D. 16mo, pp. 160. Buffalo: Peter Paul Book Company.

EDUCATION AND TEXT-BOOKS.

The History of the English Paragraph. By Edwin Herbert Lewis. Paper, quarto, pp. 200. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 50 cents.

Mr. Lewis' monograph was presented to a faculty of the University of Chicago as a thesis for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. It is creditable to the author individually and interesting as a specimen of the thorough-going studies in special lines which the workers in the great institution by Lake Michigan are already abundantly producing. The main portion of Mr. Lewis' dissertation is devoted to an examination of the structure and function of the English paragraph from the time of Alfred the Great down to our own day. The mechanical signs of the paragraph, rhetorical theories of the paragraph, paragraph-length and sentence-length, etc., are also discussed. The results are partially arranged in tabular form, and many facts of interest to the student of English style are brought to light.

Studies from the Yale Psychological Laboratory. Edited by Edward W. Scripture, Ph.D. Vol. II. Paper, 12mo, pp. 124. New Haven, Conn: Yale University. \$1.

To the general reader this pamphlet is interesting as a reminder of those present-day methods of studying psychology from the experimental-laboratory side, which are so radically different from the metaphysical methods in vogue a few years ago. The seven papers of this series of studies, mainly by Dr. Scripture, include articles upon "A Psychological Method of Determining the Blind-Spot," and "Tests of Mental Ability as Exhibited in Fencing."

The National School Library of Song. No. 1. Edited by Leo R. Lewis. Octavo, pp. 92. Boston: Ginn & Co. 60 cents.

The series in which this volume is the first issue is intended for advanced grades—normal and high schools, seminaries, etc. The series is not to be graded, but each volume will have its own scope. No. 1 contains thirty-five pages of songs of patriotism and devotion and songs for special occasions, followed by a collection of folksongs giving representative melodies from thirty nations—melodies which have been loved in their own home lands for two centuries or more, but not generally known to the American student. The printing of music and words is excellent and the book is serviceably bound. Special care has been taken with the indexes.

School Education Helps. Classic Myths. Retold for Primary Pupils by Mary C. Judd. Paper, 12mo, pp. 94. Minneapolis: School Education Company. 25 cents.

Stories of Echo, Iris, Orpheus, Phaeton, Diana, Thor, the Wooden Horse of Troy, and many others from the domain of Greek, German and Scandinavian mythology are told clearly and very simply in this little book. The stories are given for their own sake, or as picturing the phenomena of nature, and have been used with successful results in the school room. Several good illustrations are given.

Stories of Old Greece. By Emma M. Firth. 12mo, pp. 108. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 30 cents.

Another addition to the literature which utilizes the ancient myths in the cause of ethical education. The author has adapted to the aesthetic and moral needs of the young child sixteen tales from the Greek mythology. A goodly number of simple illustrations are given.

Heath's Modern Language Series. Victor Hugo's *Ruy Blas*. Edited with Introduction and Explanatory Notes by Samuel Garner, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 253. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 75 cents.

Professor Garner's introduction of twenty-three pages treats of "The Spanish Monarchy in the XVIIIth Century," "Ruy Blas" and "Alexandrine Versification." There are nearly fifty pages of notes in English, and a small map of Madrid is given.

Romans Choises. No. 22. *Le Petit Chose.* Histoire d'un Enfant. Par Alphonse Daudet. Paper, 12mo, pp. 314. New York: William R. Jenkins. 60 cents.

This text is not furnished with a vocabulary, but is given some thirty pages of notes in English by Professor C. Fontaine, LL.D.

La Traduction Orale et La Pronunciation Française. By Victor F. Bernard. 12mo, pp. 42. New York: William R. Jenkins. 30 cents.

Twenty-one graded lessons for advanced pupils, each lesson containing a vocabulary in French, a theme to be translated into French, and rules of pronunciation in French.

Cuentos Selectos. No. 1. *El Pájaro Verde.* By Juan Valera. Revised and Annotated for the Use of English Students by Julio Rojas. Paper, 16mo, pp. 83. New York: William R. Jenkins. 35 cents.

Novelle Italiane. No. 6. *Fortezza* [and] *Un Cran Ciorno.* By Edmondo De Amicis. Explanatory Notes by Prof. T. E. Comba. Paper, 16mo, pp. 83. New York: William R. Jenkins. 35 cents.

An Introduction to the Verse of Terence. By H. W. Hayley, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 27. Boston: Ginn & Co. 35 cents.

A clear concise presentation of the versification of Terence, intended to be of practical service to college students.

Common Errors in Writing and Speaking. By Edward S. Ellis, M.A. 16mo, pp. 128. New York: Woolfall Publishing Company.

The American Scheme of State Education. By William M. Bryant, M.A., LL.D. Paper, 16mo, pp. 66. St. Louis: W. S. Bell Co. 10 cents.

The Educational System of the Province of Ontario, Canada. By John Millar, B.A. Paper, octavo, pp. 114. Toronto: The Education Department.

SPORT AND RECREATION.

Fagots for the Fireside. By Lucretia Peabody Hale. 12mo, pp. 332. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

This is the second, revised edition of a volume which was favorably received a few years ago. In its present form it contains one hundred and fifty games and amusements for evenings at home and social parties. The variety of entertaining recreations offered is large, including old favorites and new candidates. Among the topics arranged in the index are "Acting Ballads," "Alphabet Story," "Buried Cities," a large number of card games, "Cobweb-Party," "Dumb Crambo," "Golf," "Meal-Bag Race," "Impromptu Newspaper," "Shadow Pantomime," "Twenty Questions" and "United States Mails."

Tobogganing on Crooked Run. By Hon. Harry Gibson. 12mo, pp. 269. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.75.

The word "tobogganing" is not used in this book in the meaning commonly understood by American readers, but is nearly equivalent to the term "coasting." Mr. Gibson considers the sport mainly as it has developed and is now practiced on artificial "runs" in the Alps, and while his discussion of that exhilarating recreation is enthusiastic, it is somewhat technical, and local in application. A prime object has been to furnish practical hints to beginners. The volume is freely illustrated. Lists of winners in important Alpine races and racing rules are given.

The Minor Tactics of Chess. By Franklin K. Young and Edwin C. Howell. 16mo, pp. 221. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.

The authors of this little book are enthusiasts in chess and attempt to present the elements of a new theory of play. The exposition, which is mainly confined to the opening of a game, is clear but scientific, and is intended to be of benefit to the novice or to the player of some attainment. Numerous illustrations are used and many illustrative games analyzed.

REFERENCE.

A Comprehensive Concordance to the Holy Scriptures. By Rev. J. B. R. Walker. With an Introduction by M. C. Hazard, Ph.D. Octavo, pp. 980. Boston and Chicago: Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Society. \$2.

The publishers of this new concordance have faith, apparently based on very good grounds, that it will become the standard reference book of its class, superseding Cruden's well-known work, which has held first place for more than a century and a half. Some of the important points to be noted regarding Mr. Walker's volume are these: it is a concordance simply; it is rigidly alphabetical in arrangement, and its references are in strict Biblical order; proper names are accented; it contains fifty thousand more references than Cruden gives, besides making numerous substitutions of important words for unessential ones. In the typography and the other elements in the mechanical execution of the work its usage as a book of reference has been considered. The price is certainly reasonable.

Chambers's Concise Gazetteer of the World, Topographical, Statistical, Historical. 12mo, pp. 768. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$2.50.

This gazetteer is based largely upon the geographical articles in Chambers's Encyclopædia, though much additional matter is introduced. The aim has been concisely and clearly to "tell everything that may be reasonably wanted about every place likely to be looked for." All the important coun-

tries, cities and towns of the world are described, their population according to late censuses given, the etymology and pronunciation of names explained, when considered useful, and historical and literary associations noted. To many of the longer articles are added references to standard books. The print is clear, though rather fine, and the binding a sensible one for a book of this class.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cheiro's Language of the Hand. By Cheiro the Palmist. Quarto, pp. 193. New York: Published by the Author. \$2.

Cheiro, the talented young palmist who has received much attention in the past few years from the press and from English and American celebrities, has prepared a volume defending his science and systematically explaining its elements. The illustrations include a striking portrait of the author, very complete representation of "lines, mounts and marks," drawings of the "seven types" and reproductions of the hands of famous people, taken from life. In this last series appear the palms of Dr. Meyer, the murderer, Robert Ingersoll, Sarah Bernhardt, "Mark Twain," Mrs. Annie Besant and several other well-known individuals. The book makes a handsome appearance, and will interest those who are attracted to the mysteries of cheirognomy and cheiromancy.

The Cause of Warm and Frigid Periods. By C. A. M. Taber. 12mo, pp. 80. Boston: Published by the Author.

Mr. Taber is not satisfied with the theories of the day regarding the causes of warm and cold epochs. The views he presents in this little treatise—partly reprinted from *Science* and the *Scientific American*—are based upon a knowledge of winds and ocean currents gained in twenty years' experience in the whaling service. Mr. Taber writes clearly and apparently understands well the physical-geographical side of his subject.

Our Animal Friends. Vol. XXI. September, 1893–August, 1894. New York: American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Aside from its particular function as the organ of a reform society this magazine contains numerous interesting sketches, stories and anecdotes relating to the animal world. The matter is popular in style, and the pages are brightened here and there by illustrations. Lovers of our wild and domestic animals, young people especially, will find much that is readable and instructive in this well-printed, well-bound volume.

The Green Bag. Vol. VI, 1894. Boston: The Boston Book Company.

The bound volume of "The Green Bag" for 1894 seems to offer its usual amount of excellent entertainment for the leisure hours of the legal profession. There are character sketches of many men eminent upon the bench or at the bar, illustrated by seventy portraits, historical articles upon important English and American courts, upon cases, forms of legal procedure, punishments, etc., as well as much minor matter, largely relating to contemporaneous interests.

An Ancient Quarry in Indian Territory. By William Henry Holmes. Paper, octavo, pp. 19. Washington: Government Printing Office.

This pamphlet is an issue of the Bureau of Ethnology, which is under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution. The written account of the "finds" in the quarry is supplemented by numerous illustrations.

The Art of Incubation and Brooding. A Guide to Profitable Poultry Raising. By E. & C. Von Culin. 12mo, pp. 170. Delaware City, Delaware: E. & C. Von Culin. \$1.

A practical illustrated treatise by men experienced in the subject of which they write. An index is given and the printing and binding are serviceable.

CONTENTS OF REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

ARTICLES IN THE FEBRUARY MAGAZINES.

Atlantic Monthly.—Boston. February.

The Subtle Art of Speech Reading. Mabel Gardiner Bell.
A Voyage in the Dark. Rowland E. Robinson.
A Study of the Mob. Boris Sidis.
Russia as a Civilizing Force in Asia. James M. Hubbard.
New Figures in Literature and Art.—I.: Daniel Chester French. R. Cortissoz.
Present Status of Civil Service Reform. Theodore Roosevelt.
Physical Training in the Public Schools. M. V. O'Shea.
Celia Thaxter. Annie Fields.

Century Magazine.—New York. February.

Life of Napoleon Bonaparte. William M. Sloane.
Oliver Wendell Holmes. Annie Fields.
Characteristics of George Inness. George W. Sheldon.
People in New York. Lucy S. Furman.
New Weapons of the United States Navy.
The Death of Emin Pasha. R. D. Mohun.
Lincoln, Chase and Grant. Noah Brooks.

The Chautauquan.—Meadville, Pa. February.

The Life of a British Soldier. Lance Corporal Seyley.
English Morals and Christianity. David H. Wheeler.
What We Know About the Planets. Garrett P. Serviss.
The Man with the Iron Mask. Frantz Funck-Brentano.
A Few Words About Perseverance. John H. Vincent.
The World's Debt to Electricity. John Trowbridge.
Kingsley's "Westward Ho!" R. G. Moulton.
Famous Bridges of the World. Robert Jamison.
Count Moltke. Sidney Whitman.
Dr. Parkhurst and His Work. Andrew C. Wheeler.
Aromatic Drinks. Jules Rochard.
Journalism in the Congregational and Presbyterian Churches.
A. P. Foster.

Women Fruit Farmers in California. Antoinette Wakeman.
The Love Affairs of George Washington. William E. Curtis.
Birds of Passage. Wilhelm Maacke.

The Cosmopolitan.—Irvington, N. Y. February.

From Baku to Samarcand. Frank Vincent.
Great Passions of History.—VI.: Abelard and Heloise. A. France.
China and Japan. Viscount Wolsley.
The Fall of Louis Philippe. Emile Ollivier.
The History and Progress of the Ballet. Rosita Mauri.
Finny Protégés of Uncle Sam. Charles B. Hudson.
Reflections of a Consul. Francis B. Loomis.
Salvation via the Rack. Julian Hawthorne.

Demorest's Family Magazine.—New York. February.

Snowshoeing in the Northwest. W. S. Harwood.
A Glance at Hinduism. Z. F. Griffin.
A Fad in Photography.

Engineering Magazine. New York. February.

Reasons Why Prices are Low. Albert Williams, Jr.
The Railroad of the Future. Theodore Voorhees.
The Selection of Motive Power.—II. Charles E. Emery.
Municipal Cleaning and Public Health. Geo. E. Waring, Jr.
Relation of Railways to Municipalities. Dwight A. Jones.
Ancient and Modern Irrigation in Egypt. Cope Whitehouse.
The Professional Mechanical Inventor. Henry Harrison Supplee.

Steamboats of the River Hudson. Samuel Ward Stanton.
Electric Power for Isolated Factories. W. A. Anthony.
The Construction of a Great Building. Francis H. Kimball.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—New York. February.

On the Threshold of a Reign. V. Gribayédoff.
The Story of the Silkworm. Theo. Tracy.
A Trip to Bosnia-Herzegovina. M. de Blowitz.
The Mechanism of the Stage. Arthur Hornblow.

A Yachting Cruise in Scotch Waters. John MacRae.
Among the Veddahs of Ceylon. F. Fitz-Roy Dixon.
Wonders of the Kinetoscope. Antonia Dickson.
The Best of Seasons. Irving Allen.

Harper's Magazine.—New York. February.

New York Colonial Privateers. Thomas A. Janvier.
French Fighters in Africa. Poultney Bigelow.
Down the West Coast. Charles F. Lummis.
The H'yakusho's Summer Pleasures. Sen Katayama.
Art in Glasgow. Elizabeth Robins Pennell.
People We Pass. Julian Ralph.
Music in America. Antonin Dvorak.
Oudeypore, the City of the Sunrise. Edwin Lord Weeks.
What is Gambling? John Bigelow.

Lippincott's Magazine. Philadelphia. February.

The Diamond Back Terrapin. D. B. Fitzgerald.
The Pleasures of Bad Taste. Annie S. Winston.
A Walk in Winter. Charles C. Abbott.
The Fate of the Farmer. F. P. Powers.
Corpus Christi in Seville. Caroline E. White.
The Beginnings of a Cavalry Troop. Kenneth Brown.

McClure's Magazine.—New York. February.

Napoleon Bonaparte.—IV. Ida M. Tarbell.
The Wax Cast of the Face of Napoleon. Baron de St. Pol.
The Trumbull Portrait of Napoleon.
The Rock Island Express Robbery. Cleveland Moffett.
Lincoln as Commander-in-Chief. Alexander K. McClure.
Stevenson in the South Sea. William Churchill.
Robert Louis Stevenson. S. R. Crockett.

Munsey's Magazine.—New York. February.

Artists and Their Work.
Contemporary French Novelists. Arthur Hornblow.
The Dean of the American Stage. Morris Bachelier.
Canadian Winter Sports. Robert S. Osborne.
Presidents of Republics. Harold Parker.
Famous Towers. George Holmes.
Julia Ward Howe and Her Daughters. Margaret Field.

New England Magazine.—Boston. February.

The Lower Kennebec. Winfield Thompson.
The New Birth of the City and the State. R. L. Bridgman.
Henri Regnault. Walter G. Page.
The Lowell Institute. Harriette K. Smith.
Rise and Decline of the New England Lyceum. E. P. Powell.
The Harvard Divinity School. John W. Chadwick.
The Massachusetts Militia. Thomas F. Edmunds.
The Norwegian System in Its Home. David N. Beach.

The Peterson Magazine.—Philadelphia. February.

George Willoughby Maynard. N. A. Elmer E. Garnsey.
The Story of William Tell. R. W. Moore.
Through Holland by Steam Tram. J. H. Adams.
Mme. Rejane and Her Play.
A Short Irish Journey. John F. O'Sullivan.
Sybil Sanderson.
Historic Homes in Washington. Marshall Cushing.
Catholic Archbishops in the United States. Alpha G. Kynett.
The New Year's of the Chinese. W. M. Clemens.

Scribner's Magazine.—New York. February.

The Art of Living: The Dwelling. Robert Grant.
James Anthony Froude. Augustine Birrell.
Recent Work of Elihu Vedder. W. C. Brownell.
Giants and Giantism. Charles L. Dana.
American Wood Engravers. Gustav Kruell.
The Passing of the Whigs. Noah Brooks.
The End of the Continent. John R. Spears.
Some Old Letters.

THE OTHER ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PERIODICALS.

(From the latest numbers received.)

American Magazine of Civics.—New York. January.

An Argument for the Single Tax. Isaac Feinberg.
The Doctrine of Malthus and Modern Society. L. R. Harley.
Gold and Silver Both. H. A. Scomp.
What Ails Unskilled Labor in America? P. Vedel.

Some of the Dangers of Free Coinage. A. B. Dale.

An International Currency. John F. Hume.
The Decadence of Home Ownership. J. A. Collins.
The Church and the Labor Question. Henry H. Barber.
Probable Benefits and Dangers of the Recent Election.

Ethics and Politics. Howard Macquary.
Failure of Government in the Indian Territory. W. M. Fishback.

American Monthly.—Washington. December.

California from Padre to Citizen. Mary S. Lockwood.
A Day with the Old Concord Chapter. Harriet M. Lothrop.
Hamilton's Last Song.

January.

Sacrifice to the Revolution. Charlotte M. Holloway.
Robert Morris. Katharine M. Beals.
Dedication of the Monument to Mary Washington.

American Antiquarian.—Good Hope, Ill. December.

Origin of Indians—the Polynesian Route. J. Wickersham.
Morphological Traits of American Languages. D. G. Brinton.
The Worship of the Rain God. Stephen D. Peet.
Enclosures in Wisconsin. T. H. Lewis.
Palestine Exploration Fund. T. F. Wright.
The Serpent a Symbol of the Rain Cloud.

American University Magazine.—New York. January.
Napoleon as an Orator.—II. E. Van Schaick.
The Practical Value of an Education. J. M. Barker.

Antiquary.—London. January.

Further Notes on Manx Folklore. A. W. Moore.
Ancient Bookbindings.
St. Dunstan's-in-the-East, London.
The Pigmies' Isle in the Hebrides.
Holy Wells of Scotland: Their Legends and Superstitions.

The Arena.—Boston. January.

The Religion of Longfellow. W. H. Savage.
Christian Missions in India. Virchand R. Gandhi.
Lust Fostered by Legislation. B. O. Flower.
Japan: Our Little Neighbor in the East. Helen H. Gardener.
Age of Consent Laws in the United States.
The New Politics. Richard J. Hinton.
Experimental Telepathy. T. E. Allen.
Politics as a Career. W. D. McCrackan.
The Coming Industrial Order. James G. Clark.
The Sweating System in Philadelphia. Frank M. Goodchild.
The Century of Sir Thomas More. B. O. Flower.
Charity, Old and New. Harry C. Vrooman.

Atlanta.—London. January.

Yorkshire: Charlotte Brontë's County. A. H. Japp.
"L'Art de tenir Salon." Lady Jephson.
Tunis. Elizabeth A. Sharp.
Ancient Copyright. J. Hutchinson.

Bankers' Magazine.—London. January.

Unclaimed Deposits.
Progress of Banking in Great Britain and Ireland During 1894. R. H. Inglis Palgrave.
President Cleveland's Currency Scheme. W. R. Lawson.
American Insurance Companies and Rejected Risks.

Biblical World.—Chicago. January.

Religious Ideas of the Jews in the Time of Jesus. G. B. Stevens.
The Drama in Semitic Literature. D. B. Macdonald.
The Originality of the Apocalypse. G. H. Gilbert.
The Jordan Valley and the Perea.

Blackwood's Magazine.—London. January.

Reminiscences of James Anthony Froude. J. Skelton.
Whist.
My Escape from Mulai Bushta. W. B. Harris.
Nature's Training-School.
"Gleanings" of Samuel Jackson Pratt. Earl of Iddeleigh.
The Battle of Ping Yang, 1894. E. A. Irving.
The Church in Wales.
The Looker-on; Year, 1894.

Board of Trade Journal.—London. December 15.

The World's Wheat Consumption, Production and Trade.
The Butter and Margarine Trade of Europe.
Proposed Government Shipbuilding Yard at Lisbon.

Bookman.—London. January.

Arthur Morrison. With Portrait.
Stevenson's Books. S. R. Crockett.
In Memoriam. R. L. Stevenson. "Ian Maclaren."
The First Meeting between George Meredith and Robert Louis Stevenson.
Mary Queen of Scots. D. Hay Fleming.

Canadian Magazine.—Toronto. January.

The Fourth Century of Canadian History. O. A. Howland.
Recent Fiction in Britain. G. M. Adam.
Mars and Jupiter. Frank L. Blake.

Behind the Reading Desk. Thomas O'Hagan.
The Canadian Themistocles. W. F. Maclean.
The Royal Military College.
How I Killed My First Moose. C. H. Gooderham.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—London. January.

Do Servants Marry? Illustrated.
History and Fiction. Mr. Stanley J. Weyman interviewed.
In a War Balloon at Aldershot.
The Picturesqueness of the Peers. A. F. Robbins.
A Peep at Some Royal Keepsakes.

Cassell's Saturday Journal.—London. January.

Celebrities of the Day. Max Pemberton.
Sir Charles Tupper interviewed on the Duties of a High Commissioner.
Dr. Richard Garnett interviewed on Book-Buying and Its Romance.
Mr. George Alexander interviewed on Aspirants to Dramatic Authorship.

Cassier's Magazine.—New York. January.

The Steam Shovel. A. W. Robinson.
Engineering Fallacies. Henry Morton.
The Temperature Cycle in a Cylinder Wall. E. T. Adams.
John Ericsson, the Engineer.—III. William C. Church.
Lubricants from a Maker's Standpoint. Charles M. Everest.
Feats of the Magnetic Girl Explained. Nelson W. Perry.
Bore Hole Wells for Town Water Supply. Henry Davey.
How Iron Is Made.—III. John Birkinbine.
Handling Fly-Wheels. M. N. MacLaren, Jr.

Catholic World.—New York. January.

Here and There in Catholicism. Henry A. Adams.
The Humanism of Peter. K. F. Mullaney.
Fra Angelico. Sarah C. Flint.
The Investigation of Catholic Truth.—I. William C. Robinson.
Consecrated Mission of the Printed Word. Margaret E. Jordan.
Gregory the Great and the Barbarian World. T. J. Shahan.
Tennyson and Holmes: A Parallel. Helen M. Sweeney.
Ready to Strike—but When and Where? S. Millington Miller.
Unhappy Armenia. John J. O'Shea.

Chambers's Journal.—Edinburgh. January.

The Welsh in Patagonia.
Peculiarities of the Upper House.
The Romance of Cotton.
Odense: the Capital of the Island of Fyen.

Church at Home and Abroad.—Philadelphia. January.

Christian Work in Colleges. John Falconer Sinclair.
Presbyterian Cathedrals. Archibald A. Murphy.
Rev. Henry Little, D.D. D. W. Fisher.

Cosmopolitan.—Irvington, N. Y. January.

Great Passions of History.—V. Paola and Francesca Ouida.
Pasteur. Jean Martin Charcot.
The Theatrical Season in New York. James S. Metcalf.
The Cathedrals of France. Barr Forree.
The Bamboo. J. Fortune Nott.
Humboldt's Aztec Paintings. Ph. J. J. Valentini.
The Story of a Thousand.—V. Albion W. Tourgee.

Contemporary Review.—London. January.

Russia and England. Canon MacCon.
Recollections of James Anthony Froude. Mrs. Alexander Ireland.
The Moral Aspect of Disestablishment and Disendowment. Canon Knox Little.
Sultan Abd-ul-Hamid of Turkey.
Shakespeare and Puritanism. Prof. J. W. Hales.
Accident Insurance. H. W. Wolff.
James Darmesteter. M. Gaston Paris.
The Colonial Conference. Goldwin Smith.
The New Secularism. Walter Walsh.
The Work of the London County Council. Sidney Webb.

The Dial.—Chicago.

December 16.

Literary Centennials.
English in the Southern Universities. J. B. Henneman.
Study of Literature in Preparatory Schools. Gertrude H. Mason.

January 1.

Robert Louis Stevenson.
Ibsen's New Play, "Lille Eyolf." William Morton Payne.
English Literature in American Libraries. F. I. Carpenter.
The Perilous Use of Unknown Tongues. W. H. Johnson.

Economic Journal.—(Quarterly.) London. December.

The New United States Tariff. Prof. F. W. Taussig.
The Commercial Supremacy of Great Britain. A. W. Flux.
Theory of International Values. Prof. F. Y. Edgeworth.
The American Income Tax. Prof. E. R. A. Seligman.

Education.—Boston. January.

A Great Australian School. Arthur Inkersley.
Tenure of Office for School Superintendents. W. A. Mowry.
Education in Denmark. Kristine Frederiksen.
Secondary Schools and Co-ordination of Studies. L. E. Reo-
tor.
Moral Instruction in Schools. S. Edward Warren.

Educational Review.—New York. January.

Necessary Reforms in the Colleges. Charles C. Ramsay.
Concentration. Frank M. McMurry.
Powers and Duties of School Superintendents. William A.
Mowry.
One Year with a Little Girl. Oscar Chrisman.
Botany at the German Universities. George J. Peirce.

Educational Review.—London. January.

In Memoriam: Frances M. Buss. Miss Grace Toplis.
King's College and the Government Grant. Rev. Henry
Wace.
Assistant Masters in Endowed Schools and Their Tenure of
Office.
An Anglo-Saxon Dictionary. Prof. W. W. Skeat.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London. January.

New Year's Day. Tighe Hopkins.
Historic London Houses. P. Norman.
The Fruit-Barrow Man. J. D. Symon.
J. N. Maskelyne at the Egyptian Hall; the Great Wizard of
the West.

Expositor.—London. January.

The Sinaitic Palimpsest of the Syriac Gospels. Archdeacon
Farrar.
Fatherhood the Final Idea of God. Rev. J. Watson.
The Twenty-Third Psalm. Prof. G. A. Smith.
God's Call to Self-Possession. Rev. T. G. Selby.

Expository Times.—London. January.

The Theology of the Epistle to the Romans. Rev. A. C. Head-
lam.
The New Syriac Gospels. Rev. G. H. Gwilliam.
Is the Old Testament Authentic? Rev. J. Elder Cumming.
Studies in Tennyson's "In Memoriam." Mary A. Woods.

Fortnightly Review.—London. January.

A Short Way with the House of Lords. J. G. Swift McNeill.
The House of Lords Since the Reform Act. C. B. Roylance-
Kent.
Alien Immigration. Geoffrey Drage.
Count Moltke, Field-Marshal. Sidney Whitman.
Lady Blennerhassett's "Talleyrand." Frederick Clarke.
Madagascar. Vazaha.
The Collapse of China at Sea. Captain S. Eardley-Wilmot.
The Crimes in 1854 and 1894. General Sir Evelyn Wood.
The Ethics of Shopping. Lady Jeune.

The Forum.—New York. January.

Are Our Morals Shifting? A. B. Hart.
Report of the Strike Commission. H. P. Robinson.
Dangers in Our Presidential Election System. James Schouler.
Is the Income Tax Constitutional? David A. Wells.
Dickens' Place in Literature. Frederic Harrison.
The Anatomy of a Tenement Street. A. F. Sanborn.
The Crux of the Money Controversy. Louis A. Garnett.
The Pay and Rank of Journalists. Henry King.
The Labor Church: Religion of the Labor Movement. J.
Trevor.
To Ancient Greek though Modern? No! Paul Shorey.
Motherhood and Citizenship. Katrina Trask.
A New Aid to Education: Traveling Libraries. W. R. East-
man.
Proper Training and Future of the Indians. Maj. J. W. Powell.
The Increasing Cost of Collegiate Education. C. F. Thwing.
The Financial Year and Outlook.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London. January.

The Story of Gamma Virginia. J. E. Gore.
In the Indian Jungle. E. O. Walker.
Shakespeare's Piscine Lore. C. Cordley.
Hebrews as Patriots and Naval Recruiters. D. N. Reid.
Tennyson at Aldworth. F. G. Kitton.
The Muse of the Angle. J. Buchan.
John Bunce. W. G. Waters.
English Surnames and Hereditary Genius. S. O. Addy.
Erasmus. Rev. F. St. John Thackeray.

Geographical Journal.—London. December.

The Bakhtiari Mountains and Upper Elam, Persia.
Contributions to the Physical Geography of British East
Africa.
The Dæmne Vand, or Rembeedal Glacier-Lake, Norway.
Dr. Donaldson Smith's Expedition in Somaliland. With Map.
The Peary Auxiliary Expedition, 1894. Henry G. Bryant.

Our Commercial Relations with Chinese Manchuria. A. R.
Agassiz.
China, Japan and Corea. Baron F. von Richthofen.

Geological Magazine.—London. December.

Contributions to our Knowledge of the Genus *Cyclus*. H.
Woodward.
Physiographical Studies in Lakeland. With Diagrams. J. E.
Marr.
Notes on the Geology of Western Australia. Harry P. Wood-
ward.
Application of the Sand-Blast for the Development of Trilo-
bites. H. M. Bernard.

Godey's Magazine.—New York. January.

Private Picture Galleries in the United States.—III. W. A.
Cooper.
Cadet Life at West Point. B. F. McManus.
The Marriage Ceremony in Rural Russia. V. Gribayédoff.
Fair Women.—II. Lena M. Cooper.

Green Bag.—Boston. January.

Charles O'Connor.—I. Irving Browne.
Notable and Curious Cases in the Court of Claims.
The Case of the Sloop *Active*. Hampton L. Carson.
The Court of Star Chamber.—XI. John D. Lindsay.

Good Words.—London. January.

Through Northern Tunisia. W. Sharpe.
Chinese Festivals. Prof. R. K. Douglas.
An Experiment in the Administration of the Poor Law. Edith
Sellers.
Shaving. Sir Herbert Maxwell.
Isaac Newton. With Portrait. Sir Robert Ball.

Home and Country.—New York. January.

Sherman's Great March. William Hemstreet.
Origin of the Modern Orchestra. Albert Greig.
Burglary as a Science. George E. Walsh.
The Sharpshooters of the Alps.
Lamps. Bernard Shipman.
The Exile of Napoleon III. Edgar Mels.
At a Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home. Wallace Foster.

Homiletic Review.—New York. January.

Rome Fifty Years Ago. Philip Schaff.
What Has Higher Criticism Proved? Henry Preserved Smith.
Max Müller's Theosophy, or Psychological Religion. E. F.
Sample.
Some Practical Thoughts on Composing Sermons. G. Alex-
ander.
The Oldest Syriac Gospels. William Hayes Ward.
International Journal of Ethics.—Philadelphia. (Quarterly).
January.

Significance of Recent Labor Troubles in America. C. D.
Wright.
The Necessity of Dogma. J. Ellis McTaggart.
Conditions Which Produce the Juvenile Offender. W. D.
Morrison.
The Teleology of Virtue. Walter Smith.
Altruistic Impulse in Man and Animals. T. Gavanescu.
Matthew Arnold's Poetry from an Ethical Standpoint. A.
Flexner.

Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.—
Philadelphia. November.
Concrete Construction on the Illinois and Mississippi Canal.
J. W. Woerman.
The Brooklyn Elevated Railway of Brooklyn, N. Y. A. A.
Stuart.
Composition of the Ohio and Canadian Sulphur Petroleum.
C. F. Mabery.
Street Grades and Intersections. W. B. Fuller.
Construction of a Sea Wall at Key West. J. A. Smith.
Improvement of the Cuyahoga River. J. A. Smith.
Journal of the Military Service Institution.—New York.
(Bi-monthly.) January.

The Military Academy and Education of Officers. Lieut. E.
W. Hubbard.
Reform Needed in the Quartermaster's Department. Lieut.
A. M. Palmer.
Physical Training in the British Army. Col. A. A. Woodhull.
Artillery Practice at Shoeburyness.
Ne Bis in Idem. Captain Alfred C. Sharpe.
Some Thoughts on Methods of Attack. Gen. M. D. Hardin.
The Principles and Practice of Saddling. M. J. Treacy.
Field Music. Capt. A. H. Merrill.
Modern Rifle Practice. Major J. H. Macartney.
Electric Light Projectors for Coast Defense. T. J. Haddy.
Studies in Troop-Leading. Gen. Von Verdy du Vernois.
Sympathetic Explosions. C. A. Mitchell.
The War Between China and Japan.

Knowledge.—London. January.

Serpent Feeding. Dr. A. Stradling.
Spots and Stripes in Animals. R. Lydekker.

Surrey: Its Geological Structure. Prof. J. Logan Lobley.
The Construction of the Visible Universe. J. E. Gore.
The New Solar Records. E. W. Maunder.

Ladies' Home Journal.—Philadelphia. January.

The Woman Who Most Influenced Me: My Grandmother. Eugene Field.
Christmas in the Year 2000. Edw. Bellamy.

Lend a Hand.—Boston. January.

Proceedings of the New England Conference of Charities, Correction and Philanthropy.

Leisure Hour.—London. January.

Dean Buckland. J. Macaulay.
Rambles in Japan. Canon Tristram.
Lunar Photography. W. T. Lynn.
Early Writing Materials. Tighe Hopkins.
A Bird's-Eye View of the Argentine Republic. Mary Crommelin.
The Nerves of the World: Telegraphs. J. Munro.

Longman's Magazine.—London. January.

English Seamen in the Sixteenth Century. J. A. Froude.
Grasse: "La Gueuse Parfumée." Mrs Alfred Hunt.
The "Donna" in 1894. Miss Trench and C. J. Longman.

Lucifer.—London. December 15.

Helena Petrovna Blavatsky. Continued. Vera P. Jellicoe.

The Web of Destiny. G. R. S. Mead.
Tennyson Viewed Theosophically. I. Hooper.
The Heaven-World. (Continued.) H. Coryn.
Father Bogolop: A Master of Occult Arts. Continued. N. S. Leskoff.
Theosophy and Crime. B. Crump.
Some Aspects of Karma. W. F. Kirby.

Ludgate Illustrated Magazine.—London. January.

Liverpool Bluecoat School. W. Charles Sargent.
The Stock Exchange. Frederick Dolman.
Ancient Pipes and Pipe Smokers. Dr. P. H. Davis.

Lutheran Quarterly.—Gettysburg, Pa. January.

Missionary Spirit in the Home Churches. David H. Bauslin.
The Spiritual Talents of a Child. Thomas F. Dornblaser.
Lacune in the Life of Our Lord. W. H. Wynn.
The Inertness of Society. Matthias H. Richards.
The Man of Sin. George U. Wenner.
Whence Is Sin? William E. Fisher.
Ambassadors of the King. H. K. Fenner.
Reasons for a Definite Faith. William F. Eyster.
Worship in Spirit and in Truth. George Rietchel.

Macmillan's Magazine.—London. January.

A Day with Xenophon's Harriers.
John Chudleigh, an Elizabethan Adventurer. R. W. Cotton.
Land Tenure in Tuscany. Mrs. Ross.
The Hunters of the North Pacific. M. Rees Davies.
Froissart the Lover. G. C. Macaulay.
Cromwell and the House of Lords. C. H. Firth.

Menorah Monthly.—New York. January.

Anton Rubinstein. Adolph Kohut.
The Ideal Rabbi. Leo N. Levi.
Judaism and Reform. K. Kohler.

Methodist Review.—New York. (Bi-monthly.) Jan.-Feb.

Natural and Supernatural. B. P. Bowne.
John Ruskin: A Study in Love and Religion. John Telford.
The Humane Spirit in Hebrew Legislation. John Poucher.
The Conference Course of Study. V. S. Collins.
Press, Pulpit and Pew. J. R. Creighton.
Use of Our Four Gospels by Justin Martyr. H. M. Harman.
Divine Revelation. J. F. Chaffee.
Place of the Bible in Luther's Time. J. D. Pickles.

Midland Monthly.—Des Moines, Iowa. January.

Myths and Symbols of Japanese Art. L. H. Clement.
The Hindu Woman. B. Nagarkar.
The Celebration of Iowa's Jubilee. G. F. Parker.
Octave Thanet at Home. Mary J. Reid.
Heidelberg. The Editor.
Roman Days. Eugene Schafter.
Society of the Army of the Tennessee. W. S. Moore.

Missionary Herald.—Boston. January.

The Patriarch of the Jacobite Syrian Church. A. N. Andrus.
The Walker Missionary Home. N. G. Clark.
Medical Work in the Madura Mission. Edward Chester.

Missionary Review of the World.—New York. January.

The World's Outlook in 1895.
The World: Population, Races, Languages and Religions. A. H. Keane.

Eighty-fourth Annual Meeting of the American Board. J. H. Ross.

Monist.—Chicago. (Quarterly). January.

Longevity and Death. George J. Romanes.
To Be Alive, What Is It? Edmund Montgomery.
The Advancement of Ethics. Francis E. Abbot.
Ought the United States Senate to Be Reformed? M. D. Conway.
The Natural Storage of Energy. Lester F. Ward.
Christian Missions. J. M. Thoburn, V. R. Gandhi, Paul Carus.

Month.—London. January.

The Gunpowder Plot.
An Italian Lourdes, or the Madonna of Canneto. Dom Bede Camm.
Across the Tatra. E. Laszowska Gerard.
Froude's Oxford Lectures. J. M. Stone.
Rats and Mice.
The Canadian Pacific Railway. Rev. E. J. Devine.

Munsey's Magazine.—New York. January.

William E. Chandler. H. C. Pearson.
A Colonial Court. Malcolm McKenzie.
The Novel. Margaret Field.
Melba at Home. Fannie Edgar Thomas.
Eduard Grützner. C. Stuart Johnson.
Hunting the Boar. Robert Scott Osborne.
Famous American Band Leaders. James C. Harvey.

Music.—Chicago. January.

On the Cultivation of Musical Memory. Francis E. Regal.
Musical Possibilities of Poe's Poems. C. S. Skilton.
The Story of Brass Wind Instruments. E. O. Heyler.
Music for the Sick. Alice E. Gether.
A Visit to Chopin, and His Last Concert. Madame Berton.
The English Language in Singing. K. Hackett.

Natural Science.—London. January.

Research Degrees at Oxford and Cambridge.
A Central Zoological Bureau.
The Study of Existing Glaciers. Captain Marshall-Hall.
The Mammals of the Malay Peninsula. H. N. Ridley.
Distribution of Food-Fishes in Relation to Their Physical Surroundings.
The Problem of the Primæval Sharks. A. Smith Woodward.
Musical Boxes in Spiders. R. I. Pocock.

New Church Review.—Boston. (Quarterly). January.

The Gospel and the World. Julian K. Smith.
Public and Religious Schools. E. D. Daniels.
Why I Believe in God. S. S. Seward.
Service the Ultimate of Divine Order. Lydia F. Dickinson.
Sincerity. Warren Goddard.
The Phantom God. P. B. Cabell.
Unfavorable Estimates of Swedenborg. Theodore F. Wright.

New Review.—London. January.

The Navy. Sir Charles Dilke.
India: Impressions. C. F. Keary.
The New Ibsen: "Little Eyolf." G. W. Stevens.
Les Sentiments de la France pour l'Angleterre. Émile Ollivier.
The Talk of New Alliances. Frederick Greenwood.
The Armenian Question.
An Eulogy of Charles II. G. S. Street.
The Problem of Purity. W. S. Lilly.
In Memoriam—Robert Louis Stevenson. William Archer.

New Science Review.—Philadelphia. (Quarterly) January.

Union of Astronomy and Geology. Sir John Cowell.
The New Element of the Atmosphere. Lord Rayleigh.
The Dangers of Examinations. A. W. Drayson.
Food-Nerves. T. W. Nunn.
The Railroad in Asia. Charles Morris.
The Amateur in Science. Grant Allen.
"What Electricity Is."
The Elsievers. Althea Salvador.
The World's Cables. Moses P. Handy.
Pre-Scientific Electricity. Horace Hayden.
Notes on the Progress of Science. Angelo Hellprinn.

Nineteenth Century.—London. January.

The Independent Labor Party. J. Keir Hardie.
The Collectivist Prospect in England. Professor Graham.
The Queen and Lord Beaconsfield. Hon. Reginald B. Brett.
Birds and Their Persecutors. Ouida.
Women Under Islam. Miss Lucy M. J. Garnett.
Auricular Confession and the English Church. Canon Teignmouth Shore.
Defoe's "Apparition of Mrs. Veal." George A. Mitkin.
Night Traveling in India. Mrs. Logan.
St. Martin of Tours. Dr. Jessopp.
The Political Situation. Sir Wemyss Reid.

Stony Sinai. E. N. Burton.
The Triumph of Japan. Professor Robert K. Douglas.
Francesco Crispi: An Appreciation. Cav. W. L. Alden.

North American Review.—New York. January.

The Influence of the Napoleonic Legend. Albert D. Vandam.
The Problems Before the Western Farmer. L. D. Lewelling.
The Young Czar and His Advisers. Charles Emory Smith.
Concerning Nagging Women. Cyrus Edson.
The Future of Gold. Robert E. Preston.
What Paul Bourget Thinks of Us. Mark Twain.
Our Trade with China. Worthington C. Ford.
The Military Systems of Europe and America. Lieut. Col. W. Ludlow.
Shall We Have Free Ships? Edward Kemble.
The New Death Duties in England. Earl of Winchelsea.
Historic Political Upheavals. Thomas B. Reed.

Our Day.—Springfield, Ohio. January.

Turkish Atrocities Among Armenians.
Neal Dow's Watchwords for the Twentieth Century. Joseph Cook.

Overland Monthly.—San Francisco. January.

Evolution of Shipping and Shipbuilding in California—I. Stedman and Some of His British Contemporaries. Mary J. Reid.
In the Golden Chersonese: The City of Singapore. R. Wildman.
Naval Control of the Pacific Ocean. M. Manson.
Decline of the Mission Indians—II. E. P. Clark.

Pall Mall Magazine.—London. January.

The Aesthetes. T. F. Plowman.
Wellington. General Lord Roberts.
Concerning the Office of the Master of the Horse. Earl of Cork and Orrery.
Westminster. Walter Besant.

Philosophical Review.—Boston. (Bi-monthly.) January.

Evolution and Development. S. W. Dyde.
Pleasure and Pain Defined. Sidney E. Mezes.
The Method of Idealist Ethics. Sydney H. Mellone.
Affective Memory. E. B. Titchener.

Photo-American.—New York. January.

Arrested Motion and a Living Pose. Rowland Briant.
Paper Negatives.
Carbon Printing Without Transfer. Alfred Maskell.
Stray Light and Shades.
Photo Faking.
The Luminosity of Various Sources of Light for the Lantern.
A Note on Coloring Lantern Slides. W. J. Coles.
Photographing the Moon at the Lick Observatory. E. S. Holden.

Photo-Beacon.—Chicago. January.

Arrested Motion from the Pictorial Point of View. R. Briant.
About Lenses.
Miss Lothrop's Studies of Children.
International Exchange Slides. Chicago and Toronto Sets.
Portraiture.
Toning Prints.

The Photographic Times.—New York. January.

The Portraiture of the Moon. Walter E. Woodbury.
Two Artists' Haunts. A. Steiglitz, L. H. Schubart.
Longitude by Means of an Ordinary Camera. C. Runge.
The Kinetograph, the Kinetoscope, and the Kinetophono-graph.
Theoretical Synthesis of Hydroquinone. E. L. Bowler.
On the Road to the North Pole with a Camera. R. Kersting.
Photochronographic Apparatus for Amateurs.

Popular Astronomy.—Northfield, Minn. January.

Sirius in Ancient Times. T. J. J. See.
The Astrolabe. Margaret L. Huggins.
On the Variable Stars of Short Period. P. S. Vendell.
Pronunciation of Star Names from the Arabic. R. H. West.
Long Period Variables. J. A. Parkhurst.
Position of the Earth's Axis. O. E. Harmon.
Almanacs. R. W. McFarland.

Popular Science Monthly.—New York. January.

Pleasures of the Telescope. Garrett P. Serviss.
Twenty-five Years of Preventive Medicine. Mrs. H. M. Plunkett.
Ethics in the Natural Law. Lewis G. Janes.
On the Origin of Weeks and Sabbaths. A. B. Ellis.
Two Lung Tests. Felix L. Oswald.
Studies of Childhood.—V. James Sully.
School Ethics. H. C. B. Cowell.
Barometric Measurement of Heights. J. E. Gore.
Babies and Monkeys. S. S. Buckman.

Animal Tinctimutants. James Weir, Jr.
Schoolroom Ventilation as an Investment. G. H. Knight.
Correlation in Organic Growth. E. Strasburger.
Sketch of Denison Olmsted.

Presbyterian Quarterly.—Richmond, Va. January.

Idealistic Minism. Robert I. Dabney.
The Latest Phase of Historical Rationalism.
The Inspired Anticipation of Modern Science. S. S. Laws.
The Doctrine of Judgment in the Fourth Gospel. J. R. Smith.
The Gospel and Revelation of Peter. R. B. Woodworth.
Earlier Licensure. P. H. Hoge.
Licensure and Ordination—the Proposed Changes. Eugene Daniel.

Presbyterian and Reformed Review.—Philadelphia. (Quarterly.) January.

Origin and Composition of Genesis. Edwin C. Bissell.
Apostolical Sanction The Test of Canonicity. W. M. Mo-Pheeters.
Testimony of the Holy Spirit to the Bible. John DeWitt.
The Mind of a Child. D. W. Fisher.
The Relations of Science and Faith. George Macloakie.
The History of Clement. E. C. Richardson.
Earliest Quotation of the New Testament as Scripture. D. Moore.
The Unwritten Law of God. T. W. Chambers.

Quarterly Journal of Economics.—Boston. January.

Positive Theory of Capital and Its Critics.—I. E. Böhm-Bawerk.
The Economics and the Public. S. M. Macvane.
Study of a Typical Mediæval Village. W. W. Fowler.
The Concept of Marginal Rent. J. H. Hollander.
Glasgow and Its Municipal Industries. William Smart.
Social and Economic Legislation of the States in 1894. W. B. Shaw.

Quiver.—London. January.

English Church Life on the Continent. Rev. E. C. Unmack.
The Countess of Meath, and the Ministering Children's League.

Review of the Churches.—London. January.

The Future of Religious Education in the School Boards.
Archdeacon Sinclair.
The Ethical Basis of the Scotch Disestablishment Controversy.
J. M. Lang.
The Athanasian Controversy. Dr. Martineau and Others.

Review of Reviews.—New York. January.

John Burns: Labor Leader, Municipal Statesman and Parliamentarian. Robert Donald.
Dr. Henry S. Lunn. Archdeacon Farrar.
The Armenian Crisis.
The Industrial Christian Alliance of New York. A. W. Milbury.
Mr. Bryce's New Chapters on Current American Questions.

School Review.—Hamilton, N. Y. January.

What Shall We Teach in Latin? W. C. Collar.
Hellenic Education. S. S. Laurie.
The Teaching of History. E. D. Warfield.

Scots Magazine.—Perth. January.

Robert Louis Stevenson. Alex. Small.
John Logan, the Poet. Rev. J. King Hewison.
Scottish Geographical Magazine.—Edinburgh. December.
Review of Hydrographic Research in the Baltic and the North Seas.
Bhutan and the Himalayas East of Darjeeling. Col. H. H. Godwin-Austen.
The Island of Saghalin, E. Siberia.

Social Economist.—New York. January.

Our Banking and Currency Plan.
The Race Between the Empire and the Republic.
Why Government Notes Are a Bad Currency. Van Buren Denslow.
Creation of Money the Duty of Government. Henry Carey Baird.

The Stenographer.—Philadelphia. January.

New York State Stenographers' Association.
Read Your Notes.
To the Shorthand Amanuensis.
Law Reporting. H. W. Thorne.
Mr. Howard and the Missing Link.—IV.

Strand Magazine.—London. December 15.

H. S. Maxim: Interview by J. Bucknall Smith.
The Handwriting of Lord Tennyson. J. Holt Schooling.
The Training of Performing Animals. E. A. Brayley Hodggets.
The Bible: How It Is Printed and Circulated. Harry How.

An Alpine Pass on "Ski." A. Conan Doyle.
 Pantomime Masks and Properties. Harry How.
 Brides. E. Salmon.
 Penmanship. G. Cluifow.
 The Synagogue in Bevis Marks. Sir F. Montefiore.
 Athletes of the Year.
 Secret Hiding Places. J. Scott.
 Paris Dressmakers. M. Griffith.

Students' Journal.—New York. January.

Indian Wonder-Workers. Thomas Stevens.
 Kinetograph and Kinetoscope.
 Engraved Shorthand—Eight pages.
 Origin of Paper Money.

Sunday at Home.—London. January.

Sunday in East London—Shoreditch—Bethnal Green West.
 A Visit to Bashan and Argob, Palestine. A. Heber-Percy.
 Sailors in Port. Commander Dawson.

Sunday Magazine.—London. January.

The Birds' Testimony to the King. Rev. Benjamin Waugh.
 Dr. G. F. Pentecost at Home.
 The Eve of Christianity. F. T. Richards.

The Treasury.—New York. January.

Neutrality in Religion Impossible. J. W. Brougher.
 Spiritual Capital. Frederick A. Noble.
 The Uses of Temple Beauty. David Gregg.

The United Service.—Philadelphia. January.

Readjustment of Rank. Capt. C. J. Crane.
 Recollections of Ericsson. George H. Robinson.
 Organization of Lines of Communication in War. Capt. H. G. Sharpe.
 Origin and Development of Steam Navigation. G. H. Preble.
 Photography: Depth of Focus and Angle of View. W. A. Campbell.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Alte und Neue Welt.—Einsiedeln. Heft 4.

Japan. Dr. O. Nippold.
 Johannes Janssen on Witches. H. Kerner.
 Czar Alexander III. O. Hirt.

Daheim.—Leipzig. December 8.

Serum Therapeutics. Dr. A. Eulenberg.
 Deaconesses. T. Schäfer.

December 8.

Gustavus Adolphus. K. Fey.

December 22.

"Weihnachtslied" (music) by Ferdinand Pfohl.
 Christmas Confectionery.

December 29.

The Oldest Sunday School in Germany. (At Hamburg).
 Hermann Dalton.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg. Heft 3.

Gustavus Adolphus. With Portrait. Dr. H. Joseph.
 Hans Sachs. With Portrait.

Heft 4.

Gustavus Adolphus. Continued.
 Pictures of Japan. Illustrated.
 The Animals of the Ice Age. Dr. O. Follmann.
 Bishop Petrus Hötzel of Augsburg.

Deutsche Revue.—Stuttgart. December.

Prince Hohenlohe and German Foreign Policy.
 Prince Bismarck and the Parliamentarians. Continued. H. von Poschinger.
 On Sensation and Motion. A. Seeligmüller.
 On Concerts. W. J. von Wasielewski.
 Correspondence of Georg Friedrich Parrot and the Czar Alexander I. Continued. F. Bienemann.
 Naval Ordnance. Vice-Adm. Batsch.
 Civilization in Danger. A. Naquet.
 Hans Viktor von Unruh. Concluded. H. von Poschinger.
 The Military Oath in the Year 1812. P. Holzhausen.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin. December.

The Imperial Visit to the North in 1894. Paul Güssfeldt.
 On the Origin of Life. E. du Bois-Reymond.
 The Ancient Armenian Kingdom of Van. C. F. Lehmann.
 Ada Negri. Paul Heyse and Hermann Grimm.
 Berlin Theatres.

United Service Magazine.—London. January.

Mutiny Myths. Mr. Wilberforce.
 The Colonies and Maritime Defence. R. M. Collins.
 The Fleet of the United States in the American War. Captain Stenzel.
 Tommy Atkins Off Duty. Beatrice Whittington.
 Mayeda the Japanese: A Reminiscence of the First Flying Squadron.
 The Distribution of Guns in an Army Corps. Major May.
 Entrance Into the Army.
 The Affair d'Enghien—II. W. H. Craig.
 Rio de Janeiro—After the War. C. A. Voigt.
 The Indian Army: The New Organization.
 A Coming Revolution in Military Locomotion. Col. Fox.
 The War Between China and Japan. Col. Maurice.
 Unclaimed Soldiers' and Sailors' Money. Sidney H. Preston.

University Extension.—Philadelphia. December.

The Popular Presentation of English Literature. W. P. Trent.
 Extension Class Courses of the University of Chicago. N. Butler, Jr.
 Continuity of Study. R. D. Roberts.
 University Extension Lay Lectures. E. Ellis Edwards.

Westminster Review.—London. January.

Dr. John Chapman.
 Historical Methods of Record Before the Use of Written Characters.
 Wanted—A Newer Trade Unionism. W. L. A. Stobart.
 Wanted—A New Scepticism. Stoddard Dewey.
 Why New Zealand Women Got the Franchise. Edward Reeves.
 The Struggle for Healthy Schools. Joseph J. Davies.
 A Defence of the Modern Girl.
 Towards the Appreciation of Emile Zola. C. E. Townsend.
 Moscow in 1883. R. G. Burton.
 Cost of Elections. T. Stanley Ball.
 The Yosemite. R. W. W. Cryan.
 William Cullen Bryant. Thos. Bradfield.

The Beer Boycott in Berlin. F. Goldschmidt.
 Notes on Madagascar.

Die Gartenlaube.—Leipzig. Heft 13.

Tragedies and Comedies of Superstition. E. Forst.
 A Day in China. J. Zwenger.
 Gustavus Adolphus. H. Bauer.
 Christmas Secrets. A. Tille.

Heft 14.

Friedrich Mitterwurzer, Actor. G. Ramberg.
 Typhus Fever. Dr. E. H. Kisch.
 Christmas Fairy Plays. A. Tille.
 Catherine II of Russia Before Her Accession to the Throne. E. Schulte.
 Old New Year's Cards. H. Bolsch.

Die Gesellschaft.—Leipzig. December.

The Preservation of the German Peasantry. H. Starkenburg.
 Mara Cop Marlet (Marie Edle von Berks). With Portrait. P. M. Lacroix.
 Modern Poetry at the German Universities. R. Eckardt.
 The Right to Die. R. Reitzel.
 Politics and Socialism. H. Isarius.

Konservative Monatschrift.—Leipzig. December.

The War Against Revolution.
 Beggars and Pauperism. C. Beyer.
 Reminiscences of the War of 1863. G. E. von Natzmer.

Neue Revue.—Vienna.

December 5.

The Gymnasium at an Educational Institution. Dr. J. Pap.
 The Meat Trade of Berlin. Dr. M. Wilckens.

December 12.

Croatia Then and Now. Prof. F. H. Geffcken.
 The Meat Trade of Vienna. Dr. M. Wilckens.

December 19.

Social and Religious Movements. Dr. R. Schüller.
 The Psychological Significance of Dress. G. Ferraro.
 The Sun as Healer. M. Neuburger.

December 26.

Peace on Earth. C. Alberti.
 Home Education. J. Pap.

Neue Zeit.—Stuttgart.

No. 10.

The Peasant Question in France and Germany. F. Engels.
The Labor Party of Belgium. E. Vandervelde.

No. 11.

The Belgian Labor Party. Continued.
The Polish Workman at Home.

No. 12.

Hohenlohe's Beginning.
The Land Question at the Congresses of the International.
The Annual Report of the English Labor Department. M. Beer.
The Elections in Saxony. E. Fischer.

No. 13.

George Moore's "Esther Waters." Edw. Aveling.

Nord und Süd.—Breslau. December.

The Burial-Ground of the Nassau Family at Breda. H. Müller.
Legends of the Indians in East Canada. O. L. Jiriczek.
Religion Without Dogma. H. Schmidkuns.
The Great Epidemics of the Middle Ages. O. Meding.

Preussische Jahrbücher.—Berlin. January.

The Creation of Woman. Dr. Max Dressler.
The Rights of the Mother Among the Indo-Germans. B. Delbrück.
Venetian Art. Prof. J. Strzygowski.
The Germans in the United States. W. Weber.
Liberalism and Nationality in Hungary. T. von Trotha.
Suworow.

Sybel's History of the German Empire. C. Bessler.
Rank and Payment in the Profession and Administration of the Law.

Prince Sergius Schahowski, Russificator.

Sphinx.—Brunswick. December.

Madame Blavatsky's "Secret Doctrine." L. Dienhard.
Re-Incarnation. W. Friedrichsort.

Ueber Land und Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 6.

The Free Port of Copenhagen. F. Mewins.
Pictures of Madagascar.
The Hans Sachs Celebration at Nürnberg.
Bosnia and Herzegovina. A. O. Klausmann.
Russia in Mourning. P. Lindenberg.
The New Houses of Parliament at Berlin. G. Dahms.
Life in China.
The St. Nicholas Festival.
Arctic Flora. Dr. J. Murr.

Velhagen und Klasing's Monatshefte.—Berlin. December.

Finches. C. Schwarzkopf.
Hermann Kaulbach, Artist. A. Spier.
China Cups and Saucers. H. von Zobelitz.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 8.

In the Sculptor's Atelier.
The Golden Book of the City of Munich. R. von Seydlitz.

Heft 9.

Alexander Girardi. L. Hevesi.
Pullman Cars. F. Jaffé.
Rubinstein. With Portraits.
National Costumes of the Black Forest.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—Lausanne. December.

Korea. V. de Floriant.
Women and the Woman Question in the States. Concluded.
Louis Wuarin.
M. Antonio Fogazzaro and His Novels. Ernest Tissot.

Journal des Economistes.—Paris. December 15.

The Economy of History. D. de Molinari.
The French Senate and Algeria. Charles Roussel.
The Ethics of Dynamite According to Auberon Herbert. E. Castellet.
History of the Austro-German Monetary Union of 1857.
Arthur Raffalovitch.
A Visit to the Principality of Sourakarta, Java. Dr. Meyners d'Estrey.

Nouvelle Revue.—Paris.

December 1.

Novalis. M. Maeterlinck.
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INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

A.	Arena.	FR.	Fortnightly Review.	NW	New World.
AA.	Art Amateur.	G.	Godey's.	NH.	Newbery House Magazine.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.	GJ.	Geographical Journal.	NN.	Nature Notes.
AI.	Art Interchange.	GB.	Greater Britain.	O.	Outing.
AMC.	American Magazine of Civics.	GBag.	Green Bag.	OD.	Our Day.
ACQ.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.	GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.	OM.	Overland Monthly.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.	GOP.	Girl's Own Paper.	PA.	Photo-American.
AmAnt.	American Antiquarian.	GW.	Good Words.	PB.	Photo-Beacon.
Ant.	Antiquary.	HC.	Home and Country.	PAs.	Popular Astronomy.
AP.	American Amateur Photographer.	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	PL.	Poet Lore.
Arg.	Argosy.	HGM.	Harvard Graduates' Magazine.	PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
Ata.	Atalanta.	HomR.	Homiletic Review.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine (London).	IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.	PBR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	IA.	Irrigation Age.	PT.	Photographic Times.
Bkman.	Bookman.	JED.	Journal of Education.	PR.	Philosophical Review.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.	PS.	Popular Science Monthly.
BW.	Biblical World.	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.	PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly.
C.	Cornhill.	JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy.	PayR.	Psychical Review.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	JurR.	Juridical Review.	Q.	Quiver.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.	JAP.	Journal of American Politics.	QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
ChHA.	Church at Home and Abroad.	K.	Knowledge.	QR.	Quarterly Review.
ChMisI.	Church Missionary Intelligence and Record.	KO.	King's Own.	RRA.	Review of Reviews.
ChQ.	Church Quarterly Review.	LAH.	Lend a Hand.	RRL.	Review of Reviews (London).
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.	LH.	Leisure Hour.	RC.	Review of the Churches.
CM.	Century Magazine.	LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal.	SJ.	Students' Journal.
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.	SRev.	School Review.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	San.	Sanitarian.
CRev.	Charities Review.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review.	SEcon.	Social Economist.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.	LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly Review.	ScotGM.	Scottish Geographical Magazine.
CR.	Contemporary Review.	Luc.	Lucifer.	ScotR.	Scottish Review.
CritR.	Critical Review.	LudM.	Ludgate Monthly.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
CSJ.	Cassell's Saturday Journal.	M.	Month.	Sten.	Stenographer.
CW.	Catholic World.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	Str.	Strand.
D.	Dial.	McCl.	McClure's Magazine.	SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	Men.	Menorah Monthly.	SunH.	Sunday at Home.
DR.	Dublin Review.	MidM.	Midland Monthly.	TB.	Temple Bar.
EconJ.	Economic Journal.	MisR.	Missionary Review of World.	Treas.	Treasury.
EconR.	Economic Review.	MisH.	Missionary Herald.	UE.	University Extension.
EdRA.	Educational Review (New York).	Mon.	Monist.	US.	United Service.
EdRL.	Educational Review (London).	MM.	Munsey's Magazine.	USM.	United Service Magazine.
Ed.	Education.	Mus.	Music.	WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.
EngM.	Engineering Magazine.	MP.	Monthly Packet.	WR.	Westminster Review.
EL.	English Illustrated Magazine.	MR.	Methodist Review.	YE.	Young England.
ER.	Edinburgh Review.	NAR.	North American Review.	YM.	Young Man.
Ex.	Expositor.	NatR.	National Review.	YR.	Yale Review.
F.	Forum.	NC.	Nineteenth Century.	YW.	Young Woman.
FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly.	NEM.	New England Magazine.		
		NR.	New Review.		
		NSR.	New Science Review.		

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

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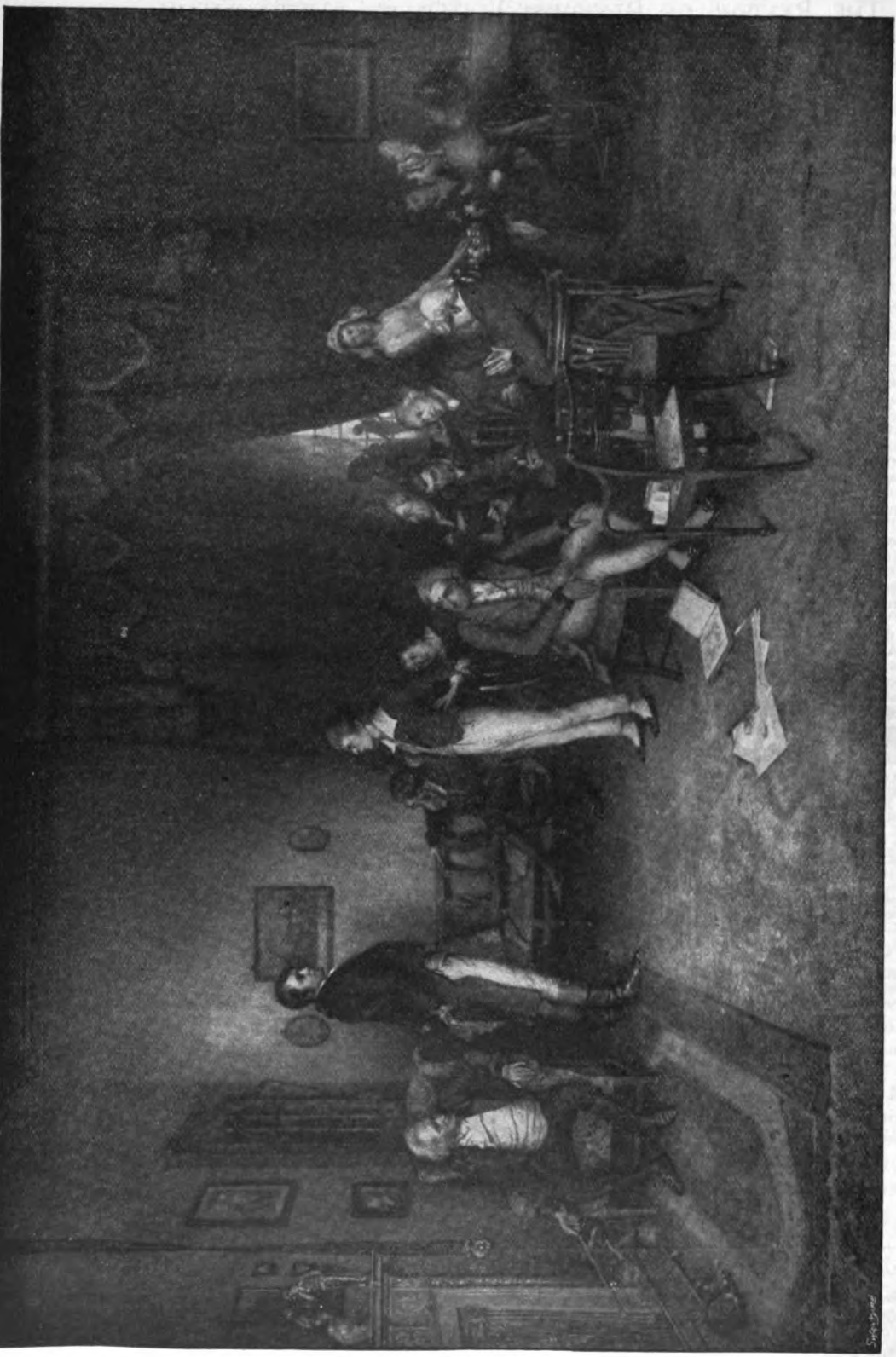
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ADAM FERGUSON.

BURNS.

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THE MEETING OF BURNS AND SCOTT IN SCIENNES HOUSE, EDINBURGH, THE RESIDENCE OF PROFESSOR
ADAM FERGUSON.

From the painting by Mr. C. M. Hardie, exhibited in the Royal Academy 1806.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

VOL. XI.

NEW YORK, MARCH, 1895.

No. 3

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

A Cold Winter and Its Victims.

The months of January and February, 1895, will be memorable for the severity and wide extent of their storms, which took the form of great cyclonic disturbances accompanied by heavy snowfall and by almost unprecedentedly low temperature. Earlier storms had spoiled the prospect of the orange crop in Florida, and the later visitations of King Boreas completed the work. The "balmy" resorts of the South—European as well as American—have for once known something of the rigors of a northern winter, without being equipped with northern means of protection. In certain portions of the West the suffering from long weeks of extreme cold and of heavy snow has been the more intense on account of the failure of the last season's crops, and the consequent lack of means to buy sufficient supplies of winter clothing, fuel and food. The precise truth regarding the amount of suffering in western Kansas, western Nebraska, and parts of the Dakotas, has been hard to obtain. Suffice it to say, we are assured that those states deem themselves entirely able to cope with their own local emergencies and to provide adequate relief. In Kansas and Nebraska, if not in other western states, the immediate demands for relief have been met by gifts from all directions. Georgia and other parts of the South responded with quick sympathy to the reports that food was needed in the sparsely settled counties of Nebraska. Chancellor Canfield, of the Nebraska State University, has informed the country that Nebraska as a whole is in no stricken condition, that the state has a vast area, and that the suffering on account of last season's drouth has been confined to a few counties which are very scantily inhabited and whose people are for the most part recent comers from the East. Seed grain will be provided in the spring through the agency of the state and county governments. Fortunately, the industrial conditions in our great population centres are much improved in comparison with last year, and while public and private charity has a heavy task devolving upon it, there is no such appalling demand for emergency relief as existed one year ago. It has been a good winter for the experiment of helping one's poorer neighbors in the items of fuel and rent. The plan may be safely continued in March.

Loss of The Elbe.

The effects of the great storm were most severely felt at sea. Many casualties occurred along the Atlantic seaboard, and many transatlantic steamers were delayed long enough to occasion deep anxiety for their safety. The most terrible catastrophe of the month with which our present record deals was the loss at sea of the well-known passenger ship *Elbe*, of the North Ger-



Photograph by Falk.

THE LATE CAPT. VON GOESSEL.

man Lloyd line, plying between New York and Germany. She was crushed in the North Sea by a small British steamer on the morning of January 30. The colliding vessel struck the *Elbe* amidships and drove so great a hole in her side that she went to the bottom after a very few minutes, carrying down with her 335 men, women and children. The attempt to launch her lifeboats was particularly unsuccessful.

ful. Only one boat availed anything for rescue purposes. Twenty people by means of this boat reached the British coast in safety, only one of these being a woman, and nearly all of them being members of the ship's crew. Although harsh criticisms have been called out by the fact that seamen rather than passengers escaped, it should be remembered that practically the whole force of officers and sailors went down with the brave captain. It does not appear from the testimony of survivors that Captain Von Goessel came short of his duty in the few moments that remained after the collision, or that the sacrifice of the few that escaped would necessarily have resulted in the saving of any other lives.

*Collisions and
the Rules of
the Road.*

If the collision had taken place in a dense fog it would have seemed nevertheless to have been avoidable with the proper use of sirens, fog-horns, and fog-bells, and with the reduction of speed that prudence always requires when lights are not clearly visible. But this accident seems unquestionably to have occurred when there were no exceptional conditions of fog or storm, and when each of the colliding vessels must have been perfectly aware of the approach of the other. So far as now appears, the accident was solely due to a misunderstanding as to the rights of the road, or to an unwillingness on the part of one navigator to alter his course for the accommodation of the other. The facts as to these matters must all come out in the admiralty courts in connection with suits at law for the recovery of damages. It happens that a new treaty which has been signed by the United States and a number of the principal European countries,—although not yet signed by Great Britain,—goes into effect on the first day of March, and deals with signaling at sea and with many matters affecting what may be called the rights and usages of the road. In view, however, of the frightful object lesson presented by the loss of the *Elbe* it is evident that public opinion will demand a more exacting code than has ever yet been devised, in order to reduce to the lowest possible minimum the chances of collision at sea.

*Safety of
Oceanic
Travel.*

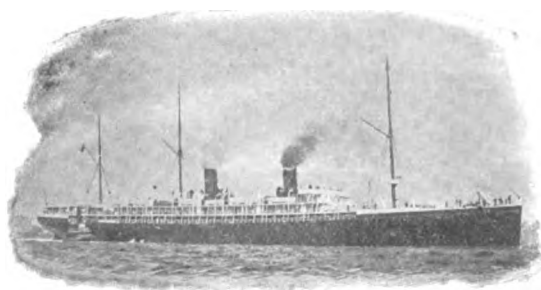
But for the possibilities of collision, which under existing rules it should be remembered are exceedingly remote, oceanic travel would now be considered as the safest by far of all existing modes of transit. The New York

or Chicago suburban resident who employs cable cars, elevated lines, or ordinary suburban railway trains to go back and forth between his office and his home, incurs larger risk of accident in the course of seven or eight consecutive days than the man who takes passage from New York to Europe. The dan-



CAPT. BAUDELON, OF "LA GASCOGNE."

gers involved in stormy weather at sea are no longer considered by experienced navigators as particularly formidable, in the case of well-built modern ships. The experience of *La Gascogne* of the French line has given a fresh illustration of the staunchness of the typical transatlantic liner. *La Gascogne* left her French port on January 26 and was due at New York on February 3. Owing to the exceptional storms which had prevailed, her tardiness excited little anxiety for two or three days. But her protracted failure to put in an appearance, and the lack of any information about her from vessels which in going one way or the other might have been expected to sight her, at length created a feeling of uneasiness that grew more intense from day to day and from hour to hour. Finally, however, on the afternoon of February 11, *La Gascogne* came slowly within signaling distance of Sandy Hook, and a few hours later was safe in the shelter of New York Bay. The enthusiasm in New York over her arrival surpassed all precedents. She had broken an essential part of her machinery of propulsion, and her engineers had experienced great difficulty in maintaining a sufficient state of repair to enable the engines to



THE FRENCH LINER.

drive her at reduced speed against adverse winds and waves to her far-off destination. It was the testimony of her gallant captain and of all her officers and passengers that the ship was at no time in danger and that the only inconvenience experienced was due to the loss of time, while those on board were anxious only because they appreciated the uneasiness of their friends on shore at lack of any tidings. A good ship, with plenty of searoom, in the hands of experienced navigators, is altogether likely to keep afloat. As a practical moral, it may be remarked that there is nothing in all this recent history of disaster at sea which should cause the heart of any man or woman to sink or to fail who has been planning a journey across the sea for pleasure, instruction, or business ends. Recklessness is not courage, and foolhardiness is not to be praised; but on the other hand longevity was never attained by any man or woman as a result of a cowardly shrinking from the risks that attend

measure whatsoever. As for the Senate, it became even more plainly evident that under its present rules any conceivable proposal would incur enough opposition to prevent its passage before the close of the session. At length, on February 8, President Cleveland sent a message to Congress declaring that the government had made an arrangement by which it would sell four per cent. long-time bonds to the amount of some \$65,000,000, unless within the course of ten days Congress should enact legislation which would give the President and Secretary of the Treasury power to borrow without the embarrassing restrictions which are imposed by the existing statute of 1875.

*Buying Gold
from the
Rothschlds.*

The bargain that Secretary Carlisle had made with prominent New York bankers was, in fact, concluded with those financiers as representatives of the Rothschilds and other large European investors; and our government



MR. AUGUST BELMONT, OF THE BOND SYNDICATE.



LORD NATHAN MAYER DE ROTHSCHILD.

the performance of the ordinary tasks of life. To avoid danger is often to rush into its very face. Fortunately, modern travel is not extra hazardous.

*A Third
Government
Loan.* The eyes of the whole world were turned during the last weeks of January and the first weeks of February upon the American financial situation as focussed in Washington. The withdrawal of gold from the treasury had continued at an unprecedented rate for shipment abroad, and it became evident that unless Congress should come to the relief of the Secretary of the Treasury it would become necessary for the Administration on its own authority to make another issue of bonds in order to buy gold. Mr. Springer and the Ways and Means Committee were absolutely unable to carry through the House of Representatives any financial

was allowed a premium which made the interest rate equivalent to $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. When it is remembered that Secretary Windom only a few short years ago was readily able to borrow money on the credit of the United States at 2 per cent., and that he actually did extend at this low rate large blocks of bonds which were about to become payable, it is deeply humiliating to reflect that now in a time of profound peace, when the comparative stagnation of private enterprise has piled up both in Europe and America vast quantities of capital seeking safe investment in public securities, our government should be compelled to pay $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. All of our outstanding bonds are payable in "coin," and as a matter of fact our government has never attempted to pay off any of its obligations in any other than the very best kind of dollars in existence.

*What's in a
Word?*
\$16,000,000.

But these foreign bidders for our proposed new loan declared that if we should change the word "coin" to the word "gold" in the new bonds, they would take them on the basis of 3 per cent. rather than $3\frac{3}{4}$. This difference on so large an amount would mean for the whole continuance of the bond issue a saving of more than \$16,000,000 in interest. We have never paid our bonds in anything cheaper than the gold dollar, and there can be no reason for thinking that the people of the United States, having made a loan for the express purpose of procuring gold, would be disposed to pay that particular loan back in anything of lesser value. It does not seem to us that any very serious point of principle would have been yielded in saving this \$16,000,000 by making the bonds expressly payable in gold. But on the 14th the House emphatically refused to adopt the President's recommendation. The whole situation is deplorable and humiliating in the extreme. During these years when steady reduction of the public debt ought to have been easily accomplished, and when the revenues of the government ought to have been sufficient for every purpose of a generous and enlightened public expenditure, we have witnessed the spectacle of a Democratic Congress looking on, half recklessly, half vacuously, while a Democratic Administration has been compelled to make bond issue after bond issue in order to pay current bills and maintain the public credit. Nobody knows whether or not this third recent issue of bonds will be any more successful than the first and the second in giving the treasury a stock of gold that it can keep.

*A Record
of
Incapacity.*

Strong superlatives are seldom justified. Nevertheless it would not seem ill-advised to declare that the whole financial history of modern nations furnishes no instance of incapacity so great, of statesmanship so utterly wanting, of common sense so pitifully abdicated, as our own country has shown in the past two years. There has been frittered away the highest public credit that any nation had ever attained; and this change has been wrought when no difficulties whatever existed except the one difficulty that the party in power could not agree upon any policy. Whatever President Cleveland and the New York banking interests may think, the people of the United States do not want long-time interest-bearing bonds issued in times of peace. The people would unquestionably have preferred an issue of short-time treasury certificates of one sort or another to meet temporary exigencies, and a prompt levy of sufficient new taxes to bring current revenues up to the point of meeting amply both the current expenditures and also all further tasks imposed by the necessity of maintaining the gold reserve and the interchangeability of all sorts of money. It is to be regretted that everybody at Washington might not have been willing at least to agree upon some plan which would prevent the use of the outstanding greenbacks as an endless chain for drawing gold out of the treasury.

*What of
the Future?*

The present Congress expires by limitation on the fourth day of March, and its successor will be overwhelmingly Republican in the lower House, while, as we explained last month, neither Republicans nor Democrats will have a clear majority in the Senate. The two parties, it must be remembered, are not squarely arrayed on different sides of financial questions. The lines of cleavage are in the main sectional; and, except for the compact little Populist handful, the party name signifies nothing as to views upon currency and coinage questions. The entrance upon the scene, therefore, of a new Congress, whether called to meet in special session or not, can give us no assurance of any definite dealing, whether wise or unwise, with the overwhelming issue of the year. If the Democratic party,—owing to radical differences of opinion between the East, as represented by the President and his faction, and the South and West, as represented by more than half the Democratic senators and representatives,—has found it impossible to solve financial questions, it does not by any means follow as a foregone conclusion that the Republican party in the present state of confused and discordant national opinion would have very much better success if it were suddenly entrusted with the complete responsibility. Republican statesmen are evidently sober enough in view of the future.

*The Future
of
Gold Production.*

While our southern and western statesmen are still bent upon securing the free coinage of silver, it is at least worth while to note the fact that the relative scarcity of gold may be considerably affected by new conditions of production. The distinguished editor of the *Economiste Français*, M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, has recently predicted that the annual production of gold in the coming quarter century will be double that of the average of the past twenty or thirty years. He has given close attention to the opening up of the South African gold mines and anticipates an enormous output in that region. In this connection, it is also interesting to observe that certain experts in Denver—which has been the very heart and center of the free silver movement—now declare that Colorado has already reached a point in the production of gold where her mining interests as a whole would sacrifice more than they would gain by the free coinage of silver. Colorado's production of gold and silver last year was approximately \$24,000,000, equally divided between the two. Not to repeat the arguments that are advanced in order to convert Colorado from its free silver doctrines, it is evident that some impression upon local public opinion is likely to be made by the increase from year to year in the output of the western gold mines. M. Leroy-Beaulieu contends that the present is a highly opportune time for the United States to change its policy, to abandon its predilection for silver and to proceed to absorb its full share of the world's stock of gold. It might be argued with some seriousness that if the

free-silver men should agree for the time being to join hands with the so-called "goldbugs," this country could in a few years control the bullion market in such a fashion that overtures for international bi-metallism would come from the other side of the sea.

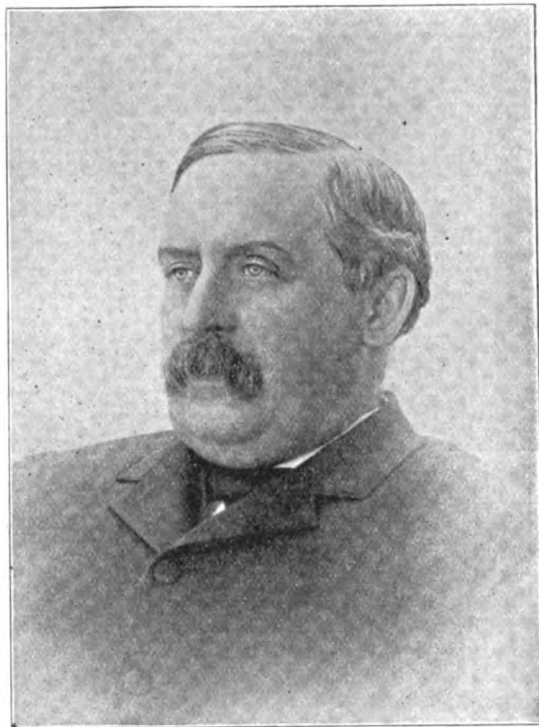
*The Confidence
of the American
People.*

Meanwhile, beneath all the confusion that prevails and all the uncertainty as to the legislative outcome, there is one good sign that is clearly visible. That sign is the unshaken confidence of the great mass of American citizens. They believe in the ultimate triumph of their own governmental institutions and policies. They do not for a moment doubt the essential good faith and integrity of the President, the Cabinet and both houses of Congress. In many ways they show their unwillingness to permit the distracted state of the public treasury to interfere much with their buying and selling and ordinary transactions. Potentially, as everybody knows, the United States government has unrivalled resources. A man worth a million dollars may find himself away from home with an empty pocket, and may be subjected to considerable inconvenience in getting money enough to pay his hotel bill. The staunchest business concerns not unfrequently find themselves, through some miscalculation or unforeseen conjunction of circumstances, compelled to borrow money for temporary purposes at a rather high rate of interest. The people of Europe will make a very grotesque mistake if they assume that our American treasury situation at the present moment signifies anything comparable with the collapse, two or three years ago, of the treasury and the public credit in the Argentine Confederation, or the bankruptcy that has overtaken little Greece and threatens Italy. Our government will weather these disturbances of the financial atmosphere, and the result will be, in the course of a very few years, an improved banking and currency system; a public revenue adequate to the public necessities; and a public policy which will make it a matter of perfect indifference to the United States treasury whether—in the mutations of commerce and exchange—the stream of the world's gold should be flowing from London to New York or from New York to London.

*Engineers and
Public Works.*

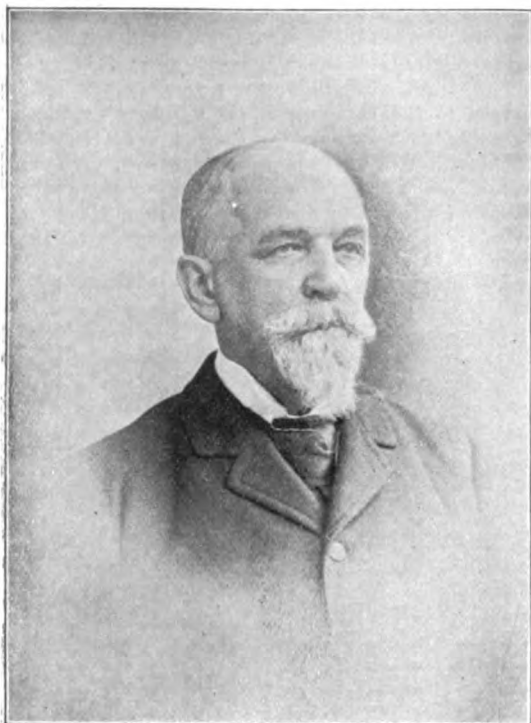
The very great interest that American public opinion has begun to show in the idea of a Nicaragua canal constructed by the government, in a national cable line to the Hawaiian Islands, in deepened channels between the Great Lakes and the eastern seaboard, and in other large projects of engineering, may well make the country thankful for the superb training which West Point, Willett's Point and our other army schools has given to the accomplished corps of men who belong to the United States military engineering service. One of these eminent army engineers, Col. William P. Craighill, retired in January from the presidency of the American Society of Civil Engineers. His

incumbency has done much to promote a closer relationship between the government's engineering corps and the civilians of the engineering profession. It is said that Col. Craighill may, a few months hence, succeed to the headship of the military engineers. His successor as president of the American Society is Dr. George S. Morrison, a distinguished civil engineer of New York. While the United States government and the great railroad corporations have been fortunate in the quality of the engineering talent at



DR. GEO. S. MORRISON.

their command, the American municipal governments, vast as their engineering and architectural tasks have been, as a rule have wasted much money and sacrificed many great opportunities through the lack of adequate professional advice. The Rapid Transit Commission of New York, who are about to decide upon the final routes and plans for an underground electric system, have recently shown excellent judgment by submitting all their preliminary proposals to the critical revision of a board of highly expert and authoritative engineers. The investment in this professional advice will in the long run have saved the public treasury many times the cost of the engineers' fees. Gradually our cities are learning to do public business in a business-like way. The principal American cities, in the aggregate, are spending several hundred million dollars every year in new buildings, street improvements, water works, sewerage systems, bridges, and various



COL. CRAIGHILL, OF THE ARMY ENGINEERS.

other public works. That they should fail to see the wisdom of making these permanent outlays only upon the strength of the very highest obtainable advice in technical and artistic directions, would seem incredible to a municipal administrator from Paris, Berlin or Vienna, not to mention Birmingham or Edinburgh. No investment in the making of public improvements pays so well as the preliminary investment in the best possible quality of professional advice.

Our Governmental Architecture. If the United States government has been fortunate as regards the engineering talent available for much of its public work, it has been far less fortunate in the architectural talent it has employed. The current statement that the United States government is from year to year engaged in larger building operations than any other public authority or private proprietor in the whole world, is probably true. Besides the great array of public buildings at Washington, the United States is represented by one or more structures in every leading city and town of the country. As smaller towns become large, it is the policy of the government to erect its own post office building rather than to use rented quarters; and the necessity for United States court rooms, internal-revenue offices, branch pension offices, public land offices, United States marshals' headquarters, and local shelter for other governmental agencies and services,

affords excuse for the erection of buildings of considerable magnitude in a great number of towns. The growth of federal business in the larger cities requires new buildings from time to time. It is the policy of the government that all its buildings shall have a character more or less ambitious, ornate, and monumental.

What Might Have Been. The amount of money thus expended for governmental structures in the thirty years since the close of the Civil War reaches a stupendous figure. Inasmuch as the vast array of public buildings which stand in evidence as a result of all this outlay make conspicuous architectural pretensions, it is not unfair to pass criticism upon the results. Considered as a whole, these buildings are sorry failures from the artistic point of view. The World's Fair buildings, at Chicago, hastily extemporized for the transient shelter of a six months' international exhibition, showed our own citizens, as well as the artists of Europe, how great and beautiful was the work that American architects could do if they had the opportunity. Why should not the same quality of genius that the World's Fair directorate was able to secure for temporary structures, be employed by the United States government in its far greater outlays upon monumental public buildings that must stand for many decades if not for centuries? It is evident that something is wrong in the system at Washington. Leading American architects are

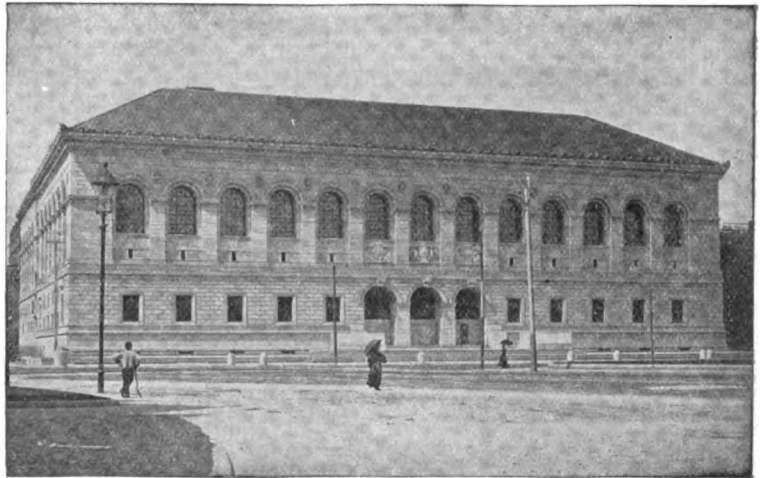


A GLIMPSE OF THE VIENNA CITY HALL.

protesting against a system that deprives the government of the artistic talent which it might readily command. Instead of a series of ugly failures from the artistic standpoint, our public buildings might have been wondrously beautiful without having cost a single additional penny. Indeed, under a strictly professional and businesslike system, instead of a partisan and spoils system, incomparably better results from every point of view might have been attained with a saving of millions of dollars.

Some New Edifices, at Home and Abroad.

The new Library building at Washington, which this REVIEW described and illustrated last year, is a fortunate exception to the rule of unsuccessful government architecture. Best of all, we have at Washington in the Capitol itself the most dignified and imposing governmental structure to be found in any country. The new Reichstag building at Berlin, which resembles somewhat our new Congressional Library, comes far short of being the splendid and imposing edifice that the German Empire might well have reared for



BOSTON'S NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY.

its law makers. But the recent government buildings in Vienna are a triumph of glorious architecture, every great type and school being adequately represented. The City Hall, in particular, is a marvelous adaptation of Gothic principles to civic construction. The citizens of Hamburg are this year putting the finishing touches upon a very beautiful new City

Hall, which will form one of the chief ornaments of that great commercial emporium. Some of the English cities also have of late erected very noteworthy municipal buildings. No city in the world, it may be guessed, has ever spent a fraction of the amount upon a city hall that Philadelphia has invested in the huge structure that now approaches completion. But words of praise for Philadelphia's monumental building are few and faint. It does not find favor in the eyes of disinterested critics. One does not like to contemplate what architectural transformations might have been accomplished for the city of Philadelphia if the precise amount of money that has been poured into the City Hall could have been placed at the disposal of the architectural talent which created the White City at Chicago. We may only hope that a wiser era is about to dawn for Philadelphia, and for all the rest of our American cities.



THE PHILADELPHIA CITY HALL.



MR. E. A. ABBEY, MURAL DESIGNER FOR BOSTON LIBRARY.

*Decorative
Art
in Boston.*

The new public library building of Boston, upon which a very generous outlay has been made, illustrates the possibility of a general revival in these matters of American civic art and architecture. Not only is the building itself most worthily and intelligently designed to meet the objects in view, but its architecture wins approval from art critics, while it is also setting a good example for our civic administrators by employing the best American talent to decorate its interior with artistic mural designs. The city of Paris has lent great encouragement to a noble form of art by engaging great French artists to paint decorative designs for the interior walls and ceilings of a number of public buildings, even including the public schools. Boston has now entered upon a policy in this regard which it may well continue to pursue.

*Col. Waring
and the
New York Streets.*

New York has not given much official encouragement to art as yet, but it has at least permitted an art association, at no expense to the public treasury, to place some worthy decorative designs upon the walls of the new criminal court building. In engineering, however, if not in art and architecture, official New York has in these last weeks made a vast forward

movement. If Mayor Strong's administration should have been productive of nothing else except the appointment of Col. George E. Waring, Jr., as the chief of the Street Cleaning Bureau, all the trouble and effort involved in his election would have been amply repaid. There are ill-informed persons who suppose that the cleansing and sprinkling of the streets of a great city, the removal of heavy snowfalls, the systematic collection of domestic garbage, and the final and effective disposition of the daily mass of refuse and sweepings, is a simple matter and one of the minor tasks of municipal administration. As a matter of fact it is one of the foremost tasks, and it requires administrative and executive talent of a very high order, to which also the attainments of a civil and sanitary engineer may be added with immense advantage. Col. Waring's accession has been marked by the most extraordinary improvement in the cleansing service of New York City. Exceptionally heavy snowfalls have tested the reorganized department very severely, and Col. Waring has won a great triumph. His ordinary force consists of some three thousand men, to which two or three thousand temporary employees must be added when a

heavy fall of snow creates an emergency. In Paris and other foreign cities, the very flower of engineering talent is employed in the direction of the work of municipal cleansing. Under Col. Waring New York may hope to rival some of these European cities in the decency of its streets, although it will take a little time to bring the department's plant up to the highest pitch of efficacy.

*New York's
Transformed
Administration.*

Street cleaning in most foreign cities is facilitated by the superior quality of the street paving. It is to be hoped that the incumbency of Mr. William Brookfield, who becomes Commissioner of Public Works under Mayor Strong, may in the course of the next two or three years result in a great average improvement in the condition of New York's pavements. Mr. Brookfield is an anti-Platt Republican politician, but he is also a business man and citizen of the highest repute, and it is believed that he will have no desire whatever to make a political use of his exceedingly important practical department. Though not an engineer himself, he may be expected to employ the best available engineering talent. Mayor Strong's hand has been strengthened by the passage through the Legislature at Albany of a bill giving him power to remove com-

missioners and other officials appointed by his predecessors. The result in the aggregate has been somewhat amazing. From its low estate as a municipality whose departments had been largely in the hands of obscure and corrupt Tammany henchmen, New York suddenly finds itself enjoying an administration conducted by well-known and highly-respected citizens, who bring good motives, good methods and high intelligence to the conduct of the community's affairs. The municipal civil service is under the supervision of a new board composed of such experienced and obdurate reformers as Mr. Godkin, of the

factory financial returns for the privileges conferred; to protect specifically the wages and the hours of street railway employees; and to retain for the municipality a very large measure of supervision and control. Contracts no less favorable than Toronto's have in like manner been secured by most of the large English and Scotch municipalities, in consequence of which the traveling public enjoy low fares, school children and workingmen may buy special tickets at half rates, an ample number of cars must be provided, no crowding or hanging to straps is permitted, the wages of conductors and drivers are duly protected, and strikes are practically unknown.



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COL. GEORGE E. WARING, JR.

Evening Post, and Mr. Everett P. Wheeler. No better civil service board can be found anywhere in the world. The difficult question of police reorganization is still pending at Albany, but so far as the other branches of administration are concerned, the people of New York City are congratulating themselves upon the prospect of substantial and widespread benefits from their electoral victory in November.

Street Railways and the Public.

A few months ago the REVIEW OF REVIEWS presented as an object lesson for the towns and cities of the United States the exceedingly favorable terms upon which the Toronto authorities had disposed of the street railway franchises. The city government of Toronto, it was shown, has found it entirely feasible in bargaining with the street railway company to secure a great variety of advantages for the citizens; to obtain satis-

The Brooklyn Strike.

The great city of Brooklyn was the scene in January of a street railway strike that cost millions of dollars in the aggregate. The strikers were not successful. But they were stubborn, and they were immensely encouraged by the evident sympathy of the citizens and the municipal authorities. The popular desire for their success caused them to hope against hope, and to protract the contest with the aid of rioters and lawbreakers. The maintenance of order required the employment of some seven thousand militiamen in addition to the large force of regular and special policemen who were on duty. The business interests and the social convenience of Brooklyn are peculiarly dependent upon the street railway system, and the paralysis of traffic for several weeks entailed a frightful loss. To every clear-headed observer it should be obvious that the city of Brooklyn made a great mistake when it committed to private corporations so unrestricted a measure of control over what is one of the most essential of public services. In practical effect if not in law, the operating force of a street railway line is as directly engaged in a public service as the city's corps of firemen or its body of policemen. No corporation seeking to acquire rights to use the public streets for purposes of a public transit business should ever be given a charter or franchise in which the public nature of its services is not fully recognized.

The Companies' Responsibility.

The question of wages is eventually a question of demand and supply. If the Brooklyn street railway companies could give the people of Brooklyn a safe, efficient, and absolutely uninterrupted service with men employed at a dollar a day, it would not be for the municipal corporation or for the general public to interfere on sentimental grounds. But in taking the franchise, and agreeing to provide an efficient public service as a return for the great privileges conferred upon it, a street railway assumes responsibilities which it has no possible right to lay down or neglect in any degree for so trifling a cause as a difficulty with its men on some issue regarding hours or wages. The municipality has no dealing whatsoever with the employees, and it can only look to the company for the fulfilment of its contract. In failing to render full and uninterrupted service, the Brooklyn companies

had not the shadow of a proper excuse. The fact that they did not wish to accede to the prices that their employees demanded for their daily services, was a purely private matter, for which the public ought not to have been made to suffer. Unless they were already prepared to replace every striker with a thoroughly competent substitute, the companies owed a duty to the public which made it imperative that they should accede to the demands of their men in order to avoid a strike. These Brooklyn companies, in permitting a strike upon a very small issue, in which practically every disinterested inquirer declares that the demands of the men were reasonable, showed themselves to be utterly without respect for the public. They also showed themselves to be devoid of a wholesome fear of the summary consequences which in any well-governed municipality must have ensued.

The Real Issue.

It may be perfectly true that the men on their part ought not to have precipitated the strike; but the public had no concern with the men in their industrial capacity. It had a contract with the companies, having granted them enormously valuable privileges in return for the promise of efficient service. The companies were left without suitable men to operate their systems, and many days of advertising and effort were required to collect a new body of men from distant cities. The rioting and lawlessness of the strikers were intolerable, and should have been suppressed far more firmly than they were. But the companies' abnegation of their public duties was the moral cause of everything that followed. Let us for argument's sake admit that so far as his own bargaining with his own employees is concerned, Shylock is entitled to his pound of flesh. The trolley-car "magnate" may propose to his men any kind of wage schedule and time schedule that he can invent for his own advantage. But he must be held to his contract to give the public its efficient transit service, or he must forfeit his public franchises. This is the most elementary sort of business proposition. It is more important here than abroad, because the cities of other countries are not nearly so dependent as our American cities upon transit facilities. Their populations are far more compact; and the day's duties as a rule take men and women only a short distance from their homes. It would be a salutary and also a perfectly just proviso in every American street railway franchise that if the efficiency of the service were in any wise diminished through a strike or a lockout, the franchise should be absolutely forfeited if the service were not restored within twenty-four hours.

Street Railway Finances.

Street railways are not a private business, but a public service. They should not be allowed to issue any stocks or bonds against the estimated value of their public franchises nor should they be allowed to issue any securities in any form except as represented by actual paid-in capital. Upon this capital they should be allowed to earn a prescribed dividend, and all earnings in excess

of the dividend should be shared with the public treasury. There is no conceivable reason why, in return for the performance of so simple a public service as transit in the streets, the community should be obliged to pay interest upon \$10,000,000 or \$20,000,000 for every \$1,000,000 that has actually been invested by the company. Almost nowhere else except in the United States is this speculative stock jobbery permitted in connection with a municipal service like that of street railways or gas supply. The gentlemen who lobby these local franchise measures through city councils, and who obtain for nothing the privileges that they proceed to capitalize for millions, have a singularly humorous habit of disposing of every one who criticises their methods by calling him an "anarchist." The American people do not seem to take eagerly or naturally to the idea of a direct public management of such public services as illumination and transit; and they recognize the simple truth that thus far our best business ability has been employed in private rather than governmental capacities. For that reason they have thought it wise to allow private companies to undertake such public services as the gas supply, the distribution of electric power and light, and the management of transit facilities. All that they care at present to demand is a fair recognition of the pecuniary value of the franchises which the public has at its disposal, and the proper safeguarding of the rights of the community which claims a cheap, efficient and uninterrupted service. In other words the community as a public corporation, in making a business contract with a money-making private corporation, should have its legitimate interests honestly and intelligently secured. In this connection let us refer to our account, on another page, of the Budapest electric railways.

The Victorious Japanese.

One of the great engagements of the war between Japan and China has resulted in the complete surrender of all the Chinese island forts and defenses in the harbor of Wei-Hai-Wei. The whole Chinese fleet was engaged, along with the numerous fortresses, in the defense of this great port and strategic point. The details regarding the almost complete destruction of China's naval resources, including the sinking by torpedo boats of her two huge armored battle ships, are as yet somewhat confused and contradictory. But as to the main facts of complete Japanese success, after protracted and unexpectedly vigorous and intelligent resistance, there is no dispute. The winter weather has been intensely severe, and has added much to the difficulty of Japan's operations in a foreign country under climatic conditions far more harsh than those to which the Japanese are accustomed at home. Nevertheless, nothing can now prevent the early occupation of Peking except the interference of England and Russia. It has been suggested that the pending peace negotiations may be concluded in time to save China from the humiliation of a foreign occupation of her capital. But it is evident that the Japanese have set their hearts upon making a demonstration at Peking,

and that they will not give up their plan unless Europe puts an effectual veto upon it.

*Trying the
Hawaiian
Conspirators.*

The suppression of the armed conspiracy to overthrow the Hawaiian Republic was followed promptly by court-martial trial of the participants. A considerable number of those engaged as leaders in acts of overt treason were summarily condemned to death. Others deeply implicated were ordered to leave the Islands. The plot was quickly traced to the door of the ex-Queen Liliuokalani, in whose house warlike munitions and dynamite were found, and whose diary, when seized, contained a large amount of evidence, not only against the ex-Queen herself, but also against others. Late in January, in order if possible to mitigate the fate of her unhappy followers, Liliuokalani with the advice and assistance of her legal counsel prepared a formal abdication of her royal claims, declared that President Dole's government is the only rightful and constitutional one, and proceeded to take the oath of allegiance to the Hawaiian Republic. In accordance with the laws and usages that prevail in all countries, the leaders in this treasonable plot are properly subject to the death penalty. But we do not believe that President Dole will permit the execution of any of them. Clemency will strengthen rather than weaken his position. No rulers on the face of the earth could be less bloodthirsty, or more humane and kindly disposed, than President Dole and his associates in the Hawaiian government. They have had a heavy burden to carry, imposed chiefly through the sinister policy of certain foreign governments which have for their own reasons desired the reinstatement of the justly deposed monarch. Many well-informed persons believe that the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States cannot now be very long deferred.

*A Successful
Arbitration.*

Several years ago the governments of Brazil and the Argentine Republic, which had for some time been in dispute regarding the rightful possession of a large strip of territory, agreed to present their claims and arguments to the President of the United States and to abide by his decision. It is said that Brazil had, in point of fact, exercised jurisdiction over this territory for two or three hundred years. But the Argentines had also made out in good faith a very strong case. Some days ago President Cleveland summoned to the White House the representatives of the two South American powers, and announced his decision in favor of Brazil. The result was accepted with good grace by the Argentine Republic, and thus a dispute which might easily have led to war was happily concluded for all time. It is now expected that Mexico will consent to submit her boundary dispute with Guatemala to some similar tribunal. The new President of Brazil, Dr. Prudente de Moraes, whose praises are in everybody's mouth, would make an excellent arbitrator for Mexico and Guatemala. Mr. Gray, our late minister to Mexico, was zealous in behalf of a peaceful settlement.

*A British
Arbitration
Apostle.*

So far as we can learn no disposition has been shown by Great Britain to respect the wishes alike of North America and South America regarding her boundary dispute with Venezuela. Mr. Cremer, an English enthusiast for arbitration, visited Washington last month carrying a petition signed by several hundred members of Parliament, which petition requests the government of the United States to take the initiative in negotiating a permanent treaty of arbitration between this country and Great Britain. A rather blunt but very well-meaning Member of Congress asked the visiting Member of Parliament whether we were to understand that England would be disposed to settle by arbitration the pending boundary dispute between herself and Venezuela. Mr. Cremer could give no satisfactory answer to this unexpected and astonishing question. Mr. Cremer, like some other English advocates of international arbitration, seems to have no idea whatever of using arbitration as a means for securing justice to small powers as against great ones. According to the English papers, Mr. Cremer has reported in London that his visit to the United States was a brilliant success, and that it is to result in the prompt proposal by the American government of a permanent arbitration scheme with the government of Great Britain. But Mr. Cremer is laboring under a delusion. Until he, and those he represents, together with the Archbishop of Canterbury, and all the keepers of the Non-conformist conscience, are ready to unite in the most strenuous demands that their own government shall deal justly with Venezuela by granting its modest proposals for arbitration, the people of the United States will not give a moment's serious attention to the question of a permanent arbitration treaty with Great Britain. The United States has entered into standing arrangements of arbitration with Brazil, Bolivia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Costa Rica, Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Honduras. Inasmuch as Venezuela is one of our fellow members of the Pan-American arbitration league, it would be an unworthy act on the part of the United States to enter into an arbitration compact with Great Britain at the very moment when Great Britain is arrogantly and contemptuously denying arbitration as a means for settling a grave dispute regarding Venezuela's territorial rights. The American people have some sense of honor and self-respect in a matter of this kind. What seems in England a trifling matter, seems important in America for the principle involved.

*British
Politics.*

The British Parliament entered upon a new session early in February. The programme arranged by Lord Rosebery and his colleagues puts emphasis upon the Irish land question and the relief of evicted tenants; but Home Rule is left in abeyance for the present. Nor does anything definite seem likely to result in the present session from the hostile attitude of the Liberal party toward the House of Lords. The disestablishment of the church in Wales is a measure that the government



THE LATE MARSHAL CANROBERT.

places very nearly at the forefront of its immediate programme; and Sir William Harcourt, who continues with great effectiveness to lead the Liberals in the House of Commons, has made himself the especial champion of the aggressive movement against the liquor interest, which is in alliance with the Conservative party. The legislation which the temperance reformers of England have now agreed to advocate takes the form of what is called the "local veto." Not to go into the details of the proposal at this time, it is simply demanded that the right be vested in parishes and towns to suppress liquor licenses altogether, or else to minimize the evils of the liquor traffic in ways that fall short of complete local prohibition. The simplification of electoral methods, and above all the abolition of the system which now gives additional votes to property holders who own land in different constituencies, is made a part of the official order of exercises. Nobody, however, believes that any of the important measures proposed by the Liberal party will receive the sanction of the House of Lords, and it is generally understood that a dissolution of the present House of Commons is a matter of only a few months. John Bull does not seem to be in a very energetic or reforming mood, and he is neither ready to abolish the House of Lords nor to make any other serious changes in existing arrangements. Consequently, the Liberals are likely to suffer defeat in the next election. In the long run, of course, their chief proposals will all be adopted. But time is a factor in British social and constitutional changes.

The London Council Elections. More interesting than Parliamentary matters is the approaching election of the County Council for London. If the present session of Parliament should succeed in placing on the statute books a bill giving practical effect to the chief recommendations of the recent commission on the unity and reorganization of the Greater London, a splendid piece of constructive municipal work would have been accomplished. The Progressive majority in the present London County Council has attained results which entitle it to the gratitude of all good citizens of the metropolis. The Progressives ought, therefore, to be returned with an increased majority.

French Affairs. President Faure seems to have settled himself firmly and solidly in the Elysée palace. One of the most satisfactory acts that marked his entrance upon his new duties was the vote of a general political amnesty, under which the eminent journalist Henri Rochefort promptly returned from London to Paris. His connection with the Boulangist movement had necessitated his exile, but he had continued to edit his Parisian paper, the *Intransigeant*, sending his caustic editorials every day from London. After repeated attempts, M. Bourgeois was unable to bring together a ministry, but where he failed, M. Ribot at length succeeded. The new prime minister is a moderate republican of experience and ability, but of no very pronounced qualities. M. Hanotaux, the remarkable young minister of foreign affairs, has by general consent been left in charge of the portfolio



M. RIBOT, NEW FRENCH PREMIER.

which was his under the former ministry. Ex-Premier Dupuy has a place in the new cabinet, and so also has M. Poincarre, both of these politicians being men of exceptional ability. The socialists are giving effect to their announced policy of annoying and harassing in every possible way each new cabinet as it arises and each president who is called to the chief magistracy of France. It is easy to believe that the Ribot ministry will be very short-lived, but one may feel some confidence in the opinion that President Faure will show better staying qualities than his predecessor. Most people had forgotten that Marshal Canrobert, of Crimean fame, still survived. His recent death at an advanced age revived much interest in his career, and the Chambers accorded him a public funeral, against the insulting protests of the socialists.



THE LATE M. DE GIERS, OF RUSSIA.

*The Late
M. de Giers.*

The news from Russia has brought two items that will take an important place in the permanent history of the empire. One of these events is the death of the aged foreign minister and chief adviser of the Czar, M. de Giers. For several years he had been in an enfeebled condition, and he had of late remained so far as possible behind the scenes, nursing his broken health. He had served his country for many years in diplomatic capacities before he became foreign minister. He was a disciple of his great predecessor, who was also his friend and relative, Count Gortschakoff. De Giers, like the late Czar whom he served so faithfully, was of a peace-loving disposition. But where the Czar was blunt and tactless De Giers was full of diplomatic resources and understood all the arts of conciliation.

*The
Absolutism
of Nicholas.*

The other important piece of news from Russia has been the assertion of autocracy in its most extreme form by the young Czar. He had entered upon his reign so amiably,

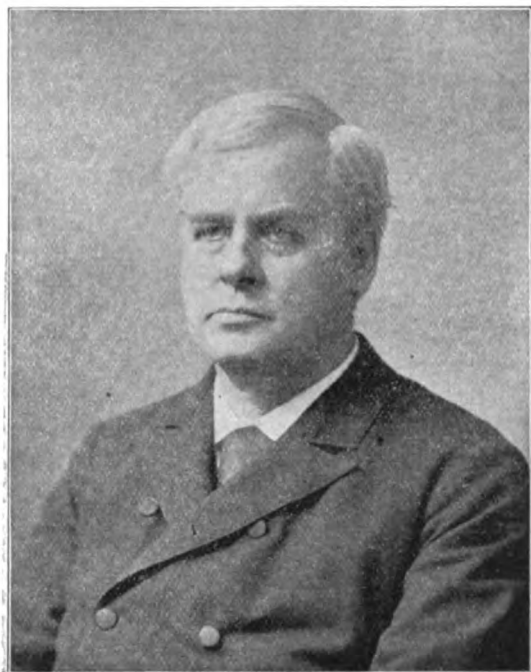
and in what seemed to be so reasonable and so tolerant a spirit, that it came to be hoped in some quarters that he might look with favor upon a slight further development of representative self-government in the provincial and local councils. But he has sternly rebuked all such aspirations, and has informed the nobles and aristocratic elements that he would stand firmly where his father stood and maintain the absolutism of the Czar without impairment at any point. It is just possible that he may live to regret this pronunciamiento. The grand difference between this young gentleman and his lamented father lies in the fact that Alexander had demonstrated his capacity and his faithfulness as an absolute ruler, while Nicholas has yet to give some evidence of possessing even average ability and character.

*Crispi and
his King.*

From Italy the news is conflicting, and Crispi still continues to overshadow both his companions and his sovereign. One of the events of the month—perhaps the event—was his marriage to a princess of old family. The Prime Minister and ex-Republican is now the son-in-law of a prince and the chief mainstay of his sovereign, but the ugly rumors of corruption continue to be consistently bandied about, and from southern Italy reports are rife as to the civil discontent which may at any moment come to a head. Crispi has so long contrived to swagger in the foretop of the state that people are beginning to feel as if he could defy all the machinations of his adversaries; but if he should go, there may be troublous scenes in the Peninsula, and it will be well for the land if King Humbert can show that he is not devoid of the governing faculty of his father. Elsewhere in this number we publish an instructive character sketch of M. Crispi, upon whom the eyes of all European statesmen are now fixed with intense concern for the immediate future of Italy.

*Three
Englishmen
of Note.*

Two great English scholars and university educators, both of whom were as highly esteemed in the United States as in their own country, have lately passed away. One of these was Professor J. R. Seeley, the great historical scholar, an apostle of Anglo-Saxon expansion in the higher sense of the idea, and a luminous and brilliant author. The other was Professor Arthur Cayley, one of the most eminent mathematicians of our age, and one of the best and gentlest of men. It will be remembered that Professor Cayley some years ago spent a semester at the Johns Hopkins University with his friend Professor Sylvester, for the benefit of American mathematical students. The death of Lord Randolph Churchill has brought to an untimely end a political career which once seemed to promise everything, but which failed as much through other defects as through Lord Randolph's physical decline. With all his political genius, Lord Randolph Churchill lacked steadfastness of character, and patient devotion to his tasks. At a remarkably early age he rose to the high post of leader of the House of Com-



REV. A. J. GORDON, D.D.



REV. HENRY M. TAYLOR, D.D.



PROFESSOR J. R. SEELEY.



ALFRED L. LOOMIS, M.D.

mons, with every prospect that one day he would become Prime Minister of England. But through what seemed caprice of temper he abandoned his post, and his influence was never regained.

*The American
Obituary
Record.*

The obituary record for the United States contains the names of many people of great worth and of honorable public service; although in the month covered by our list, perhaps no names of international eminence are to be found. Mr. Gray, of Indiana, our Minister in Mexico, has died at his official post. In Boston the Rev. Dr. A. J. Gordon, one of the most useful and most eloquent men in the American pulpit, has been called away in the very midst of his labors. The Rev. William M. Taylor, D.D., of New York, had been completely disabled by paralysis two or three years ago. His death was, therefore, not wholly unexpected. Dr. Taylor had won great distinction as a Presbyterian minister and a religious author long before he was called from his British home to the pastorate of the Broadway Tabernacle in New York. The late Charles A. Gayarre, who died on February 10 at New Orleans, having attained the age of 90, was elected to the United States Senate sixty years ago. He held various public offices in his own state, and spent many years in France, gathering materials for a history of Louisiana, which he published half a century ago. It has held its place as a standard work. Dr. Loomis, of New York, was a physician of the highest eminence.

On the 18th of February there was celebrated the 100th anniversary of the birth of George Peabody.

Peabody, a business man whose philanthropic disposition of his wealth has blessed the English-speaking world in manifold ways. Mr. Peabody was born in a Massachusetts town which has changed its name from South Danvers to Peabody, in honor of his benefactions. George Peabody's successful business enterprises took him to London, where he became a great banker. He bequeathed a large sum of money which should be held as a fund for the improvement of the dwellings of the working people of London. With the income of this fund, improved model tenements have been erected from time to time, until there must be now nearly 10,000 people living in the so-called "Peabody models." It would be an interesting subject of speculation to attempt an estimate of the number of people who will be living in the Peabody model tenements of London a hundred years hence, when the second centenary is commemorated. Of Mr. Peabody's philanthropies in this country the largest one took the form of an educational fund, the proceeds of which are used in the encouragement of schools in the southern states. This fund has been and remains in the hands of administrators of great wisdom and experience; and untold benefits have already resulted from the judicious distribution of its annual income. In the city of Baltimore there is a noble public edifice which is known as the Peabody

Institute. It contains a wonderful reference library of 100,000 volumes or more, an art gallery, a school of music, an auditorium for lectures and orchestra concerts, and rooms for scientific and literary classes and societies. This building was Mr. Peabody's gift to the city. The library has grown out of his endowments; and all the activities that centre in this fine institution are in like manner supported by funds which the great philanthropist provided. He founded a Peabody Institute of somewhat similar scope in his native Massachusetts town, and other philanthropies might be added to the list. George Peabody's public gifts were hampered by no restrictions which can ever make them obsolete. They meet present-day conditions as perfectly as if they had been planned to-day instead of many years ago. Few lovers of their fellow men have builded so wisely for the future.

*Perpetuating
the Memory
of Putnam.*

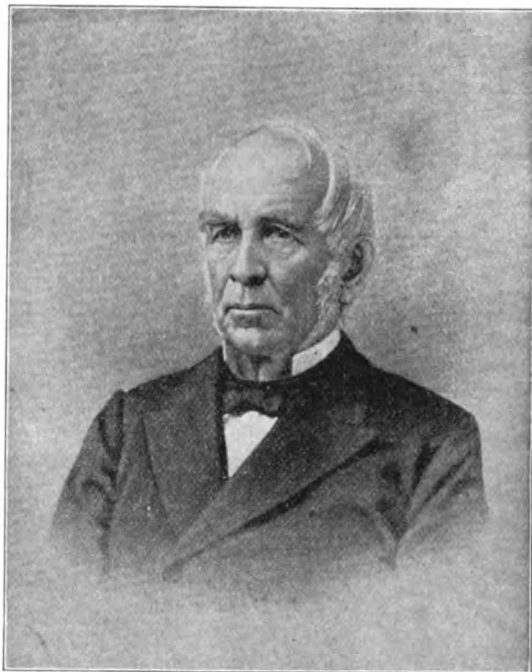
Last month we made reference to certain movements for the perpetuation of historical memories in Virginia. The recent death of the venerable Douglas Putnam at Marietta, Ohio, brings freshly to mind the circumstances under which his ancestral kinsman Gen. Rufus Putnam led the band of colonists who in 1788, —as an immediate consequence of their triumph in securing that great charter of liberty the Northwest Ordinance of 1787,—planted at Marietta the pioneer Ohio community. Out of the Northwestern Territory of Rufus Putnam's day have been evolved the great states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. Not only at Marietta where he died in 1824 has there been shown an interest in the preservation of everything pertaining to Gen. Putnam and his planting of the first Ohio settlement, but also in Massachusetts the towns where Gen. Putnam lived have awakened to a realization of the greatness of that revolutionary hero. It was at Rutland, Massachusetts, that Rufus Putnam lived for some years previous to his removal to the mouth of the Muskingum river in Ohio; and the Putnam house, at Rutland, has lately been purchased by a public association, in order to preserve it as an historical memorial. The fresh appreciation of the services of Gen. Putnam has



THE PUTNAM HOUSE AT RUTLAND.

been largely due to the efforts of Senator George F. Hoar and the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale. Senator Hoar is president of the Rutland Association, Mr. Arthur P. Rugg, of Worcester, is secretary, and Gen. Francis A. Walker, of Boston, is treasurer. The old house is in an almost perfect state of preservation, its timbers being as solid as could be desired. It was bought the other day for the modest sum of four thousand dollars, and the title is to be placed in the hands of the Massachusetts trustees of public reservations. In this house, as we are informed, it is proposed to assemble as many as possible of the books, documents and pictures that relate to Rufus Putnam and to the Massachusetts men who co-operated with him in securing the Ordinance of 1787, and in settling Ohio, together with anything else that may illustrate the part that New England played in opening up the West. The plans for the settlement of Ohio were worked out in this Rutland house, shown in our accompanying illustration.

Quabang's Awakened Pride of History. Rufus Putnam had not spent his whole life at Rutland, but he belonged rather to North Brookfield, where he had lived for twenty-five or thirty years. In the olden days North Brookfield was called Quabang. As one of the results of the awakened interest in Gen. Putnam's career, the Quabang Historical Society has been formed at North Brookfield, and it is engaged in collecting much valuable historical material. If it had come into being a few years sooner, it would have preserved the cottage in which so large a part of the life of Rufus Putnam had been spent. This cottage survived until 1885, when it was demolished. The Rev. J. J. Spencer, a young Ohio clergyman, now located at North Brookfield, has been particularly active in the development of the Quabang Historical Society, of which Mr. Robert Bacheller, an enthusiastic local archæologist, is president, and in which Senator Hoar, Dr. Hale, Gen. Walker, Mr. Edwin D. Mead and other distinguished citizens of Massachusetts are actively interested. It was in old Quabang that General Putnam lived during the Revolutionary war and the period previous to it; and the North Brookfield people may justly claim that it was their fellow citizen



THE LATE DOUGLAS PUTNAM, OF MARIETTA, O.

who was Washington's compatriot and great friend. Indeed, this close friendship between Rufus Putnam and George Washington had perhaps more than anything else to do with the opening of the Northwestern Territory; for Washington had long dreamed of the future greatness of that region, and his early experiences had brought its possibilities within the range of his personal knowledge. Putnam, like Washington, had been a surveyor before the war, had pursued his vocation for a time in the South, and was the better prepared for a movement into the great wilderness. North Brookfield's new historical consciousness is typical of a mood that begins to prevail throughout Massachusetts and New England. Every locality must be made the better and the richer by the efforts it puts forth to honor and to preserve its own best memories and traditions.



RUFUS PUTNAM'S COTTAGE AT NORTH BROOKFIELD.



RUFUS PUTNAM'S HOUSE AT MARIETTA.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

January 21.—Congress : The Senate discusses the President's Hawaiian policy, and passes the Fortification appropriation bill (\$1,935,557) ; the House passes the Chicago Public Building bill, appropriating \$4,000,000.... The Nevada legislature meets.... Eugene V. Debs and his associates, in jail for contempt of court, are admitted to bail.... A separate receivership is ordered in the case of the main line of the Union Pacific ; the present receivers are appointed by the court at St. Louis.... M. Bourgeois announces his failure to form a Cabinet in France.... Extensive floods in the Thames Valley and southwestern counties of England.... M. Szilagyi elected President of the Hungarian Diet.... Welsh Land Inquiry Commission opened in London.

January 22.—Congress : In the Senate, the Hawaiian resolutions and the Nicaragua Canal bill are debated ; in the House, the Indian appropriation bill and the Gettysburg National Park bill are passed, and the conference report on the Urgent Deficiency bill, carrying the appropriation for the collection of the income tax, is agreed to.... The following United States Senators are elected : George C. Perkins (Cal.) ; Francis E. Warren, long term, and Clarence D. Clark, short term, (Wyo.) ; Isham G. Harris (Penn.) ; Shelby M. Cullom (Ill.) ; Lucien Baker (Kan.) ; Horace Chilton (Tex.), and W. J. Sewell (N. J.).... The National Manufacturers' Convention meets in Cincinnati.... A bill to prohibit grade crossings of steam railroads by electric, cable or horse railroads becomes a law in Connecticut.... The Tricoupis Cabinet in Greece resigns.... The Imperial Government authorizes the Governor of Newfoundland to give his assent to the bill removing the disabilities of members of the Assembly unseated for corruption.... Resignation of President Peña of the Argentine Republic.

January 23.—Congress : In the Senate, Mr. Burrows (Rep., Mich.) takes his seat, and two new financial bills are introduced ; the House considers the Sundry Civil appropriation bill.... The following United States Senators are elected : Knute Nelson (Minn.), Stephen B. Elkins (W. Va.), and Richard F. Pettigrew (S. Dak.).... Señor Uriburu sworn in as President of the Argentine Republic, and a new Cabinet formed... The Chinese Northern fleet blockaded at Wei-Hai-Wei by the Japanese.

January 24.—Congress : The Senate debate on the Nicaragua Canal bill is closed ; the House continues consideration of the Sundry Civil bill.... Two banks are closed at Binghamton, N. Y., because of the embezzlement of funds by a man serving as cashier of each bank.... Twenty-nine Western railroads form a new rate association.... Judge Gaynor, of the Supreme Court, decides that the Brooklyn Heights street railway company must run its cars.... Ex-Queen Liliuokalani abdicates all claim to the throne of Hawaii ; the trial of the conspirators against the existing government is begun.... Formation of a new Greek Cabinet with M. Nikolaos Delyanias as Premier.

January 25.—Congress : The Senate passes the Nicaragua Canal bill, by which the government receives \$70,000,000 of stock in the company ; the House passes the Sundry Civil appropriation bill (\$39,037,721).... A run on the Binghamton (N. Y.) banks is forestalled by timely aid from the New York City banks.... The British and

Dutch governments agree to submit to arbitration the question of the indemnity in the Costa Rica Packet case.... Guatemala's reply to Mexico is received, but not made public.

January 26.—Congress : The Senate passes a resolution endorsing the President's Hawaiian policy by a vote of 24



MR. GEORGE CLAUSEN,
The New Associate of the Royal Academy.

to 23 ; in the House, the bill to repeal the differential sugar duty is debated.... A snowstorm blocks railway traffic in many Western states.... Extensive cutting of trolley wires in Brooklyn.... An insurrection is reported in the United States of Colombia M. Ribot forms a new French Cabinet.... Legislative Council at Victoria passes the income-tax bill ; and the Assembly agrees to fix the Governor's salary at \$35,000.

January 27.—Emperor William's birthday celebrated throughout Germany.

January 28.—Congress : A message from President Cleveland urging immediate action for the relief of the national treasury is received in both branches ; in the Senate, the Bankruptcy bill is taken up ; in the House, the repeal of the differential sugar duty is further discussed.... The New York City militia is ordered home from Brooklyn.... The Papal encyclical to the Roman Catholic Church in the United States is made public.... An anti-gambling amendment to the New Jersey constitution is adopted by the legislature at Trent n.... President Faure's message is read to the French Chamber.... The Colombian insurgents are defeated in the State of Cauca.

January 29.—Congress : The Senate debates the Bankruptcy bill ; the House passes the bill repealing the differential duty on sugar imported from bounty-paying countries by a vote of 239 to 31.... Senator James H. Berry, of Arkansas, is re-elected.... The Rhode Island legislature meets and repeals the exemption of agricultural societies in the pool law of 1894.... Gov. Turney, of Tennessee, signs the bill providing for an investigation of the charges of fraud at the election in November, 1894, when H. Clay

Evans secured a plurality on the face of the returns.... It is announced that Guatemala makes concessions to Mexico which will end the boundary dispute. . . The Manitoba school question is reopened by a decision of the Privy Council in London in favor of the parochial schools.... The conference of Australian Premiers meets to discuss federation.

January 30.—Congress : The Senate debates the financial question and ratifies the Japanese treaty, with an amendment under which it can be abrogated on a year's notice ; the House considers the question of limiting debate on the Pacific Railroad Refunding bill.... Withdrawals of gold from the Treasury continue large.... The steamship *Elbe*, of the North German Lloyds, is sunk by collision in the North Sea, and 335 persons are supposed to have been lost ; only twenty are saved.... Japanese land and naval forces capture Wei-Hai-Wei.... King Alexander and ex-King Milan entertained by President Faure in Paris. . . M. Beernaert elected President of the Belgian Chamber.... Minister Willis writes a dispatch to Secretary Gresham stating that two Americans and one Englishman have been condemned to death at Honolulu for complicity in the recent revolution.

January 31.—Congress : The finances are discussed in the Senate ; the Pacific Railroad bill is debated in the House.... The National Woman's Suffrage Association meets in Atlanta, Ga.... Emil Stang, Premier of Norway, and his Cabinet, resign office.... The French Senate passes the Amnesty bill.... The Australian Premiers' Federation Conference resolves to call a convention to draft a federal constitution, the delegates from each colony to be elected by the people.... A new English battleship, the *Majestic*, is launched by Princess Louise at Portsmouth.

February 1.—Congress : The Senate considers the District of Columbia bill ; in the House, the Administration Currency bill is reported from committee.... Representative John L. Wilson is elected United States Senator by the Washington legislature.... The cruiser *Bennington* sails from San Francisco for Colombia.... Premier Greene, of Newfoundland, resigns office.... All the Wei-Hai-Wei land forts are taken by the Japanese.

February 2.—Congress : In the Senate, Mr. Mantle (Rep.), of Montana, takes his seat, depriving the Democrats of a majority ; the House kills the Pacific Railroad Refunding bill . . . The Delaware Indians in Indian Territory vote to dissolve tribal relations.... Colombian revolutionists are defeated by government troops . . . Henri Rochefort returns to Paris from exile. . . Thirty people are killed by the collapse of a building at Dortmund, Germany.

February 4.—Congress : In the Senate, the District of Columbia appropriation bill is further discussed ; the House passes the Agricultural appropriation bill (\$3,277,150).... Gov. Morton places eight hundred employees of the New York State Department of Public Works under civil service rules.... Judge Grosscup, in Chicago, ousts ex-President Greenhut from the receivership of the Whisky Trust, and names Gen. J. C. McNulta and John J. Mitchell receivers in his stead.... A mass meeting is held in New York City to protest against the passage of the police bills introduced in the legislature.... The Colombian insurgents are again defeated.... Fifty-four men are killed by an explosion of firedamp in a French mine.

February 5.—Congress : The Senate passes the District of Columbia appropriation bill ; the House begins de-

bate on the Administration's financial bill, Mr. Reed (Rep., Me) offering a substitute.... The National Farmers' Alliance meets at Raleigh, N. C.... The case for the defense in the Debs trial at Chicago is begun.... The British Parliament reassembles.... The steamship *Cienfuegos* is stranded near Harbor Island.... The trial of ex-Queen Liliuokalani for treason against the existing Hawaiian government is begun before the military commission at Honolulu.

February 6.—Congress : The Senate discusses an amendment to the Diplomatic and Consular appropriation bill providing for a government cable between the United States and Hawaii ; the House debates the Banking and Currency bill in Committee of the Whole.... President Cleveland decides the boundary dispute between Brazil and the Argentine Republic in favor of Brazil.... The President nominates Major-General Schofield to the grade of Lieutenant-General revived by Congress.... The *modus vivendi* between Spain and the United States providing for low tariff on American imports to Cuba and Porto Rico goes into effect.... Heavy snowstorms and gales are reported throughout Great Britain.... The proposed compromise measure in the German Reichstag is rejected.

February 7.—Congress : The Senate discusses the Hawaiian cable proposition, and confirms the nomination of General Schofield to be Lieutenant-General ; the House defeats the Administration financial bill and all proposed substitutes.... Heavy snowstorms and intense cold prevail over most of the United States.... Fire destroys the Denison Hotel in Indianapolis, Ind.... Two Chinese warships are sunk.... Sir William Whiteway, Premier of Newfoundland, com. lates a Cabinet.

February 8.—Congress : The President announces a bond issue ; the House begins consideration of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial appropriation bill.... Three men are drowned at the water works crib in Lake Michigan near Milwaukee, Wis.... The storm seriously delays transportation and mails in and about New York City.... Three more Chinese warships are sunk by Japanese torpedo boats.... The Liberal majority in the British House of Commons is reduced to twelve votes.

February 9.—Congress : The Senate passes the Diplomatic and Consular appropriation bill, with the Hawaiian cable amendment ; the House discusses the Legislative, Executive and Judicial appropriation bill.... Railway traffic in Pennsylvania is crippled by the storm.... William Brasseur confesses to the murder of Dr. H. E. Pope, in Detroit, Mich.... The German Reichstag continues to discuss the questions of socialism and labor.

February 10.—The revolutionary forces in Colombia are reported as surrendering.

February 11.—Congress : The Senate debates the Post Office appropriation bill ; the House continues discussion of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial appropriation bill.... The French liner *La Gascogne*, eight days overdue from Havre, arrives off Sandy Hook, having been delayed by a break in machinery.... Severe gales in the North Sea and English Channel.... The centenary celebration to honor the memory of Karl Mikael Bellman, the great lyric poet of Sweden, is observed throughout that country.

February 12.—Congress : The Senate passes all the private pension bills on the calendar, and a free coinage bill is reported from the Finance committee ; the House passes the Legislative, Executive and Judicial appropriation bill (\$21,825,976).... The jury in the Debs case is discharged, owing to the illness of a juror ; the new trial is

set for May 6.... "Bill" Cook, the outlaw, is sentenced to imprisonment for fifty years.... A petition for the release of the Irish political prisoners is presented in the British House of Commons.... In the Italian communal elections the Radicals and Socialists are defeated.

February 13.—Congress: The Senate resumes consideration of the Post Office appropriation bill; in the House, the Ways and Means committee reports a resolution indorsing the Administration's contract with the bond syndicate.... Mayor Strong, of New York City, appoints William Brookfield (anti-Platt Republican) as Commissioner of Public Works, and Francis M. Scott (Democrat) as Corporation Counsel; he also names four Civil Service Commissioners and three members of the Park Board.... The German Reichstag passes a socialist motion abrogating the powers of the Governor of Alsace-Lorraine.... Mr. Aisquith states in the British House of Commons that the Government will not grant amnesty to the Irish political prisoners.

February 14.—Congress: Proposed amendments to the Post Office appropriation bill are defeated in the Senate; the House defeats the Ways and Means committee's resolution providing for a 3 per cent. bond issue by a vote of 167 to 120.... Judge Taft, at Cincinnati, directs the Whisky Trust receivers to pay rebates due.... A committee of the New York City reformers submits a police bill.... The Attorney-General of New York denies the application that suit be begun against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company to forfeit its charter.... The British House of Commons rejects by a vote of 299 to 111 the motion to reconsider the dynamiters' sentences.... Cholera is prevalent in Constantinople.

February 15.—Congress: The Senate passes the Post Office appropriation bill; the House begins consideration of the Naval appropriation bill.... A deep fall of snow takes place in the South.... The Reichstag debates the



THE LATE ISAAC PUSEY GRAY.

question of the calling by Germany of an international monetary conference.

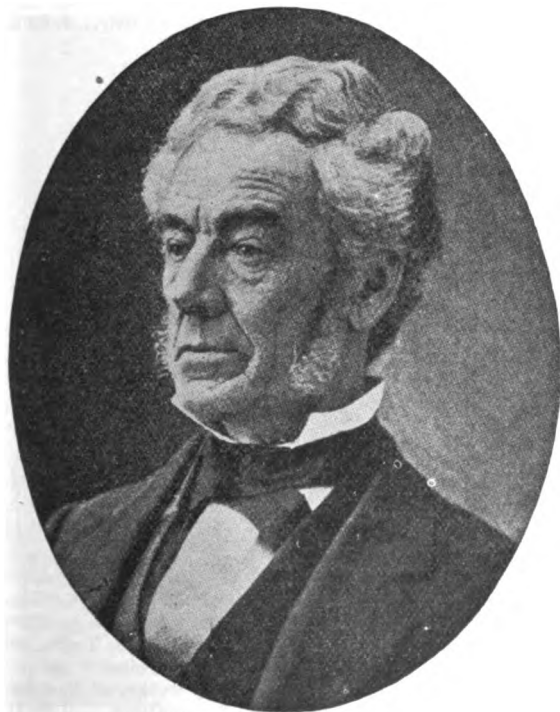
February 16.—Congress: The Senate discusses the bond issue; the House closes debate on the Navy appropriation bill.... The Miners' Convention, at Columbus, Ohio, exonerates President McBride from the charge of corruption.... The Standard Oil Company sends relief to the destitute miners of the Hocking Valley, Ohio.... The German Reichstag votes by a large majority in favor of an international monetary conference.

OBITUARY.

January 21.—Julien Florian Félix Desprez, Cardinal Archbishop of Toulouse.... Rt. Rev. Tobias Kirby, Rector Emeritus of the Irish College, a classmate of Pope Leo.... Major Henry Goodspeed, of Salt Lake City.... Col. William R. Remey, U. S. Marine Corps, ex-Judge Advocate General of the Navy.... Rev. Samuel Wilson, D.D., of Memphis, Tenn.... Berthold Neumoege, of New York City, an authority in entomological science.... Gov. Palmer Mosley, of the Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory.

January 22.—George Azro Bingham, ex-Justice of the New Hampshire Supreme Court.... Wells A. Hutchins, one of the oldest lawyers of southern Ohio.... Ex-Congressman E. F. Stone, of Newburyport, Mass.... A. T. Hay, of Burlington, Iowa, a builder of steel bridges.... Edward Solomon, composer of comic opera.... Charles Secrétan, Swiss philosopher.

January 23.—Dr. Alfred Lebbius Loomis, of New York City, a specialist in pulmonary diseases.... Brig.-Gen. Stephen V. Benét, U. S. A (retired).... Mgr. Jules Cleret, Bishop of Laval, France.



THE LATE DR. CYRUS FALCONER.

SEE PAGE 294.

January 24.—Lord Randolph Churchill....Gen. Eugene Riu, member of the French Chamber of Deputies.Prince Arisugawa Taruhito, chief of general staff, Japanese Army....Gen. Darius Allen, of Troy, N. Y.

January 25.—Robbins Battell, a generous benefactor of Yale University....Mgr. Isidor Carini.

January 26.—Nicholas Carlovitch de Giers, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs....Prof. Arthur Cayley, the English mathematician....Gen. Francis Darr, of Pennsylvania....John Hulbert Gilbert, one of the composers who worked on the original Mormon Bible of Joseph Smith.

January 27.—John Erskine, U. S. Judge of the District of Georgia (retired)....The Countess of Kinnoul....Rev. F. G. Hibbard, D.D., of Clifton Springs, N. Y.

January 28.—Marshal François Certain Canrobert, of France....Naval Constructor Samuel W. Armistead.... Very Rev. Camille Lefebvre, Superior of St. Joseph's College, Memramcook, N. B....Sir James Cockle, ex-Chief Justice of Queensland....John W. Norton, theatri-



THE LATE CHARLES A. GAYARRÉ.

cal manager, of St. Louis....Dr. Cyrus Falconer, of Hamilton, O.

January 29.—Comte de Douville-Maillefeu, member of the French Chamber of Deputies....Albert Russell Cook, said to have been the oldest newspaper editor in Rhode Island....Dr. Jamin Strong, for many years superintendent of the Northern Ohio Insane Asylum.

January 30.—Col. Nathan Ward Osborne, U. S. A.... Thomas M. Acton, a well-known newspaper man of Atlanta, Ga.

January 31.—Judge Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar, of Concord, Mass., ex-Member of Congress and U. S. Attorney-General....Ex-Judge Seth B. Cole, of Rockland County, N. Y....Paul Mantz, Parisian art critic....Hermann Gruson, the famous German iron founder and inventor of bombs and bomb-proof structures....Thomas Quarle, a veteran shipbuilder of the Great Lakes.

February 1.—Col. Nathaniel H. R. Dawson, of Alabama, ex-U. S. Commissioner of Education.... Col. Alfred H. Taylor, ex-Assistant Adjutant-General of New York.

....Michael Shannon, Deputy Insurance Commissioner of New York.

February 2.—Rev. Dr. Adoniram Judson Gordon, of Boston....Ex-Congressman Moses D. Stivers, of Middletown, N. Y....Judge C. C. Baldwin, of Cleveland, O. ... Thomas Davidson, a pioneer shipbuilder of Milwaukee, Wis....Major Frank H. Blessing, of Hazelwood, Pa., veteran of the Crimean and American Civil Wars.... Ralph O. Ruby, U. S. Vice-Consul at Belfast.

February 3.—Joseph A. Linscott, for many years treasurer of the Maine Central R. R....Col. Benjamin Ayrcrigg, of New Jersey....George Edward Curtis, well known in scientific circles at Washington, D. C.

February 4.—Theodore Weld, one of the last of the anti-slavery agitators Gen. Rufus Barringer, a Confederate cavalry officer of the Army of Northern Virginia....Gen. M. D. Manson, of Crawfordsville, Ind., veteran of the Mexican and Civil Wars and ex-Member of Congress....Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Brown, of East Orange, N. J., first president of the Federation of Women's Clubs....Gardner S. Chapin, a leading Chicago merchant....Prof. William Martin Chamberlain, of Rome, N. Y., a well-known instructor of deaf mutes.... George Batiot, member of the French Chamber of Deputies for Vendee.

February 5.—Rev. Henry A. Coit, D.D., LL.D., rector of St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H....Capt. Joseph T. Mason, of Petersburg, Va., formerly U. S. Consul at Dresden....Charles W. Copeland, a well-known marine and mechanical engineer of Brooklyn, N. Y....Rev. J. Owen Dorsey, of the U. S. Bureau of Ethnology.

February 6.—Ex-State Senator Benjamin Doolittle, of Oswego, N. Y.

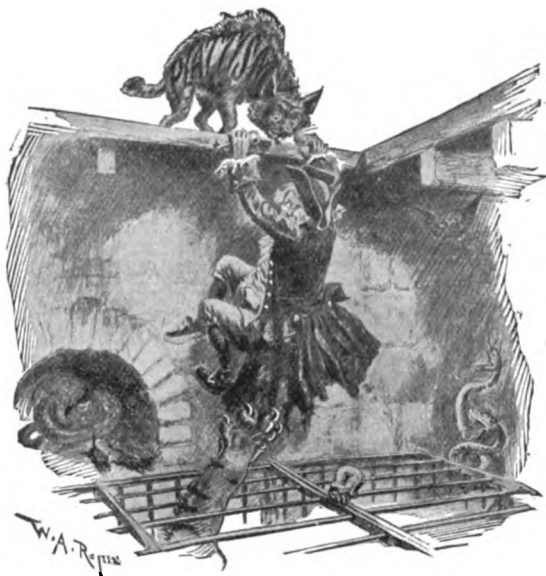
February 7.—Rev. W. P. Harrison, of the Southern Methodist publication house.

February 8.—Rev. Dr. Wm. M. Taylor, pastor emeritus of the Broadway Tabernacle, New York City....John L.



THE LATE PROFESSOR ARTHUR CAYLEY.

Stevens, of Maine, ex-Minister to Hawaii....Prof. Reginald Poole, the British archaeologist....David Conklin, organizer of the band that drove the Mormons from Illinois....Edward Dunscomb, of Nashville, Tenn., last survivor of the Columbia College (N. Y.) class of 1827.... J. K. Hoyt, an editorial and literary worker of New Jersey, compiler of a cyclopedia of quotations....John L.



A BIPARTISAN SITUATION.

Father Knickerbocker's Dilemma.—From *Harper's Weekly* (New York).



I DARESAY.

HARCOURT AS LADY'S MAID (aside): "H'm! Fancy it would suit me a good deal better than it does her."—From *Judy* (London).



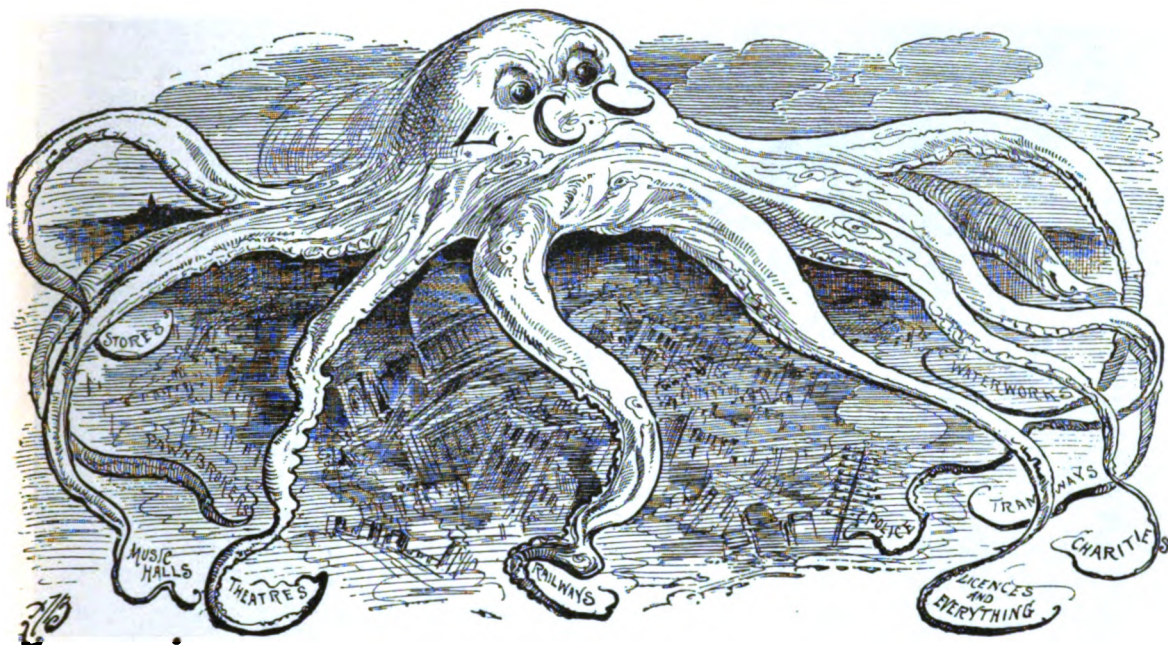
MEAT! MEAT!

HARCOURT: "Now look 'ere—you just wait your turns—or you'll none of you get nothink!"—From *Punch* (London).



THE UNTAMED SHREW; OR, WANTED A PETRUCHIO

"Her only fault (and that is faults enough) is, that she is intolerably curst, and shrewd, and froward."—*Taming of the Shrew*, Act I, Scene 2.—From *Punch* (London).



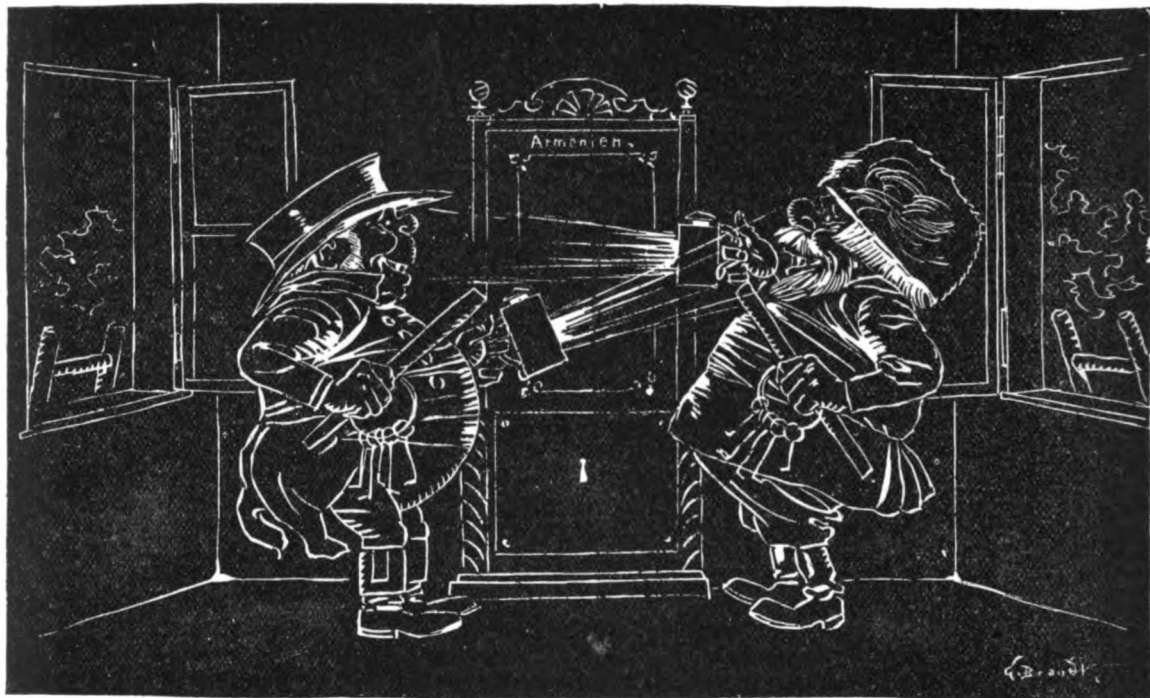
A HOSTILE VIEW OF THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.
 "The London County Collarer !—We must scotch the monster in March."
 From *Moonshine* (London).



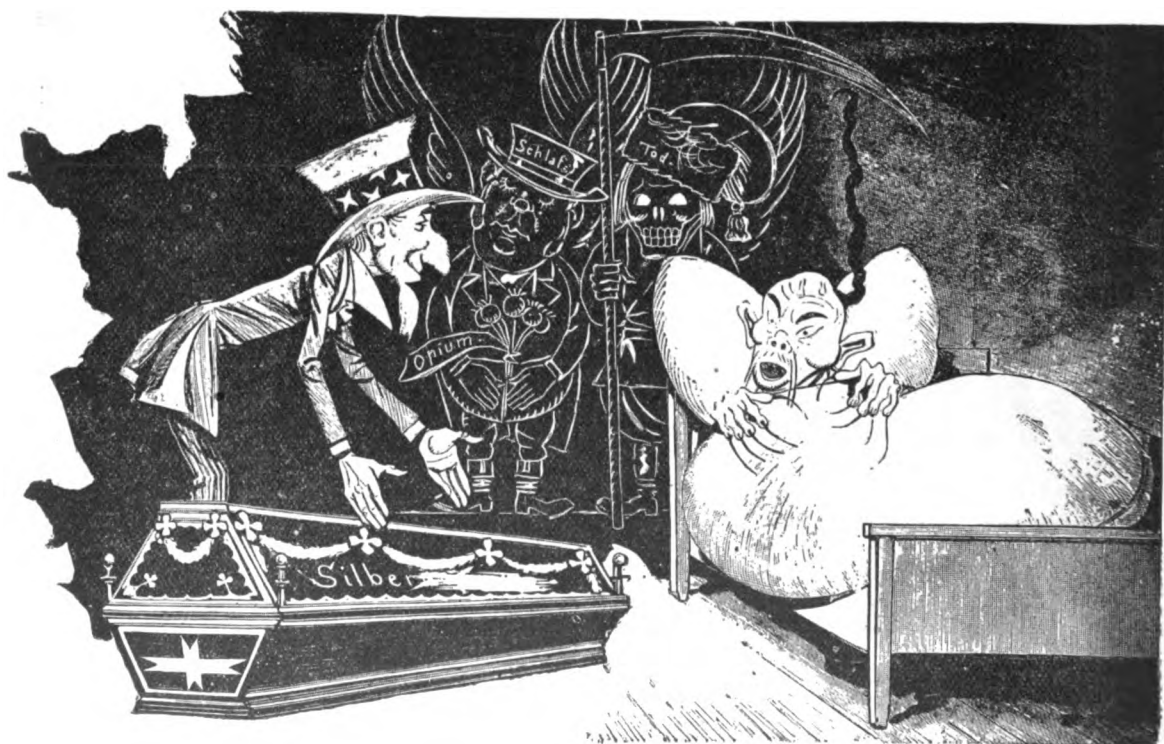
BRITAIN'S STRONG MAN.

LIKA JOKO (addressing Cecil Rhodes): "Right Honorable Sir, why go back to your African savages? We have plenty for you to 'deal with' here."

From *Lika Joko* (London) Digitized by Google



ROSEBERRY'S DIPLOMATIC SUCCESS IN ARMENIA.
 The Commission of Inquiry on the Armenian atrocities at least throws light on the subject.
 From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



BUSINESS AT THE DEATH-BED.—UNCLE SAM AS UNDERTAKER.
 Although the contest between China and Japan is not yet ended, the United States of North America offer China the proposition that the war indemnity to Japan be paid in silver.
 From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

THE STATE LEGISLATURES.

IN just three-fourths of the states and territories legislatures have been in session during January and February, and a majority of these legislatures will reach final adjournment in March. Except in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York and New Jersey, the sessions now in progress are biennial, and are supposed to complete all legislation needed until 1897. The choosing of United States senators was the first important duty of twenty-four legislatures, and in at least three instances this operation was so prolonged as to seriously interfere with the routine of State legislation. After the excitement attendant on these senatorial elections had subsided, the legislators, as a rule, seem to have devoted themselves assiduously to the immediate needs of their respective states. There were threatening election contests in Tennessee and California. In California the Governor elected on the face of the returns was promptly seated by a legislature of opposing political faith, while in Tennessee the legislature refused to seat the candidate chosen on the face of the returns, and an investigation is now in progress.

The customary fads are going the rounds of the legislatures; this year chief prominence seems to be given to the subject of high hats in theatres. As usual, loud cries of "lobby" and "strikes" are heard in the land, and doubtless such charges are not without a basis of fact. Notwithstanding this, however, a great number of meritorious measures, to which no suspicion of corrupt motive or use could possibly attach, have been proposed in the various states, and are receiving fair consideration; some of these measures have already become laws, while others are in course of passage. The REVIEW OF REVIEWS presents herewith a brief review of the more important topics that have thus far engaged the attention of most of the legislatures in session this winter.

IN NEW ENGLAND.

Massachusetts is given to long sessions; an adjournment is not to be looked for earlier than June, and very few measures have as yet progressed to a stage which would warrant any conclusion as to their ultimate fate. It may be set down as certain that many of the most important topics of debate are yet to make their appearance.

The agitation for biennial, in place of annual sessions seems to be quite as vigorous as in past years. This change will require a constitutional amendment. In New Hampshire, few bills of general interest have been introduced; a comprehensive road law and a law reducing the interest rate are perhaps the most important.

The first important contest of the present legislative session in Connecticut was over a bill providing

that no steam railroad in the State should be crossed at grade by any electric, cable, or horse railroad; this bill was rushed through both houses in order to block a proposed grade crossing in Bridgeport, and became a law late in January. Other important measures considered at this session relate to provisions against the spread of tuberculosis in cattle, the prohibition of "policy" playing, and changes in the regulations governing the licensing of retail liquor selling. In the neighboring State of Rhode Island, the General Assembly, on the very day it met (January 29), unanimously passed a bill repealing the second section of the anti-pool law of 1894, which exempted agricultural societies from the prohibition of book-making and pool-selling. The section which has now been repealed legitimized the evil at which the law was aimed in one of its most flagrant forms.

NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY.

In New York the legislative session seems likely to continue into May. No one can now predict results with any degree of certainty. The first two months were very largely devoted to the preparation of measures affecting New York City. One of these, conferring on the Mayor the power of removing officers appointed by his predecessors, was made a law early in February. The bills for the reorganization of the police force reported by the Senate Investigating Committee seemed likely to encounter opposition in the Assembly, if not in the Senate; they were strongly opposed by the Committee of Seventy and various reform organizations of the city, mainly because of the proposed retention of the "bi-partisan" system of appointing commissioners and the failure of the bills to provide for a thoroughgoing change in the present force. Of bills affecting the State at large, the most important before the legislature is that providing for the adoption of the blanket ballot in place of the present cumbersome system of multiple tickets and pasters. The convict labor problem, always a very grave one in the State, is rendered still graver by the action of the recent constitutional convention in prohibiting the labor of prisoners, after January 1, 1897, in the manufacture of any article to be contracted or sold. It is doubtful, however, whether the present legislature will make any provision for the occupation of convicts in new forms of labor.

The crowded condition of the New Jersey prisons seems to demand some action this year at Trenton, and there is a strong sentiment among the Jersey lawmakers in favor of a State reformatory. The Assembly of that State has passed a bill providing that only native or naturalized citizens shall be employed on any State or municipal public work. A

constitutional amendment against lotteries and gambling has also been passed. Some action is likely to be taken for the protection of the Palisades of the Hudson, which are threatened with destruction by the quarrymen. A constitutional amendment making the judiciary elective is proposed. Several changes in the township school law passed last year are likely to be made.

OTHER EASTERN STATES.

The Pennsylvania Legislature is considering the advisability of giving \$500,000 to the university at Philadelphia which is known by the State's name but which for more than fifty years has not received a cent from the State treasury for educational purposes, this aid to be conditioned on the raising of an equal amount by private subscription. The rapid development of the institution within recent years has suggested the possibility of a noble educational foundation on the plan of the state universities now growing up in our great West. The question of compulsory elementary education will also be dealt with by the present legislature. It is probable that a road improvement law of some kind will be passed, and an effort is being made to secure an appropriation of \$5,000,000 to be expended in country districts. Additional legislation for the care of the State's insane seems to be demanded.

Speaker McMullen, of the Delaware House of Representatives, informs the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* that the question of a local option liquor law will be considered in that State during the present legislative session. Besides the election of a U. S. Senator, the legislature is charged with the duty of choosing a State Treasurer and an Auditor of Accounts. The legislature will be asked to grant a new railroad charter at this session. It will be necessary to provide for the election of delegates to the constitutional convention which is to be held in accordance with the desire of the voters expressed at the last election. It is probable, also, that an effort will be made to improve the election and bribery laws, in accordance with the recommendation of the retiring Governor.

THE MIDDLE WEST.

Indiana's lawmakers have devoted considerable attention to a reorganization of the militia system of the State, based on the New York plan of organization. Much interest has been developed, also, in a bill designed to do away with the use of screens in liquor saloons: this measure is strongly advocated by the temperance people. There is a quiet movement in favor of improved election laws, and the various "voting machines" have their champions in the legislature. A proposition to compel street cars to be constructed with vestibules to protect employees against the cold has met with some favor. A liberal appropriation has been made for a State soldiers' home.

Illinois, like New York, is concerned with the problem of metropolitan police organization, and at least

three bills dealing with that problem are before the legislature at Springfield; one of these proposes to place the appointment of the head of the Chicago force in the hands of the courts. A general civil service law, to apply to Chicago and the State at large, has prospects of passage at this writing.

Municipal affairs have also monopolized much of the time of the Michigan Legislature; the chief distinction of this body is derived from the fact that it contains only one Democrat. The Mayor and an apparent majority of the citizens of Detroit are arrayed in antagonistic camps in a fight over a health commissionership, and the strange spectacle is presented of the inhabitants of the chief city in the State petitioning the legislature to have their municipal boards appointed by a State commissioner instead of by local authority. The perennial woman suffrage question is again at the front in Michigan.

In Wisconsin, on the other side of Lake Michigan, the less exciting question of tax reform is before the legislature; one proposed measure abolishes the exemption heretofore granted to church property, and another institutes a tax on collateral inheritances. The subject of arbitration is also receiving much attention in the Wisconsin Legislature. A proposition for a geological survey of the State is under consideration, and a "good roads" bill meets with favor.

BEYOND THE MISSISSIPPI.

Minnesota is wrestling with the question how to regulate primary elections, four bills having this object in view being now in committee. There are also numerous amendments to city charters before the legislature. A plan of conciliation in disputes without the intervention of attorneys seems to meet with some favor. A bill has been introduced looking to the protection of forests and the prevention of forest fires. (Similar legislation is proposed in Wisconsin.)

Missouri is one of the states in which the elections of 1894 caused a change in the political complexion of the legislature. The present Republican majority began the session with a determination to enact radical reform legislation. Among the measures of this character having a place on the legislative programme arranged by the party leaders, Speaker Russell, of the House of Representatives, mentioned the following:

Improvements in the registration and election laws of the State, especially provisions for securing non-partisan boards of registration and review and changes in the manner of selecting judges and clerks of election, to the end that both of the leading parties may be fairly represented; amendment of the criminal procedure laws looking to more speedy trials and fewer changes of venue; the reduction of fees now paid to certain State and county officials, and a repeal of the statute which confers on the Governor the power to appoint police boards in large cities. Other bills thus far introduced in the legislature relate to the subjects of State reformatories, the sale of cigar-

ettes to boys, the improvement of highways, and the State University at Columbia, from which it is proposed to separate the agricultural school.

From Arkansas, Missouri's neighbor on the south, comes a novel "power of removal" proposition, in the form of a bill granting to circuit judges, in certain cases, authority to remove from office offending mayors and police justices. The Legislature of Oklahoma Territory seems chiefly concerned with an investigation of the agricultural college, in which large misappropriations of funds have been discovered.

The first action of the Kansas Legislature consisted in the passing of anti lottery and anti-gambling bills, which were promptly signed by the Governor. Then followed an appropriation of \$100,000 for sufferers in the western counties of the State, one-half of this amount to be expended at once for the purchase of food, and the other half to be spent for seed-grain.

Nebraska is also making provision for the farmers in drouth-stricken counties by authorizing such counties to issue bonds for the purpose of raising funds to supply seed for the spring sowing; a direct appropriation for relief will also be made by the legislature; Speaker Richards, of the House of Representatives, states that most communities in the State are able to care for their own destitute inhabitants. The question of improved irrigation laws is a pressing one in Nebraska, as it is believed that such laws will do much to foster diversified farming in the western counties, where the suffering has been most extreme.

NEW STATES.

The same problem relative to irrigation systems is before the Legislature of South Dakota, but is overshadowed by financial problems and by the agitation (in both Dakotas) for resubmission to the people of the constitutional prohibition of the liquor traffic, which has obtained in both states since their admission to the Union. In South Dakota, resubmission has been voted, but in North Dakota, it was postponed. Before the people can vote upon prohibition in North Dakota a resolution for resubmission must have been passed by two successive sessions of the legislature; so that now a popular vote cannot be had before 1899. It is not improbable that women may have obtained the franchise by that time, as a law to that effect is regarded as certain to be passed by the present legislature. The accession to the anti-saloon ranks of a large number of woman voters would doubtless prevent the repeal of the prohibitory section of the constitution. The passage of the suffrage law by the present legislature, and its ratification at the next general election, would suffice to bestow the ballot on the women of the State, as the constitution so provides. A strenuous effort is making to extend the required term of residence in North Dakota preliminary to divorce proceedings from ninety days to one year. The laxity of the present law has made the State notorious. Nevertheless, South Dakota,

where the same law was in force until two years ago, when the required term was increased to six months, has this year restored the old statute, except that fraud is guarded against by requiring personal service to be made in every case. Legislation looking to a reduction in railroad freight rates, and new methods of taxing railroad corporations, is among the possibilities of this winter's session at Bismarck. A free text-book bill has passed one house.

Among the important duties of the Montana Legislature will be the adoption of revised codes, with amendments thereto. The irrigation problem will again demand consideration. There is an active movement in the State in favor of more stringent laws against bribery at elections. This winter affords the not unusual spectacle of a contest in the legislature over school text-books; the leading educators of the State desire to have the selection of books left to the State Board of Education.

In Wyoming, as in Montana, revision of the statutes is the first item on the legislative calendar. As regards irrigation, Wyoming's plan for disposing of the million acres of land granted the State by the national government under the terms of the Carey act is as follows: That all lands reclaimed under the act shall be sold to settlers, in tracts of not more than 160 acres to each settler, for 50 cents per acre; that the individuals or companies constructing irrigation works, for the reclamation of these lands, shall dispose of the works to settlers; or, in other words, shall sell them perpetual water rights, at prices and terms to be decided upon before they are allowed to commence construction of works, and before the lands selected for reclamation shall be withdrawn from settlement, under the present land laws, the individuals or corporations constructing the works to be secured by first liens upon the lands.

The Colorado Legislature of 1895 has won immortal renown as the first lawmaking body in which women have participated as members; Mrs. Holly's bill to raise the age of consent from sixteen to twenty-one years has the honor of being the first legislative measure originated and formally presented by a woman. The main object of financial legislation at present is to provide for assessments corresponding more nearly to market values. The revision of the Denver charter will consume much time.

PACIFIC SLOPE.

The prolonged senatorial deadlocks in Idaho, Oregon and Washington, postponed definite action on nearly every question of special importance to State interests, and in fact practically excluded such questions from legislative debate. The Washington Legislature was the first of the three to extricate itself from the senatorial tangle, and as six weeks of its session remained, there seemed to be fair prospects that something would be accomplished, but we are unable to make an intelligent forecast of what the result will be. In the opinion of the Hon. Ellis

Morrison, Speaker of the House, code revision is one of the pressing needs of the State. In Oregon a woman suffrage amendment has been passed.

An investigation of the San Francisco police system, similar in scope to the inquiry carried on in New York by the Lexow Committee, is a project before the California Legislature in session at Sacramento. It is proposed that the work be intrusted to a commission to be appointed by the Governor, this commission to be composed of three members, representing the three leading political parties of the State. A road improvement scheme of some kind is likely to be evolved during the session, and there is some prospect of an important extension of kindergarten privileges in connection with the free school system. An extensive cutting down of appropriations has taken place. A woman suffrage bill seems likely to be passed in California, and a similar measure in Arizona Territory.

THE SOUTH.

In the far South, Alabama and Texas are the only states having legislatures in session at present. The South Carolina lawmakers, who meet annually, concluded their labors late in December, 1894. The legislature of Florida will assemble in April next, and that of Georgia in the October following. Louisiana and Mississippi, like Maryland and Kentucky, hold biennial sessions in the "even" years, while the Virginia sessions, also biennial, begin very late in each "odd" year and run over into the year following, the next legislative period falling in 1895-'96.

In Alabama, the chief interest centred in the passage of a bill regulating the conditions of voting at the stockholders' meetings of railroad corporations; the effect of the measure is to permit the Southern Railway to gain control of the Alabama Great Southern line. An important revision of the system of tax assessment in the State is under consideration; the chief changes are in the direction of placing the valuation of property in the hands of appraisers. A small franchise tax on corporations and a 5 per cent. collateral inheritance tax are also in contemplation. A bill designed to introduce in Alabama a liquor dispensary system somewhat similar to that of South Carolina is before the legislature, but another measure, prohibiting the sale of liquor outside of incorporated towns, seems likely to be enacted first. The subjects of convict labor and the regulation of insurance companies are also prominent matters of debate, and it is probable that some action will be taken regarding the holding of a constitutional convention.

NEW POLITICAL CONDITIONS.

The proceedings of the North Carolina legislature derive greater importance, perhaps, than would otherwise attach to the doings of that body, from its present political complexion. The membership is composed of Democrats, Republicans and Populists, in almost equal numerical groups, with one Prohibitionist. The Republican-Populist fusion elected one Republican to the United States Senate, and one Populist; it controls the legislation of the session. Next to the repeal of the election laws and the present county government acts, the topics chiefly discussed thus far have been the various propositions to reduce the expenses of the State government, to consolidate the agricultural college with the State Department of Agriculture, to discontinue appropriations for the militia, and to improve the roads of the State by taxation and convict labor. A stringent law was enacted against prize-fighting. Several constitutional amendments will be submitted to the people at the coming general election, at which the question of elections will be hotly discussed. North Carolina's legislative record for the year certainly compares favorably with that of Tennessee, where the contest over the governorship has prevented the enactment of any legislation of importance.

West Virginia, like Missouri, has elected a Republican legislature after many years of Democratic rule. The purposes of the new majority have been thus set forth by Speaker Edwards, of the House of Delegates: "It will begin judiciously and wisely by increasing the efficiency of the common school system and giving the children an average of six months' school instead of only four as heretofore. It will seek to create a State system of public roads under the guidance of competent engineering skill; it may set its convicts to working the public highways as is done now in North Carolina, and as it is now proposed to do in New York and Ohio. It will probably enact a conservative statute providing for a more perfect organization of the State militia, and the more perfect protection of public and private property. It will decline to recognize the Wall Street lobby that seeks to intrude the long-ago-dismissed Virginia debt question."

From this rapid survey of the field it is evident that much important work has been mapped out in the different state capitals for immediate accomplishment; it is also to be remembered that about seven-tenths of our national population have some concern in the way this work is done, since their interests are directly affected.



THE RING-STRASSE LINE, AT CROSSING OF ANDRASSY-STRASSE.

THE ELECTRIC STREET RAILWAYS OF BUDAPEST.

AN OBJECT LESSON FOR AMERICAN CITIES.

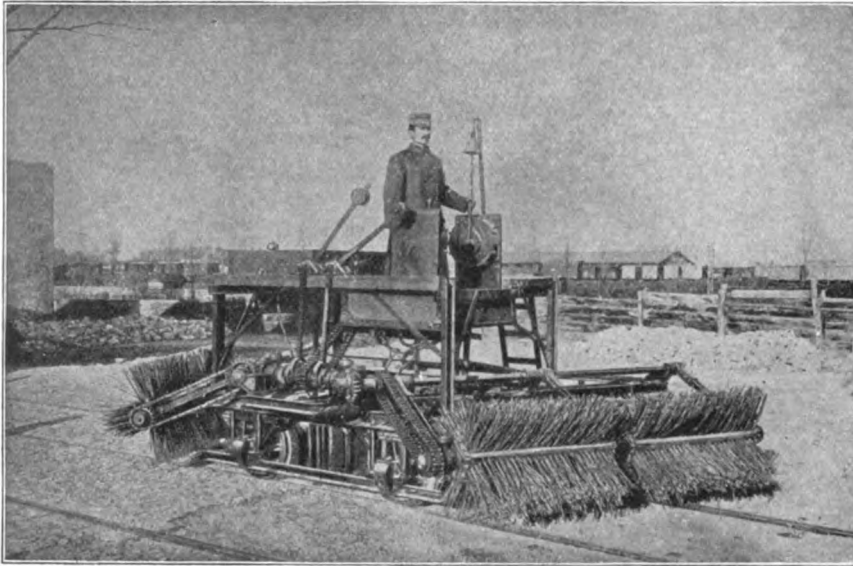
IT is singularly interesting at this time, when the electric street railway system of Brooklyn is under close scrutiny, to turn by way of comparison and contrast to the electric street railway system of another city so far from Brooklyn that it has reached its own results by processes which have come in no wise under American influence. The Electric Street Railway Company of Budapest, Hungary, opened its first line five years ago. It has steadily increased the number and extent of its lines, and is operating them to-day with what is locally considered to be a very high degree of success. When the Brooklyn horse-car system was permitted to change its motive power to electricity, the chief objections that were urged were directed against the use of the overhead trolley wires, which required the erection of poles in the streets and the suspension of a network of highly-charged wires, under circumstances which might prove in many ways to be both inconvenient and dangerous. But it was stoutly declared that no other electric system except the overhead trolley could be made to work, and the desire for more efficient transit carried the day.

Meanwhile, far down the valley of the Danube the municipal authorities of Budapest, a place with half a million inhabitants, had absolutely refused to permit trolley wires in the handsome and orderly streets of their progressive city; and the directors of the Budapest Electric Street Railway Company, desiring a franchise for the new boulevards, cheerfully undertook to dispense with all overhead structures. They

also promised not to employ the system—which had been experimentally tried at Berlin—by which the rails themselves are charged with an electrical current. Furthermore, they agreed not to make use of a third rail carrying the electrical current, this system having had some experimental trial, but having been considered objectionable. What they did agree to do was to place a conduit under one of the rails, carrying in that conduit an insulated wire or metallic strip which should convey the electrical power (together with a second one for the return current), and to make the connection with the motor or secondary dynamo of the street car through a slot in the groove of one of the rails.

In short, the proposed system was a highly improved underground trolley, with the live wire or metallic strips so placed as to be neither visible nor tangible, and insulated in such a way that the surface rails could never be dangerously charged, while telegraph and telephone lines should suffer nothing from induction. This brief description of the system is not for technical electricians, but for the unscientific reader. It is sufficient to say that it has stood the test of five winters and five summers with perfect success. Nor is there any reason whatsoever to believe that it would not be quite as successful in Brooklyn or in any American city as in Budapest.

The plain truth seems to be that, apart from the power houses, which take the place of horses and stables, the ordinary trolley system is an exceedingly inexpensive affair. It cost only a trifle to erect the



AN ELECTRIC SNOW SWEEPING MACHINE.

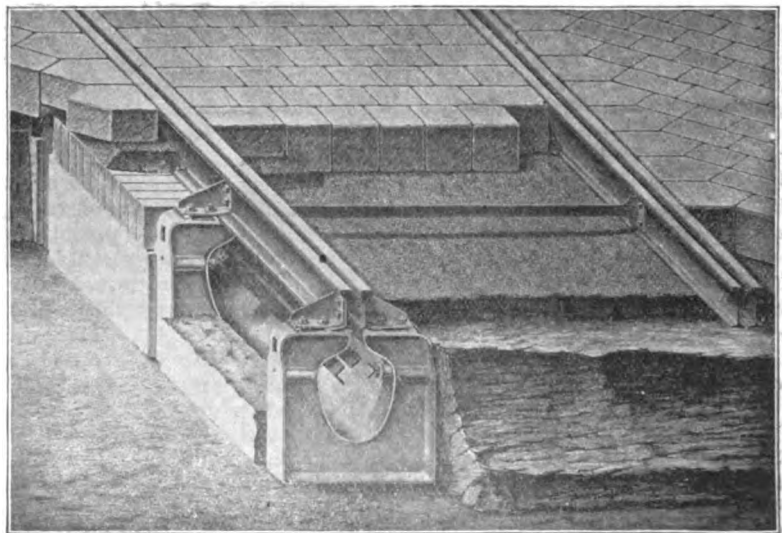
poles and string the wires. But it involves some expense to adopt the Budapest system and carry the wire underground. The expense of subsequent operation is likely to be less rather than more with the Budapest system; but the initial expense of converting a horse car system into an electrical system would obviously be much increased.

But over against this objection it may be urged that the Budapest system actually pays very well. Last year its stockholders received a dividend of 8 per cent., a good round payment was made to the municipal treasury as a rental for the use of the streets, and something was added to the reserve fund. It should be remarked that the accounts of the Budapest Electric Street Railway Company are as public as the accounts of any of the municipal departments, and that every feature of its income and outgo is open to the inspection of the whole world. The street railway business in a European place like Budapest, even if fairly profitable, is not nearly so lucrative as in an American city. The reason, then, why it was so easy for the Budapest company to earn 8 per cent. last year over and above its large tax account, its contribution to an insurance fund for its employees, its liberal payment to a reserve tax fund, its satisfactory payment

also to an ordinary reserve fund, and its provision for interest and sinking fund, is readily understood when it is stated that 4,000,000 florins, or \$2,000,000, is the sum total of its capitalization. An American street railway company would scarcely have been content to construct this Budapest system without watering its stock to the extent of a capitalization of from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000. The Brooklyn street railway companies, or other companies similarly situated in the United States, could easily adopt the Buda-

pest system for the central portions of the town, and earn 25 per cent. dividends upon their actual investment. But unfortunately our American companies as a rule wish to earn a large rate of interest upon an enormously inflated and fictitious capitalization.

The illustrations which accompany these notes on the Budapest system will give some idea of its construction. The egg-shaped conduit which carries the electric current is about fifteen inches in its vertical diameter and twelve inches wide. It is constructed of iron sheets bent into lengths of perhaps four or five feet, which are easily riveted together. At con-



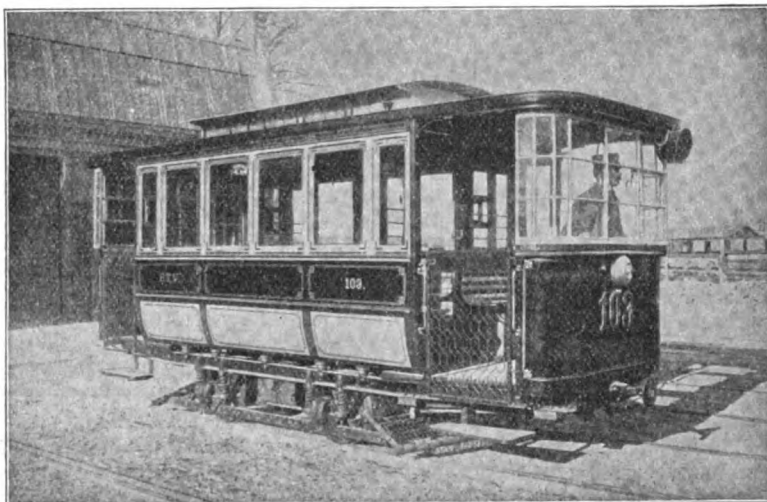
CONSTRUCTION OF RAILS AND CONDUIT.

venient intervals the water which collects in the conduit runs off into the sewers. The conduit is near the street surface and does not interfere at any point either with sewers, water pipes, gas pipes, or the conduits that carry telegraph and telephone wires and electric light cables. The street railway company has a convenient telephone system of its own, with the wires placed in the same elliptical conduit that carries the motive current connecting the central offices of the company with the car shops and power houses and with various waiting rooms and stations along the different routes.

There is nothing, in the climatic conditions of Budapest which makes it easier to operate this underground system there than it would be in almost any American city. The fact that Budapest experiences heavy snow-falls is suggested by one of our illustrations, which represents an electrical snow sweeper. The further fact that Budapest winters are cold is also suggested by the inclosed platform of the winter car, which protects the motorman behind glass windows.

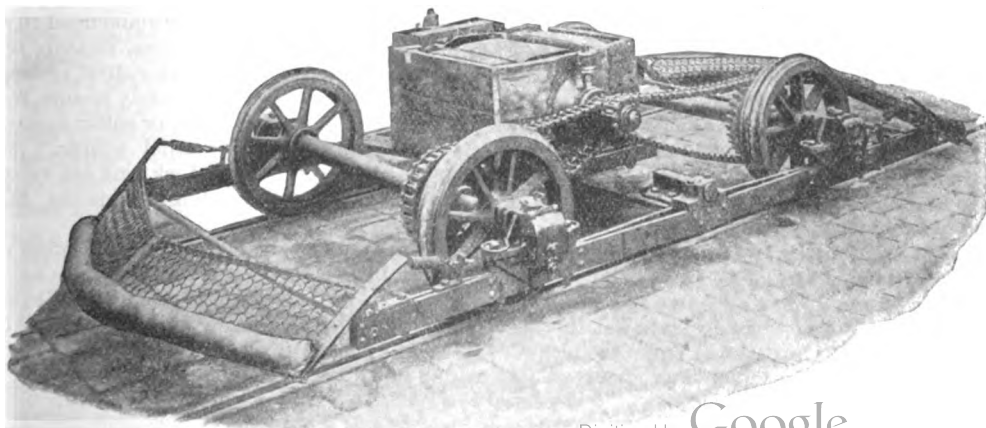
The illustration which shows the truck and motor also gives one a good idea of the kind of fender—with padded edge and with spiral spring connections—that renders it altogether impossible to crush pedestrians under the wheels. We are not aware of any complaints in Budapest on the score of accidents of the kind that have been so frightfully common in Brooklyn. The speed of electric cars in Budapest is carefully regulated, and the regulation is strictly enforced. In the central parts of the town the rate of speed is considerably less than that which has been customary in Brooklyn.

Along the Andrássy street, which is considered by many critics to be the finest modern avenue in Europe, no street railway has as yet been permitted to lay its tracks. The Electric Street Railway Com-



LATEST TYPE OF WINTER CAR.

pany, and its rival the horse railway company which has lines on many streets, have united in applying for a joint franchise under which they propose to construct and operate an underground electric railway beneath the surface of the Andrássy street. At last advices, the matter was under municipal advisement with the prospect that the municipal council and the joint local transit systems would soon agree upon satisfactory detailed plans for an underground road, and also upon the terms of an equitable charter. A millennial anniversary is to be celebrated at Budapest in the early future, and it is hoped that this underground line may be completed and in operation in order to facilitate the movement of passenger traffic during the celebration. It may be assumed as altogether probable that the Budapest underground line,—extending from the heart of the city into the most desirable suburban district,—will be a model of its kind from every mechanical and engineering point of view, and that the municipal council will reserve the proper measure of control over it as pertaining to an essential public service, while the two companies which join in the enterprise will carry it through on sound financial principles.



THE SERVICE OF AN "INVALID AID SOCIETY."

BY C. F. NICHOLS, M.D.

INDISPENSABLE to race development is each successful movement to better the physical health of the People, witness Athletics, Holidays, Sanitary Laws, Hospitals. So jealously does *Vox Reipublicae* inquire into drainage, microbiology and all the 'pathies, that the doctors must of necessity themselves be alert to forestall certain inevitable conclusions from the premises offered by medical science.

For example, the *dictum* which asserts consumption to be contagious and propagated by the *tuberculum bacillus* has already alarmed a timid class. Such phrases are quoted as: "Consumption claims more victims than cholera," "A hundred thousand persons die annually from this disease in the United States," and behold! As fads exfoliate and selfishness finds pretext, the sufferers from lung disease in any form are likely to be shunned or ostracized as if infected by diphtheria,—this in a state of feebleness, dependency and flagging courage which calls for sympathy and encouragement of the most loyal, unaffected, fearless and persistent sort. To paraphrase an ancient saying, *pseudo-science is a dangerous thing*. One diligent reader of medical columns fears "tuberculous dust;" another shudders at "humidity;" "sputa" are inimical to a third; the next and the next abstain from pork, beef and milk—the trail of the microbe is over them all, until a King Lear has been found, ready to face the elemental storm of sex attraction,—who proposes to check by legal enactment marriages between consumptives.

While deprecating exaggeration and panic, there are indeed figures and facts which claim serious thought, such menace is there in the increasing mortality from tuberculosis. The present sanitary commission for New York City finds the disease to be so infectious that the Board of Health is urged to bring its subjects under rigid surveillance, with isolation of the sick and establishment of separate hospitals for their treatment. At Washington similar action is officially urged upon a National Health Board authorized to deal with all contagious diseases. Over six thousand phthisis deaths were reported last year for New York alone; the numbers differ but little in proportion for Chicago and Boston. As a matter of illustrative comparison, we find in France the Society for the Prevention of Consumption attributing to pulmonary disease one-sixth of the deaths in Paris. Unquestionably this disorder is more destructive than any modern epidemic or plague, and legislative action will soon be demanded by the representatives of the people, not only to secure protection from the sick at home, but also with wiser forethought to encourage by state aid the deportation of consumptives. Aside from the plea of humanity, the cost of harboring an unproductive class

is seen to be a burden to the state, for the figures above quoted might properly be quadrupled to represent the number of persons either unproductive or a large expense to the community during the many years of invalidism to which these helpless ones are doomed.

For consumptives are doomed, as long as they remain in the humid climates; phosphates, cod-liver oil, tuberculinum, turpentine, vacuum and quackery contend impotently,—their assumed cures are as unstable as mission conversions on Hawaii. Meanwhile, for the poorer classes thrown upon public or private charity, the means provided for comfort or refuge are inadequate. Refused at the hospitals, there is room for very few in the establishments thus far provided, and their fate, wherever received, is pitiful. Such as gain admission to homes for "incurables," perish in sad plight, huddled together and breathing their own poisonous exhalations. We have the same sorrowful history for most of the inmates of consumptives' homes: here persons but slightly diseased are exposed to others in stages far advanced. Fortunately, however, many of the patients remain contented and happy.

And yet the problem might seem to be of easy solution, for it has long been known that tuberculous disease does not flourish in certain localities. Hence arose the study of "climatology" in the medical profession, a matter of some opprobrium to outside observers, for the wisdom of experience was slowly gained, so many were the difficulties besetting a helpful application of the knowledge acquired. In 1862, Dr. H. I. Bowditch published his first work: "Consumption; Locality One of Its Chief Causes." This publication did little, at that time, for the consumptives, but it led to a general system of tabulation and comparison,—at first, in Massachusetts; where certain towns were found to be more unhealthy than others in that State, sections were mapped and marked, showing especial death rates for diseases of the lungs, and were finally seen to be *humid*. The sick were now recommended to remove a few miles away from seashore, swamp, or riverside. Some physicians, more executive, ordered their phthisical patients indiscriminately to our Southern states, there to contract ague, or suffer from insufficient food, or an "exceptional winter." Such as possessed means to travel took long sea voyages, or removed to the Azores, South America, Southern California, or the Sandwich Islands.

The subject slowly cleared, and rarefied air was now extolled. Denver and St. Paul were among the favored resorts. Regarding Colorado, likewise favored, and filled at first by the sick,—the gifted enthusiast, Helen Hunt Jackson, wrote vigorously, advocating its quickening air, until, discovering a treach-

erous quality in this stimulation, which frequently drops its victims by a fatal reaction, she devoted much effort in her later life to warning and retraction. An explanation of this mistake, long prevalent in Colorado, may illustrate the difficulties apt to confuse a climate-study, for it is known that many of the invalids who reached Colorado during the earliest history of the territory found health and preserved it. Says Dr. Roberts, Vice-President of the Invalid Aid Society: "At that time there were no railroads, and the emigrants pursued their journey along the sandy plateaus of the upper Arkansas; exposed night and day, in their partly covered wagons, they recovered strength in the rarefied air, and, growing gradually accustomed to the high altitude, were cured *before they reached Denver.*"

Thus the pursuit of climatology has been, in the profession, very experimental. Thousands of invalids, sent to climates but a trifle better than their own, have been sacrificed, as if driven into a Waterloo trench, that others might cross over; and it must also be confessed that at the present time the knowledge of the average medical man is most inadequate concerning climates specifically adapted to his patients. He is apt to forget the influence of expense, diet and homesickness on the person he is about to exile; if a few practitioners are better informed, as gifted physicians, or specialists, but a small proportion of the invalids, weak, ignorant and procrastinating, happen to consult a good doctor, or will follow his advice when given.

Perhaps the founders of the Invalid Aid Society builded better than they knew when, in the year 1892, an association of kind and thoughtful men and women (separating for the sake of pursuing their specific work from another body, the Health Resorts Association of Chicago, with which they remain in friendly co-operation) organized to assist by advice and, as far as possible, by money, in the removal of invalids, chiefly consumptives, to regions favorable to their recovery. This society, now incorporated, has already established or verified important data, and its practical experience has gone far toward solving the difficult problems of helpful climate and inexpensive care, while the mere existence of a reliable bureau of information mitigates the cruel uncertainty attending an invalid's change of abode.

The animus of the society may be inferred from its membership. Rev. Edward Everett Hale first made its object public by means of several published letters; Mrs. Livermore and Rev. Dr. Savage, with well-known professional and business men, are members of its advisory board; no prejudice of sex or sect appears, no plan to save souls, unless incidentally, no experiments nor connivance with new hotels, land agencies or railway corporations; the effort is to rescue without loss of time, the sensitive, dangerous bodies of consumptives. That a difficult question has been answered serviceably by laymen, where doctors differ, is not without ethical interest. Love, exercised as loving kindness or benevolence, has executive ability, and often finds the direct path,

where theory and self-interest wander in jealous rivalry; yellow corpuscles and comet-shaped bacilli may be left to themselves, they are merely diagnostic signs which become passive when cheeks grow red in pure air. Thus these laymen, alert and practical, sifting evidence, found the higher lands of New Mexico, Southwestern Kansas, Texas and Mexico to be free from phthisis, and curative to most invalids; it was the Voice of the Mountains

"Calling, calling, 'Come up higher';"

and forthwith the invalids were sent to these localities.

Undoubtedly, subtle, curative qualities, defying chemical analysis, pervade the earth and air of these dry, drained places. What Antæus found out long ago and fed to his own nervous waste, through simple contact with the Earth Mother, is formulated by science as transmutation of forces, "those radiant floods of power which fill the eternal spaces, bathing, warming and vivifying our planet, and originating all the physiological phenomena by which our organisms are kept alive." It is in the form of electricity or electro-magnetism that this regenerative force is assimilated by living organisms.

The association whose plan we unfold proposes, as soon as its means allow, to establish small colonies or sanitariums, of tents or isolated houses,—a hospital system which has been successful in Belgium and in army practice. Land is offered by President Diaz in Mexico, and by landholders in several favored neighborhoods. At present the society is much influenced in its choice of lands by the advice of Professor Denison, the accomplished meteorologist, whose climatic charts are accepted authority. These charts or climatic maps present in a most intelligible way the relative humidity, altitude, temperature, force of the wind, etc., throughout the country at each season of the year. Any observant person balancing these factors will easily estimate the general quality of the climate at a given place. Distribution of these maps has, aided by Professor Denison's generosity, become part of the missionary work of the society. Dr. W. P. Roberts, at Boston and Minneapolis, furnishes the maps and descriptive books, and conducts a monthly journal in the interests of this society.

The enterprise of the Invalid Aid Society is naturally regarded with welcoming interest by the native inhabitants, for profit may be forthcoming, and, unlike the remonstrance which meets the introduction of the immigrant criminal classes from across seas, there is no question of contagion in an atmosphere where the germs of tubercle are found to directly perish.

For most of the invalids deported, homes have been found, through an admirable system of correspondence. An arrangement was made some years ago by means of which a reliable person, usually the clergyman in each chosen town or hamlet, interests himself to find, in private families, board suitable to the patient, and at moderate cost. Many are the plans for colonization, communistic life, and tilling and

irrigation of the rich soil—now unproductive—all easily entering the future of an undertaking broadly planned. A well-conducted agricultural college at Las Cruces, New Mexico, is available for practical training in these affairs. And happy illustrations are already seen, where a prosperous business or an honorable professional life has superseded illness and dependency at home.

Is there not much to justify the hope that a movement, dignified by its emotion of pity for suffering which it aims to relieve, will soon attract wide attention from its economic aspect, and secure material aid? In the evolution of the "coming race," a commune, jarless, safe and peaceful, would require, for its happiest fulfillment, to be also poisonless, at least with regard to virulent and destructive disease.

ANTI-TOXIN "CURE" FOR DIPHTHERIA.

To the Editor of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS:

SIR :—It is to be regretted that English newspapers, in their comments upon the anti-toxin treatment of diphtheria, do not always exercise the judicial caution of your REVIEW OF REVIEWS. At the conclusion of your remarks in the January number you say : "We have good reason to believe that official tests in these two great American cities (New York and Boston) will within a few months give us a conclusive demonstration of the question whether or not the much discussed new diphtheria cure is a practical and effective remedy."

It is precisely the absence of this "conclusive demonstration" that has provoked and justified opposition to the authorization of the anti-toxin treatment in the case of patients involuntarily confined in public hospitals in London.

The twofold contention of those who oppose the authorization of anti-toxin experiments upon the bodies of the ignorant poor is 1, that anti-toxin is not yet shown to be a cure; 2, that it is shown to produce noxious effects.

This contention may be established on the authority of the advocates of the treatment themselves.

At a recent meeting of the German Medical Society Professor Bergmann said that he had little hope of an early solution of the question as to the effects of the anti-toxic serum. He had made forty-six experiments, but he believed that it would be a year before a final judgment could be pronounced upon them.

Similarly, Professor Virchow, who is so friendly to the new treatment as to urge that every physician should employ it, nevertheless admits that the labor of years will be necessary in order to ascertain its precise value.

Professor Virchow has admitted also that there is a "possibility of certain attendant effects of an injurious character." His assistant, Dr. Hausemann, has stated before the Berlin Medical Society that the serum could not be regarded as harmless. The well-known facts that it caused pains in the joints, fevers and similar maladies were, he said, represented as trivial matters. But there were more serious cases in which diseases of the kidneys had set in. Dr. Hausemann mentioned the case of a child who, after the injection of serum, died in the Berlin Charity Hospital. It was found that the child's kidneys had undergone a change which had never been met with in cases of scarlet fever or diphtheria.

Nor is this all. The anti-toxin treatment of diphtheria is directed against Löffler's bacillus. Dr. Hausemann denies that Löffler's bacillus is the originator of diphtheria. There have, he says, been cases of diphtheria where the bacillus was not present, and the bacillus has been present where there was no diphtheria. Here, we submit, are ample grounds for caution. If any further grounds were necessary they would be found in the previous history of "cures" by inoculation. You mention the fate of Dr. Koch's "cure" for consumption and M. Pasteur's "cure" for cholera. The same discredit attaches to inoculation for cholera in Spain, and inoculation for yellow fever. Yet each of these "cures" was, in its time, advertised and accepted with credulous enthusiasm.

The rate of mortality among diphtheric patients under one year old was, before the anti-toxin treatment was employed, 69 per cent., and among patients between ten and fifteen years of age only 10.5 per cent. In view of this enormous difference between the rates of mortality at different ages it is impossible to attach any meaning to statements like that which you quote to the effect that the anti-toxin treatment has "reduced the diphtheria mortality from more than 50 per cent. to about 10." And if it is necessary to distinguish the ages of diphtheric patients, it is no less necessary to distinguish the kinds of diphtheria from which they suffer.

Unfortunately the advocates of anti-toxin show, in Europe at any rate, little or no disposition to take the public into their confidence. It is hard to believe that no precise evidence has yet been obtained, yet only generalizations have been made public. If your Board of Health in New York and Boston give us the "conclusive demonstration" of which you speak they will confer a benefit upon mankind. Nothing is easier or more common than to misrepresent the opposition which has been offered to the anti-toxin treatment. Its critics do not contend, and have never contended, that no further experiments with the treatment should be made. What they contend, and will continue to contend, is that as the experiments may produce disease and are not proved ever to have produced health they should only be made upon willing objects.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

THE EDITOR OF "THE STAR."

STONECUTTER STREET, LONDON, E. C., January 26, 1895.

AMERICAN STOCK IN EUROPEAN MARKETS.

A LETTER FROM THE CHIEF OF THE "CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR" MOVEMENT.

To the Editor of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS:

IT has been my fortune, good or bad, according to the reader's point of view, to make several trips to England and the Continent during the past six years and to form many personal acquaintanceships with people of different classes of society in Great Britain, Germany and other parts of Europe.

Having but just returned from another visit to these lands, if the truth must be told, I found that respect for America and Americans has sadly waned within the last half dozen years. Not only is this true among the manufacturers of Bradford and the tin plate capitalists of Wales, who might be expected to harbor a grudge against America and whose alighting remarks could be easily accounted for, but the same spirit is observable in almost all circles.

Individual Americans are as popular as ever, undoubtedly. Individual authors and preachers and men of science are loved and honored, but America, as a whole, has undoubtedly fallen in the scale of nations of late years in the eyes of the people of Europe. It is a bitter thing for an American to hear the slighting remarks concerning his country and which he would give all his possessions to be able to resent if he could honestly say that there was no truth in them.

The reason for this change of attitude toward America is not far to seek. Our financial difficulties and business failures and railway complications of the last few months have touched many Englishmen and Germans in their tenderest spot,—their pocket-books.

Millions of dollars' worth of the stocks of the Atchison road, the Union Pacific System and the Northern Pacific are owned in Great Britain and Germany. The juggling with the accounts, the misrepresentations which have been sent forth concerning the value of the properties, and the appalling bankruptcies of these great systems of communication have given to thousands of people who have lost their little all, the impression that American railways are managed by swindlers and sharpers for the benefit of an interested ring.

In Frankfurt on the Main, a prominent banker who lived many years in America and who then conceived a great love for American institutions, informed me that he was almost the only one in that city of bankers to stand for America and Americans, that almost all other business men considered him a rash and deluded fool to continue to keep his property in American investments, and he further remarked that, had he not lived in America himself and known the absolute integrity and stability of many of America's business men, he should agree

with the other bankers and should be as loud in his denunciation of what they considered American swindling schemes as any one.

In Christiania, the capital of Norway, a few weeks since, I read a most fierce and bitter attack on American securities, warning the people to have nothing to do with them if they valued their property, and declaring that a foreigner who invested his money in the average American enterprise was about as safe as Farmer Wayback in a bunco steerer's parlor.

The accounts of the horrible lynchings of the past few years, for which all America gains the credit, and not simply the sections of the country where they occur, have also done much to lower our nation in the eyes of our neighbors across the sea.

It is scarcely enough to denounce those who investigate these atrocities as foreign meddlers and to tell them to look nearer home for similar outrages.

Moreover, the increase of crimes, the violence and destruction of property that attended the Chicago strike last summer; the frequent train robberies; the occasionally demonstrated weakness of state governments to quell disturbances, and, above all, the horrible depths of corruption which have been unearthed in several of our great cities, have combined to give a decided upward tendency to the noses of our transatlantic cousins when speaking of this "home of the free."

Doubtless those evils are exaggerated and many foreigners gloat over what they believe are the indications of the coming bankruptcy and disintegration of the one conspicuous representative of republican institutions. Yet there are many who grieve as sincerely over these recent sorrows of our land as the most ardent lover of the Stars and Stripes.

One cheering indication I noticed of a reaction from this tone of pessimistic despair of America, the significance of the November elections seemed to be well understood. It was not considered so much a victory for the political party which England most dislikes, as a victory for good government and righteousness in our great cities, a victory which sounded the first note of the death knell of municipal corruption.

Since that election in New York City any American abroad can hold up his head once more.

Then, too, it is recognized in many religious circles that there is a great uprising of Christian people, and particularly of the Christian youth of America, in favor of good government and a purer political atmosphere, and it is well understood that these millions of patriotic youth may be counted upon to do their utmost in the years to come to make this nation a people whose God is the Lord.

Over and over again this recent development among the young Christians of America was spoken of by English friends in earnest tones of sympathy and congratulation. Surely for the sake of our reputation, as well as for the sake of our character as a nation, in order that the enemy need not triumph over us, it is the part of Christian people everywhere to fan these glowing embers of devotion to country among our Christian youth into a flame, to thank God

for every aspiration and every prayer which goes up from those young hearts for their nation and for all for which she stands, so that before the close of this century, upon whose last half decade we have entered, America may recover her proud position among the nations of the world, and the Stars and Stripes be freed from every blot and stain.

FRANCIS E. CLARK.

BOSTON, 1895

JOHN CLARK RIDPATH.

A TYPICAL MAN OF THE OHIO VALLEY AND THE OLD NORTHWEST.

FOR the complete annals of our national history there remains to be told one story of very marked significance. It is the story of the intellectual life and development of the Ohio valley. The region is fairly homogeneous and well defined, including southern Ohio, more than half of Indiana, a large part of Kentucky and a part of Illinois, and for its principal centres it has Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville. Out of it have come, in the past fifty or sixty years, many distinguished orators and public men, numerous theologians and clergymen of a high order of talent, a long list of journalists, writers and educators, and many men of great qualities in the professions of medicine and law. But more of its remarkable men have staid at home than have gone forth. Elsewhere in this number we publish the portrait of the late Dr. Cyrus Falconer, of Hamilton, Ohio,—one of the heroes of Mr. William D. Howells' "A Boy's Town,"—who has within the month passed away at the ripe age of eighty-five, after fifty years or more of continuous practice in his town. In New York or London he would have ranked as one of the giants of his profession. At Marietta, where Ohio colonization had its beginning, a very distinguished citizen, the Hon. Douglas Putnam, has within a few weeks been removed at the age of eighty-nine from the scene of his useful career.

Dr. Falconer and Mr. Douglas Putnam were types of American citizenship at its highest and best. No country in any age of the world has produced men of grander qualities than these. Yet they have been content to live out their lives in their own communities, serving their fellow citizens with unfailing public spirit, and resting content in the esteem of those who knew them. Douglas Putnam had fostered the interests of Marietta College. Dr. Falconer was one of the group of intellectual Presbyterian laymen who for two generations had stood behind the group of educational institutions at Oxford, a few miles distant from Hamilton. With only the smallest degree of dependence upon any material, intellectual or moral aid from the East, there had grown into a flourishing life, long before the civil war, a group of excellent colleges, beginning with Marietta on the east; including the Miami University at Oxford and

other institutions in Ohio; Centre College, and others in Kentucky; Wabash, Asbury, and several others in Indiana. In those old days, Cincinnati was an active literary and scientific centre. But the men and women who were readers and thinkers were scattered everywhere throughout the pioneer farm districts; and they gave some intellectual character to the smallest hamlets.

To gather the materials with anything like completeness, and to tell the story with adequacy, would require no little devotion and much united effort. Yet it would be worth the doing, and unless it is done soon and with some measure of comprehensiveness, the future student of American life will not understand very much of the conditions which produced our Clays, Lincolns, Grants, Sheridans, Shermans, Harrisons, Whitelaw Reids, Halsteads, Wallaces, Alice Careys, Maria Mitchells, Egglestons, and hundreds of other men and women of every calling in life, whose characters and achievements have reflected credit upon the region drained by the Ohio river.

Perhaps the man above all others best qualified to perform such an historical task is Dr. John Clark Ridpath, of Greencastle, Indiana. Dr. Ridpath is himself one of the notable products of this region, and he has chosen to do his life work in the favored valley of his birth. The Marietta settlement at the extreme eastern edge of the region to which we have alluded, was of New England origin. But the region, as a whole, has been most strongly marked in its racial characteristics by the migration into it after the revolutionary war of Virginians and Southern Pennsylvanians, many of whom were descended from old English families and many from the Scotch-Irish stock. Dr. Ridpath's ancestors had come to Virginia from Berwick, and had made a farm home in the mountains. James Ridpath, the grandfather of the present John Clark Ridpath, lived to the age of one hundred and one, and his wife, who died at about the same time with her husband, was ninety-nine years old. Their son had married the daughter of a Virginian neighbor of well-known lineage, and had gone as a pioneer into the woods of what is now Putnam county, Indiana. It was there, within a very few



JOHN CLARK RIDPATH.

miles of his present home at Greencastle, that John Clark Ridpath was born in 1841.

He had a right to grow up a thinker and scholar ; for although his circumstances might have seemed adverse they were in reality conducive to a broad and independent development of the intellectual faculties. From the typical log cabin home he was sent to the typical log cabin schoolhouse. If the district school were somewhat crude, and its possibilities exhausted in the boy's eleventh year, there were at least a few books at home to fall back upon ; and his father and uncle,—the uncle being a country doctor in the neighborhood,—did everything in their power to provide him with such reading matter as the region afforded. The history of his own country was the subject that appealed most strongly to him ; but theology, philosophy, science, and to some extent

romance and poetry, were all eagerly seized upon in such forms and quantities as the circumstances provided. At seventeen young Ridpath was teaching in the district school, with many pupils older than himself. There was nothing unusual in all this, for in that part of the country almost every man of individuality and of subsequent distinction, whether local or national in its range, had precisely such an experience of good parentage in a log hut ; of limited schooling in a one-room log schoolhouse in the woods ; and of subsequent incumbency for a winter or two as teacher in that same schoolhouse.

But at Greencastle, the county seat, only a few miles distant, there had been established a pioneer college, known in those days as the Asbury University. It has more recently been transformed and developed into the De Pauw University. At eighteen, young Ridpath, with his father's encouragement and financial help, entered the preparatory department of the college, proposing to take the regular college course after two years of preparation, and to graduate in 1865, on completing six years of study. He was soon recognized as the

most promising student in the institution ; and with his uncommon strength and maturity of mind it was an easy matter for him to round out the deficiencies in his preparation by rapid mastery of the requirements in Latin and Greek. Thus in four years he had accomplished with ease the work that was assigned in the curriculum for six years. He graduated in 1863, was called to good positions as a master in academies and high schools, and after two or three years was invited back to Asbury as professor of English literature.

Subsequently, in accordance with his own preference, he was given the chair of history and political science. He developed force and originality as a college lecturer, and quickly became one of the educational leaders of his state. Just twenty years ago, in 1875, after a successful preliminary trial or two

with school text-books, Professor Ridpath gave to the public his "Popular History of the United States," in one generous octavo volume. Scarcely ever has a book of comparable character had a more timely appearance. We were just entering upon the centennial year 1876; and this book was Dr. Ridpath's answer to a very wide demand for an intelligent, patriotic, well-written, and broadly conceived volume, presenting to the ordinary citizen and the average family a good account of our national origin, development, and progress. No other American history has ever been half so widely circulated.

Exactly how many copies of it have been sold we are not informed; but it is said that the number is between 350,000 and 400,000. It would be perhaps not extravagant to estimate that this book has been of more or less use to a million families, and to five million Americans, young and old; for it must be remembered that it was substantially made, and that in most of the homes which it entered nearly twenty years ago, in enormous editions, it has remained in constant use ever since, and will keep its place for years to come. It is chiefly in the homes of farmers and of village people that Dr. Ridpath's Popular History has been placed; and this fact is the more to the author's credit, for he was not attempting to supply historical scholars with a piece of critical work, but rather to give to the masses of the people a virile and sound book which should put them in possession of the results and conclusions that the special scholars had been able to reach.

Ten years later Dr. Ridpath's industry had produced a work of far more ambitious proportions, which has also had an exceedingly wide sale. This was his "Cyclopedia of Universal History." He had come to appreciate the fact that there is a great demand for general historical knowledge in households where a special historical library would be wholly out of the question, and where no public library is accessible. He believed that the same well balanced and judicious method which had made his "Popular History of the United States" so successful, might be applied to an account of the whole movement of history from the earliest known times down to our own generation. If it is possible to compress the outline of general history into school text-books, it must be possible to expand that outline, and to present the results in a series of readable volumes written from the point of view of a representative American citizen—the whole adapted to the average intelligent household. It was just such a work as this that Professor Ridpath, in his boyhood home, would most heartily have appreciated at the age of fifteen or sixteen.

The task was the more easily accomplished by Dr. Ridpath because he had for many years been teaching history. The proportions of the work were clearly in his mind. He had attained a literary style at once lucid, interesting and philosophical; and with

his perfectly methodical habit he was able to make rapid progress. There is a fine quality of discrimination running through this elaborate piece of historical writing, and the reader feels himself in the hands of an author who possesses not only a wide acquaintance with books, but also the corrective of a keen knowledge of men and human nature, and a singular breadth of view and sanity of judgment.

It was about this time that Professor Ridpath devoted himself to the laudable task of securing a satisfactory endowment, and the assurance of a large future, for the educational institution with which he was identified. To his efforts were due the re-establishment of the University upon the foundation of a gift of perhaps a million and a half or two million dollars from the late Mr. De Pauw, a wealthy Indiana manufacturer, whose name is now borne by the re-chartered institution. Every one heartily concurs in ascribing to Dr. Ridpath (he had received the well-merited degree of LL.D from an eastern university) the major part of the credit for the new expansion and prosperity of this excellent seat of learning. Having accomplished that memorable undertaking, Dr. Ridpath resigned his vice-presidency of the University and his professorial chair, in order to devote himself more uninterruptedly to his historical and literary plans. He has, in consequence, been enabled to produce a work more learned and philosophical than anything else that had previously come from his pen.

This last work is entitled "Great Races of Mankind," and it made its appearance in four large volumes last year. Dr. Ridpath's "Cyclopedia of Universal History" is a narrative dealing chiefly with objective facts and results in the life of the human family. This latest work deals, rather, with the characteristics of the races of men which have been the factors in the making of history. It is a work for which a colossal amount of reading was prerequisite and into every page of which Dr. Ridpath has put his own vein of philosophical thought and his easy and popular style,—a style dignified always, but never technical or tedious. The work contains thousands of pictures and will be a source of never-ending delight, particularly to young people and old people, in thousands of homes.

Doctor Ridpath has written biographies of James A. Garfield and James G. Blaine and has produced a great number of historical and descriptive papers and monographs. He is still in the prime of life, with vigorous health, fortunate surroundings, a cheerful optimism, a marvelous habit of effective industry, and every opportunity and incentive to continue in his literary and historical labors. Let us hope, as we suggested in our opening paragraphs, that among other projects he may think favorably of a history of the intellectual origins and developments of the general region to which he belongs.

FRANCESCO CRISPI.

A CHARACTER SKETCH OF ITALY'S FOREMOST STATESMAN.

BY G. M. JAMES.

IN a little book, at once of personal and public interest, and which deserves to become widely known by all who interest themselves in the politics of the past twenty years, "M. Crispi chez M. de Bismarck," an authentic record of the intercourse between these two great continental statesmen, Bismarck says to Crispi, "I have always believed that I was the man most hated in my time, but perhaps I have sinned in presumption, because your Excellency pushes me very hard" (*me fait réellement une concurrence sérieuse*). "We are certainly," replied the Minister, "the two men whom the French detest the most. But there is between us this difference: in the course of events you have been called on to hurt France, while I, for my part, am still obliged to ask what has obtained for me the hatred of the French, and what has given me the reputation of Gallophobe."

WHY HE IS UNPOPULAR IN FRANCE.

The reply of the Italian statesman has hardly the quality of his habitual frankness, for unless the word "obtained" (*procuré*) be translated "merited," the unqualified rancor of the French against him is easily explained. The policy of all his predecessors in office has been to pay compliments to their allies and their friends on whose good feeling they thought they could depend, but to make all their acts agreeable to France, whom they recognized to be their enemy, and so "saved the goat and the cabbage;" while Crispi, on arriving at the direction of affairs, was the initiator of another system, and, having been from the beginning one of the most strenuous advocates of the Triple Alliance, now determined to maintain it in its full meaning, and, accordingly, to put the country in a condition to carry out its undertakings, and to submit to no more dictation on the part of France. So sudden a change, and in the opposite direction from all the tendencies of the past, against which Crispi had always protested, could only be accounted for at Paris by the hypothesis of a predetermination to provoke war, and the French journals raised a chorus of denunciation of the "Gallophobe Minister;" and as in general the impression of Italian affairs received through the French journals reaches the English-speaking public, while that of the Italian press, weak, discordant, and rarely actuated by interests beyond those of the various personages to whom the journals belong, has no influence abroad, it is the French public opinion that has prevailed, and, on no better authority than this, Crispi has always been regarded as a firebrand and a man dangerous to the monarchy, if not to society.

MAZZINI'S PROPHECY.

To strengthen this impression a pretended prophecy of Mazzini is quoted to the effect that he had pre-

dicted that Crispi would be the last Minister of the House of Savoy. The fact is this: When Crispi, who is by conviction a Republican, became convinced that the unity of Italy would be sacrificed under the republican form of government, even if it could be possible to liberate the entire peninsula under that programme, he declared himself in favor of the House of Savoy, on the ground, as he expressed it in a *mot* become famous, "that the Republic would divide us, while the Monarchy unites us," Mazzini and he parted company, and the inflexible republican wrote Crispi that his ideas of government and projects of reform would not be accepted until it was too late, and that when the King called him in they could not be carried out, and he would only be the last Minister of the House of Savoy. Neither the one nor the other part of the prediction has been verified. The last of the great public men of the generation of revolutionists has been called to the head of the government, certainly not too willingly in the first case, and equally true is it that the King was glad to be relieved of him at the end of his first term; but in his second he was not only welcomed by general public opinion but by the King, as the only sure defense against anarchy, "the one strong hand, in a blatant land," and at this moment he seems to rule as securely as if there were no other.

CRISPI'S REAL CREED IN POLITICS.

Crispi is a man born to rule, if any man is. Of inflexible character, and of uncompromising patriotism, his defects are those of strength, not, as is generally the case with Italian public men, of weakness and irresoluteness, if not of corruption; and to the programme he laid down twenty years ago he is still inflexibly tenacious. As the principal objection raised against Crispi has been his supposed tendency to the assumption of dictatorial powers, the quotation of this programme may serve to show his real creed in politics. It is contained in the programme letter of 1865:

Reduction of the bureaucracy by one-third; and to the servants of the state, chosen amongst the intelligent and honest, a living assured with fair pay, and the future guaranteed against arbitrary dismissal.

Emancipation of the public administration from its dependence on the executive power, and conferring on the magistracy that authority which it is deprived of by the government, by the system of transfers and conferring of honors.

Transfer of the police to the municipalities.

An income tax on all who reside in the kingdom, according to their possessions, only those being exempted who live by the labor of their hands or brains.

Organization and arming efficiently of the militia, and when Venice is free, its substitution for the standing army, and abolition of the conscription.



From a photograph taken in March, 1894.

FRANCESCO CRISPI.

Independence of the universities, and assignment of the primary instruction to the provinces and communes, with free and compulsory instruction.

Together with provisions for the extension of the petty banks and means of communication in the peninsula.

This is for internal affairs. For the reform of the central powers he proposed the following :

Absolute separation of the legislative from the executive, and therefore exclusion of the government employees from the Chambers.

Prohibition of the members of Parliament to accept public offices, and ineligibility of all who have taken contracts in which the State is concerned.

A Senate elective, as in Belgium, and not an emanation of the Prince.

The electoral franchise to all Italians of twenty-one who can read and write, and eligibility of all as Deputy at twenty-five, and to the Senate at thirty, with payment for service, to enlarge the accessibility of citizens to the legislature.

DISCIPLINE AND DECENTRALIZATION.

No man who aspired to dictatorial powers could support such a programme. People mistook the authoritative, which



SIGNOR CRISPI IN 1862.

insists on rigid observance of law, for the despotic ; and Crispi has the strongest and most invincible devotion to the decentralization of political power, where the public security permits it, but also the most positive views of the necessity of civic discipline and deference to law. No Minister in the history of the kingdom of Italy has done so much to emancipate the people from the abuses of a too

centralized government and extend the exercise of political power to the people, but no one has at the same time insisted so rigorously on the maintenance of order and the obedience of the civil servants to the regulations, as Crispi. And as the want of discipline and respect for law is the dominant defect of the Italian character, so the attempt to enforce those qualities develops the greatest antagonism and causes the loudest outcry against Crispi's strong government, which, though the strongest of all that Italy has experienced, is also the most subservient to law and good discipline. No more preposterous accusation was ever brought against a public man than that of aspiring to dictatorship, brought against Crispi. It has no more basis than that of desiring to precipi-

tate Italy into a war to cover the financial consequences of his megalomania, for during three years of government, with such a popularity that when he came before the country with an appeal to the constituencies at the end of it, four-fifths of the candidates elected presented themselves as supporters of Crispi, there were not lacking ample provocations on the part of France to declare war if he had desired.

A SON OF THE SOUTH.

Coupled with this authoritative temper, Crispi has the southern quickness of temperament, and there are not wanting cases of ebullition, under grave provocation, the tendency to which has been artfully made use of by his antagonists, to his injury. The most notable case of this was that connected with his fall in 1890, when the united oppositions, consisting of the remnant of the old Right, his hereditary foe ; the Radicals, who hated him for his abandonment of the Republican idea ; the clericals, who regarded him as the enemy of the Church ; the deputies in the pay of the banks, which Crispi proposed to reform ; and all the opponents of the reduction of the huge army of employees of the government, combined against him. His position in the Chamber was still too strong to be attacked directly, and it was necessary to provoke him to some indiscretion which should justify an assault. Bonghi was sent to bait him, which he set about doing by insulting the Left and its administration of affairs in the past.

A FAULT OF TEMPER.

Crispi was not in a state to keep that control of his temper which is customary, in spite of his temperament, overworked and physically worn with too constant devotion to public affairs, holding two portfolios, with the presidency of the Council ; and Bonghi's insults and the accompaniment of jeers and cries of his fellow conspirators threw Crispi off his guard, and he replied by a vehement defense of the Left, and a retaliating attack on the Right, which had led the country to Custoza and Lissa. In the outcry which followed, a vote was taken, and the Ministry remained in a minority. The King is reported to have become tired of the rigorous government of Crispi, always obnoxious to the Court, and accepted gladly his resignation, making the comparison of his situation with that of the German Emperor before Bismarck. Crispi returned to his law office, and the next day sent out his circular announcement of his resumption of business. From that time till the increasing confusion and financial disaster called him again to the helm, he took part in politics only to oppose or favor and vote on measures which were of importance to the country, taking no share in the combinations of parties or struggles for office which drifted the State toward ruin. Three years later he was called, like Cincinnatus, to what was virtually a dictatorship, if he had cared to make it such, to redeem the government from the consequences of the weakest and worst governments Italy had ever known.

AN HONEST MAN.

Crispi's honesty and official integrity could not escape impeachment in the campaigns of slander and malevolence to which he has been subjected from the time when, as Garibaldi's right hand and sole adviser, he assumed the office of Secretary of State to the dictator in the government of Sicily, in 1860. Being opposed to all Cavour's plans for the unification of Italy, a Republican and Radical, he became the target of all the animosity of the Piedmontese party, and so laid the foundation for the hostility which has never since been allayed. Peculation, official corruption, bribery and all the well-known abuses of Italian politics, have been charged against him as a chief offender. He was accused of having used the funds of the banks for electoral and personal purposes, etc.; and when the great explosion of the Banca Romana took place, and the committee of the Chamber of Deputies was named to search the documents for evidence of official corruption, it was one of the principal motives of the movement to find some evidence against Crispi, and Giolitti caused the most minute examination to be made for this express purpose; but all that was discovered was that before he first entered into the Cabinet of Depretis, he had a debt of between £40,000 and £50,000 with the National Bank, which debt from that time forward has neither increased nor diminished. There is not a public man, with any knowledge of the facts, who does not know that Crispi's honesty is unimpeachable, as his patriotism is unquestionable. There is no man in Italian politics who has so many irreconcilable enemies or so many devoted and unselfish friends, and the one as the other class contributes to his reputation, for the confidence of his friends runs with the silence of his enemies as to all accusations of the kind. Nobody has ever dared make a specific charge of any act of dishonesty against him. His legal business gave him an average income of \$30,000; his official salary is \$6,000. The man can be hardly accused of venality who passed the best years of his life in exile and poverty, living by keeping accounts for any business man who would employ him, teaching languages, writing for newspapers, dwelling in garrets, and who, when Cavour, who knew his abilities, offered him a position on his own journal, replied, "Do they think a publicist is like a shoemaker, who makes shoes for all feet?" And as a Republican he went into exile from Italy, driven out of France, and found a safe asylum only in England.

"I AM CRISPI!"

Petrucelli della Gattina says of him: "One day I asked Crispi, 'Are you a Mazzinian?' 'No,' he replied. 'Are you a Garibaldian?' 'No more,' he said. 'And what are you then?' 'I am Crispi!'" This inflexible individuality of the man throws him into a relief of the strongest kind against the indiscriminate mass of the politicians of contemporary Italy. He has been the imitator and follower of nobody. In the Sicilian revolution he was not a follower of Garibaldi, but the organizer of the move-

ment and its brain, as Garibaldi was its right hand. Garibaldi's military ability made a military success possible, but the preparation, the political conduct and the final success were due to Crispi. With the single exception of Cavour, there has been no man in modern Italian politics whose individuality was so strong as his. In the Chamber of Deputies he is always alone when not in the government—he forms no party, belongs to none of the groups which take the place of party organization in the politics of the country; half a dozen devoted friends always stand with him, but in any great crisis he has for years been regarded and spoken of by the men of all sections as the only one to face a grave emergency.

"I CALL MYSELF TO-MORROW!"

His tenacity is as remarkable as his individuality, and when we compare him with Cavour, it is to be remembered that the Piedmontese statesman had wind and tide with him, king, court and fortune, while Crispi had to make his way against all of them. Beginning in 1848, he was the life of the Sicilian insurrection, which held its own a year against the indifference of Europe and the perjury of the Bourbons, was the first in the organization and last to leave the island. Republican from the beginning, he only accepted the monarchical formula when he saw that Italy was not ready for a republic, and that it endangered the unity which was more precious than any form of government, and he submitted silently to the persecution of Cavour even when he had so greatly helped to secure the Italianization of Sicily; to all the rancor and hostility of king and court, silently and patiently, knowing that his time must come. One taunted him with his political failure in the days before his day came, and he replied, "*Io mi chiamo Domani*"—I call myself To-morrow.

HIS SILENCE AND RESERVE.

Silent and secretive, no man has ever had his entire confidence, and any one gets it only as far as the needs of the moment demand. Mayor, who lived in his confidence as far as any one has, says of him that "Whoever has seen much of Crispi knows that secrecy is one of his characteristics, as silence is one of his forces. He resembles in that both Mazzini and Garibaldi. Like Garibaldi, in grave situations Crispi only takes counsel with himself; like Mazzini, he knows how to maintain an absolute silence as to the designs he entertains, or of which he already is urging the execution. When, after ripe reflection, his decision is taken, he does not seek objections, and if he foresees them he is silent. To this is owing that some of his acts seem abrupt, because they have not been anticipated; that blows and parries which seem improvised have been a long time contemplated, and the effect of them has been calculated in advance. Another characteristic Crispi has in common with Mazzini; he never tells the whole of his mind to any one. There remains in him always something impenetrable, and it is this something concealed which is felt to be what imposes and disconcerts the most.

Each one of his collaborators knows what it is necessary or useful for him to know, and is ignorant often of how much the others know. Each one holds in his hand one clue, and all the clues are united in the directing hand of Crispi."

A MAN WITH NO CONFIDANTS.

This, which is unquestionably true of Crispi in his relation to his direct subordinates, is not equally so in that to his colleagues in the Ministry, but it is a part of Crispi's nature not to confide uselessly, and this quality it is which enabled him to conspire with such complete success, without exposing himself to detection; and in this, too, he is like Mazzini. But this it is also which to a great extent has given the general impression in the political world that Crispi is a dangerous man, brooding over plots and plans which no one can fathom. His taciturnity offends men of the world who attempt to sound him on the topics in which his opinions are important—he almost never opens himself needlessly even to his most intimate friends, and to strangers, with whom he has no bond of sympathy, he is curt and close to irritation. Nobody ever draws him—he only tells his journalistic friends what he wants known at the moment, and as little as is possible, and no journalist has ever enjoyed his complete confidence.

HIS MARVELOUS MEMORY.

His reading on all political questions is enormous, and his memory so comprehensive that a reference to the most distant and obscure fact which has any interest for him in his position rarely finds him an instant in fault to give its exact terms; scarcely an incident or a decision of the English Parliament or courts is unnoted by him, and all the grave constitutional questions which arise in England are as carefully studied by him as by any English statesman, looking as he always does to England as the source of constitutional law. He has a habit of carefully noting the details of events and conversations which he has to do with and docketing them systematically for future reference, a habit which has often turned to good account in his controversies with antagonists of less precise method, for he is able to state the precise terms of matters which have escaped the memories of even the participants. There is scarcely a detail of the affairs of the administration of the State which he does not know, often even better than the Minister charged with the particular service. When in office, therefore, little escapes him, and when in opposition he is able to indicate precisely the omissions and mistakes of the men in office. The position of President of the Council is taken by him as a serious obligation, and the constant supervision of the operation of other ministries than that which he has charge of gave rise to antagonisms in the former term of office, it not being in the Italian custom to maintain thorough subordination of each department to the general direction of the head of the government; and when he insisted on his position as arbiter of the policy in general, he was attacked as dictatorial, and as the Cabinet was not his own, but was inherited from

Depretis, friction was not unusual. It was unfortunate for him, and for the State, that his supervision over the Treasury was not of this kind during the term that led to the bank crisis, for here was precisely the case in which he allowed himself to be overruled by his colleagues, when, in conformity with their assurances, he accepted the report of the officials, assuring him that the irregularities had ceased, so that by accepting the dicta of the colleagues on whom the banks depended, he was himself held responsible by public opinion for the catastrophe.

HIS REGARD FOR TRUTH.

Mayor relates a conversation on the subject of diplomatic lying, in which Crispi took ground that diplomatic controversies are hardly familiar with, and which, perhaps, explains Crispi's reputation as a disagreeable person to carry on negotiations with. He had been speaking of Depretis, who was characterized as an able parliamentarian and a clever manager of men, rather than a veritable statesman. "This led us, by an easy transition, to speak of falsehood in politics. Crispi said, in substance: 'Falsehood, in politics, belongs to the old school; it is an arm out of date, to be consigned to the arsenal of tricks out of fashion. One should never lie.' Some one objected: 'But there are the great falsehoods, the necessary falsehoods, the sublime falsehoods—the falsehood which saves the honor of a woman, which settles a difficult question, which decides the lot of a people.' The Minister listens and says again: 'One should never lie.' 'But in presence of an indiscreet question, or a captious one, how shall one avoid the difficulty?' 'Say nothing.' One of us reminds the Minister that he is generally accused of one of those sublime disguisings of the truth by which the fortune of a people is decided. According to the legend, adopted and confirmed by some historian, Crispi had, in 1860, determined Garibaldi, hesitating, to undertake the expedition which has immortalized him, and to embark for Sicily, by modifying a telegram which Nicholas Fabrizi had sent him from Malta to the effect that the Sicilian revolution was already subdued, and that the projected expedition had become useless. The Minister replied that he had really interpreted in his own way a cipher telegram, scarcely intelligible, from Fabrizi, but he had not hidden the truth. Fabrizi, at Malta, was ill-informed. The news which Crispi had direct from his native island was more sure. For he knew by his correspondents that the revolution, momentarily stifled at Palermo, held out in the provinces. Having prepared it, he knew its elements and the resources of which it disposed; he knew that a bold and heroic *coup de main* would multiply its forces tenfold where it still held out and revive it where it seemed extinct."

BISMARCK AND CRISPI ON DIPLOMATIC FALSEHOOD.

During the stay at Friedrichsruhe one of the company called up the subject of the foregoing conversation, saying, "Signor Crispi absolutely refuses to admit falsehood in any case. The Minister interrupted to say that, in his opinion, falsehood, all

question of morality apart, is in itself generally awkward and clumsy. We wait to hear what the Prince will say; he seems to be reflecting. Count Herbert intervenes, 'But pardon, Excellence. In certain cases one would be much embarrassed; you have sometimes to deal with people who ask you questions with a want of delicacy, with an indiscretion which puts you with your back to the wall; what can you do then?' 'Escape the question.' 'That betrays the embarrassment.' 'Be silent.' 'That is sometimes an avowal.' The Prince turns half way round and says, 'I do not like to lie; falsehood is to me odious. But I avow that sometimes in my political life I have been obliged to have recourse to it; I have been forced, and I have always felt angry with those who obliged me to it. It vexes me.'

HIS PRIVATE LIFE.

He would be a hardy man who would assert that Crispi has always acted up to this profession—it may or may not be, but he certainly merits the reputation of never hesitating to tell the most unpleasant truths, and his character is of a bluntness which is unvarying. He hides nothing, and has never had secrets relating to his life, and has therefore never had to dread disclosures. All the world knows the worst there is to be known—he has provoked scandal, and he has never tried to hide from it, for except in his life as a conspirator he has always been contemptuous of appearances. During his university life in Palermo, he contracted an attachment for a beautiful girl, the daughter of a widow with whom he lodged. His father disapproving the marriage, sent him into exile at a farm belonging to him in a remote part of the island. During this time the cholera broke out in Palermo, and made frightful havoc with the population. Young Crispi learning the condition of affairs, took the horse of his father's tenant and escaped to Palermo, where he found his beloved, living indeed, but alone with one younger sister, all the remainder of the family having died of the pestilence. He sold the horse and devoted himself to the support of the sisters, with the secrecy and tenacity that are his characteristics, until his father discovered where he was, and consented to the marriage. The young wife died two years after and Crispi has only recently remarried. The period of Sicilian insurrectionary development began soon after, and till 1860 it absorbed all his devotion. That is the whole story of his private life, told in its briefest terms—all else has been incidental.

HIS RELIGIOUS OPINIONS.

Recent events have called attention to Crispi's religious views. In the large and philosophical sense of the word, he has always been a religious man, not a believer in creeds, but in the ever present and overruling providence which sees no sparrow fall without its consent. His grandfather was a priest in the Greek Church, the family being Albanian of the emigration which about 1450 came to Sicily, and his sympathies, so far as they go with any ecclesiastical

organization, are with the old church of his fathers, but he has never taken part in any movement against the Roman Church, while defending when in official life the largest liberty of belief and observance, checking the "intolerance of reason" as well as that of the Church, and regarding any manifestation of the religious sentiment with benevolence. With the claims of the Roman Pontiff to political power in any shape he has not the least sympathy, or with any immixtion of the Church in politics. But a French prelate, who has passed many years in Rome and is a sincere admirer of Crispi, says that the affection of the lower clergy for him is unbounded; and the priest of the parish in which he lived said that in the education of his daughter the greatest care had been taken to insure the inculcation of sound religious sentiment. To combat the Catholic religion, as religion, in Italy, could only favor the spread of Atheism, and this to him is the greater evil. There is no root in the Italian temperament for a Protestant reformation, and any weakening of the moral influence of the Church could only result in a corresponding increase of skepticism. Therefore, when Crispi had to deal with the claims of the Papacy to infallibility and supremacy over the civil law, he appealed to the goddess Reason, the divinely given right to "examine all things and hold fast to that which is good," and the obligation to "render to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's;" but when the appeal was against anarchy and irreligion, he invoked the protection of God on behalf of the State.

HIS RELATIONS WITH THE CLERGY.

The better part of the Italian clergy and many of the foreign, residing in Rome, render full justice to the fairness and liberality of Crispi in religious matters, and he has in the higher ranks of the churchmen more devoted friends than any public man in Italy. On his advent to the ministry a movement on the part of the Church, in which Leo XIII himself participated, toward a conciliation between Italy and the Church, was begun under the direction of Padre Tosti, but the pressure of the French government and the influence of the Jesuits prevailed, and Leo withdrew from the negotiations into the irreconcilable antagonism existing ever since.

An interviewer for an Italian newspaper gives the following testimony of the head of the new mission of the Catholic Church to the Italian colony in Africa, to the character of Crispi:

What impression has Father Michael brought from the conversation he had with the head of the Italian government? Excellent. He has said that Crispi is the only man who understands completely the civilizing greatness of the Word of Christ. He has a great admiration for the simplicity, unselfishness, and the traditions of our order [Franciscan]. To Father Michael he said that never as now, in a far away and barbarous country where the name of Italy and Christian civilization ought to shine and our lives give instruction, is it so necessary that the political authorities should work in accord with the religious. . . . How does Father Michael judge

Crispi? As a man who abhors war, and who trusts in love and the reciprocal interest of the nations to avert their mutual destruction.

CRISPI AS AUTHOR.

In his earlier life, the Sicilian despotism excluding all political activity, Crispi was greatly devoted to classical study, and he keeps up his classics with unabated affection; but during a half century divided between his legal practice—the first in Italy—and the cares of the state and political work, he has left little literary record. A large volume of papers, mostly on affairs of the state, was published in 1890. It includes a masterly study on the communes of Italy, and two historical papers which show the author to possess the comprehensiveness and judicial temper of a great historical mind, the study on “The Rights of the English Crown over the Church of Malta,” and the “Letter to Giuseppe Mazzini,” the former being a masterpiece of research into the ecclesiastical relations of Malta to its former governments, and the latter a contribution of the highest value to the history of the reorganization of Italy, and a reply to the reproach brought against him by the great agitator of having deserted the republic and his principles. It is a lucid and most complete study on the relations of the monarchy to the democracy, dispassionate and logical as a mathematical demonstration. In fact, when Crispi writes, and with rare exceptions when he speaks, it is with a cold and incisive style and acumen which are rare amongst Italian writers. He never intrudes himself. In the summary of the critical and daring campaign of Marsala, given in his letter to Mazzini, he describes the battle of Calatafimi, one of the most brilliant victories which Garibaldi ever achieved, and at the end of which Crispi was made colonel on the battlefield, in the following terms: “On the 10th of May we landed at Marsala, and on the 18th we were at Salemi, where on the morrow was proclaimed the dictatorship in the name of the King of Italy. On the 15th we conquered at Calatafimi, and the flag to which, dying, the brave Schiaffino clung, and which was torn to pieces by the balls of the enemy, had in the centre the image of Italy bearing in her right hand the shield of Savoy.”

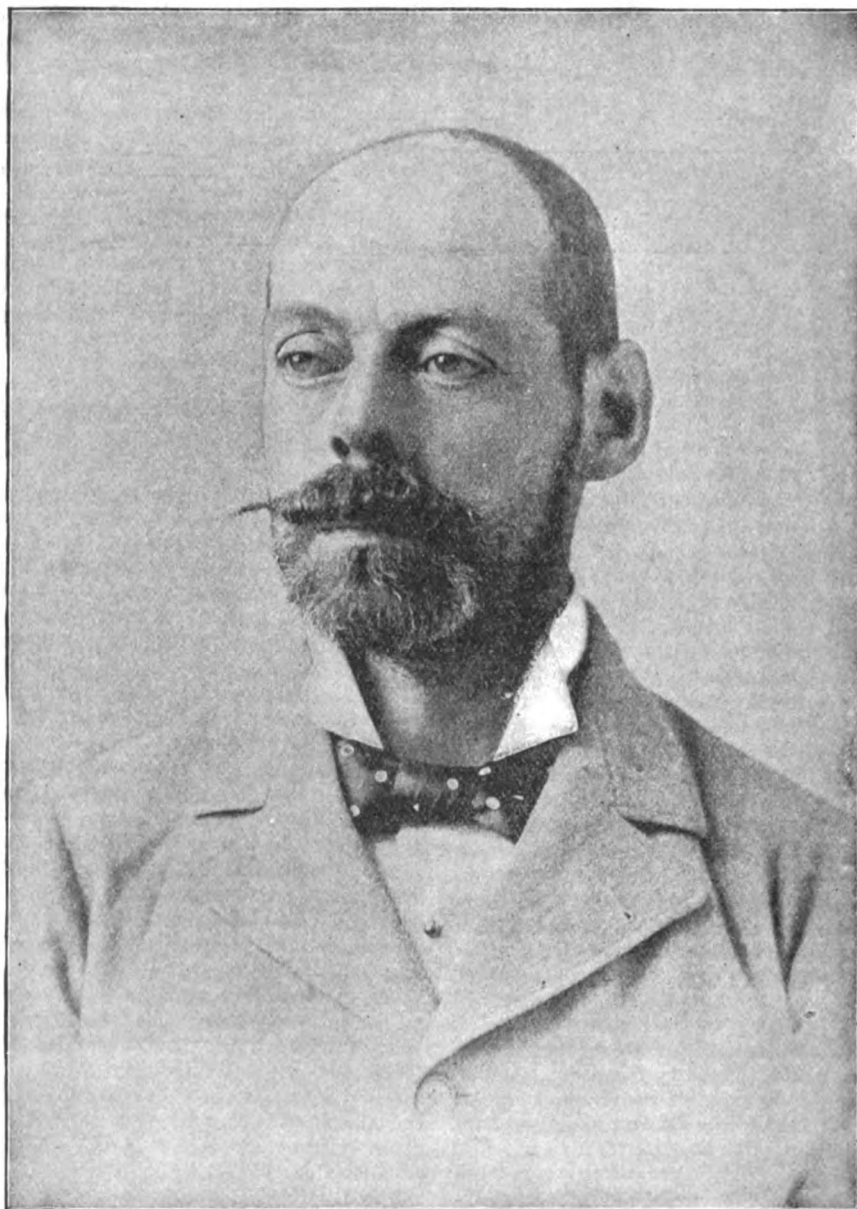
HIS DEVOTION TO THE MONARCHY.

The constancy and unity of purpose of the man, in spite of all that could be done by friend or enemy to divert him from following his convictions, can be found in the fact that, while he was abandoned by all his political allies, with the exception of the few unchanging personal friends, for what was characterized as his apostacy from the republic, and refused recognition by crown and court and all the monarchical party, as a dangerous Radical, whose

adhesion to the House of Savoy was sure to be fatal to it, he never flinched in his support of the institution, of which he said: “The monarchy unites us, the republic would divide us,” and stood in almost polar solitude in the politics of the nation; and when there was no resource but to call him back to strengthen the weakening counselors of the crown; when one of the diplomatic corps said to the king: “Are you not afraid to have him in the ministry?” and the king replied dubiously: “We had better have him with us than against us,” he returned to the position from which he had been, under circumstances of peculiar bitterness, driven out, without a word. And when after three years of the most solid government Italy has seen in this generation, he was met by a conspiracy which was mediæval in its treachery and meanness, the king willingly threw him overboard again, wearied of his republican rigidity of government, and glad to get rid of him, he went back to his cases without a word.

AN INDISPENSABLE MAN.

And when three years more of brooding anarchy left the crown no other resource but to reply to the voice of the nation by calling him back, and the king in dire distress sent for him, he laid his cases down and went to take up the burden of power under the most difficult circumstances in which the kingdom had ever been, to face bankruptcy and insurrection, with the same deference for the crown that he would have had if it had never deserted him. If Crispi had followed the natural resentment of a politician and gone back to the Republican party in 1891, 1893 had seen the end of the house of Savoy. And in spite of all the experience of the past, the same conspiracy, still sheltering itself behind the same influences of court, is again at work to drive him out of power; again besieges the crown with its urgency to return to a less exacting system of government. Privilege and the powers of corruption suffer, and this stern republican is not to the taste of courtiers. The conspiracies now are not merely republican, but also aristocratic, oligarchic. If the king should yield again to the interested opposition which is organizing against Crispi's government, and gathering together the forces, uniting for this occasion, of what a thoughtful cardinal has called “the black and red anarchies” with the venal and interested elements which constitute the front line of the opposition as thus far organized, and Crispi should again resign there is not in the country a leader capable of carrying it through the crisis in which it is now laboring. No man in our times has been so important to the safety and solvency of the country he has governed as is Crispi now to Italy.



From a photograph by Frank Davey, San Francisco.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL: THE LATEST PORTRAIT.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

I.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, according to an enthusiastic admirer who writes in the *Saturday Review*, "was the greatest elemental force in English politics since Cromwell." The estimate is exaggerated, but it is probably nearer the mark than that of those who persistently refused to see in him anything more than a kind of perverse political Puck, an aristocratic Labouchere, younger and more unprincipled, a lightweight representing mere demagoguery. Lord Randolph was the latest of a long line of British Conservative statesmen who do Radical work. Whether it is the Duke of Wellington passing Catholic Emancipation, Sir Robert Peel repealing the Corn Laws, or Mr. Disraeli dishing the Whigs by establishing household suffrage, the history of Toryism in England is always the same. It is an unbroken record of successive surrenders.

IN THE LINE OF TORY TRADITION.

Whenever any institution becomes the special citadel of the Tory party, that institution is marked for destruction, not by the violence of its foes, but by the treachery of its own garrison. Lord Randolph grasped that fact in one of the hasty generalizations for which he was famous, and went one better than all his predecessors. They each gave up one stronghold; he would evacuate everything. They reluctantly betrayed position after position to the beleaguering forces of Democracy. Lord Randolph insisted upon going over to the enemy horse, foot and artillery, with bag and baggage, colors flying and hands playing. In English politics Lord Randolph Churchill's importance arose from the quickness with which he perceived that the game was up, and the resolution with which he acted upon that conviction. He was the grave-digger of the old Toryism. Mr. Disraeli had wounded it to the death; Lord Randolph administered the *coup de grace*. Henceforth there is no longer any old Toryism. To the palace of power, as the Duke of Devonshire last month declared, there is now no entrance save by the Democratic gate.

THE UNDERTAKER OF OLD TORYISM.

Lord Randolph Churchill, more than any other man, convinced the Conservative party in England that it was dead and ought to be buried. Time was that when the brains were out, a man would die, but that was a long time ago, and parties like churches are often crawling around unburied for want of some one to explain to them that they have really no right to cumber the ground any longer. This service Lord Randolph performed for his party. He would no doubt excuse himself on the ground that Mr. Disraeli had made the old position untenable when he established household suffrage, and that the only thing

possible for his successors to do, if they would escape destruction, was to abandon all the positions which could no longer be held under the new conditions. Of course, there is much that can be said in defence of such a view. The general who orders his troops to withdraw from positions whose flank has been turned is not a traitor. He is only acting with common sense. But there are evacuations and evacuations. A commander may concentrate his troops the better to defend the citadel, or he may, like Bazaine, surrender a fortress from motives hardly indistinguishable from high treason. Everything depends upon the motive. And the worst of Lord Randolph was, that no one could even pretend that he had any motive save that of playing for his own hand.

HIS EXCUSE.

Lord Randolph would no doubt have asserted that he found himself in a confused *mêlée*, surrounded by a stupid and confused horde of troops, whose nominal leaders lacked the sense to see that they were in a *cul de sac*, commanded from every side by the fire of their enemies. To remain where they were meant total destruction. It was necessary at any cost to extricate the rabble into which the Tory party had degenerated from a hopeless *impasse*, and to lead them out into a new field, where they could fight with a chance of success. Under such circumstances he had to do the best he could. He had to make the dolts around him recognize their position, and to do that he had to establish his right to command. This he did by such means as lay ready to his hand; nor must those who will the end be too squeamish as to the road thither. He found the Conservative party like a timid and fractious child in the hands of old bathing-women like Sir Stafford Northcote and Mr. W. H. Smith, who were trying to induce it to take a dip in the rising waters of Democracy—"a toe at a time, my little dear." Lord Randolph took the squalling brat by the scruff of the neck and flung it head over heels into the sea. The action was summary, and as the child survived, Lord Randolph considered his justification was complete.

"KILLING THE COW TO SAVE ITS LIFE."

There might be more said in defence of Lord Randolph's policy if he had even pretended that he wished to save the party in order to enable it to defend what was still tenable in its programme. Unfortunately, as there is nothing sacred to a sapper, so Lord Randolph succeeded in giving the impression that there was nothing in the British Constitution or the British Empire which he was not prepared to fling to the wolves in order to carry an election. If only his would-be followers could have felt that he believed in anything, it might have been different. But they could not. And if for a moment they persuaded

themselves that he did, before the year was out he would rudely disabuse them of their mistake.

THE SUPREME DEMAGOGUE.

Therein he differed mightily for the worse from Lord Beaconsfield. Mr. Disraeli believed in the Jews and, in a kind of an histrionic fashion, in the British Empire. Lord Randolph had no Jews to believe in, and of his devotion to the Empire the less said the better. He professed, no doubt, to believe in nearly everything. But when the time came, there was nothing that he was not ready to part with for a consideration. He was a supreme demagogue, and, by a cruel irony of fate, it was in the Conservative party that this demagogue made his appearance, and the Conservative party which placed itself under his orders in the House of Commons.

II.

Apart from moral considerations, looking at his career solely from the point of view of dramatic interest, it is full of fascination. To begin with, Lord Randolph was young, and there is a perennial charm in youth. Then he never did exactly what any one expected, and there is a constant interest excited by the unforeseen. He played with heavy stakes, and something of the thrill of the gambler is communicated to the most unconcerned onlooker. Even his bitterest opponents felt that there was in him a latent possibility of greatness not yet realized, which unfortunately was never realized. Then there was undoubtedly a great natural hereditary intellectual gift in him which, combined with his extreme vivacity and alertness, made him a power in debate. The quickness and precision with which he would seize a point of parliamentary procedure, the energy with which he threw himself into every controversy as it arose, the *insouciance* and audacity which distinguished him on the platform and on the floor of the House, made him for some few years the most conspicuous and in many quarters the most popular politician on the boards. But it was a popularity as of the star comique of the music-hall, or of the stage hero of the drama. Lord Randolph played to his gallery. It was a vulgar gallery. But it was a noisy one, and the thunder of its applause drowned the mild protests of those who preferred less of the bill-poster in their politics.

The career of Lord Randolph Churchill, omitting the early years when he served Lord Rosebery as fag at Eton, and his university days, divides itself into three parts. The first, from 1874 to 1880, was of obscurity; the second, from 1880 to 1886, of rapid rise to the first position, which he seized and kept for a few short months; the third, and the most melancholy of all, was the period of decadence and decomposition, which has been closed by death.

A SWITCHBACK IDEAL OF LIFE.

No guiding principle of any kind can be discovered binding these three periods into one whole, save that of following the whim and caprice of the moment.

Lord Randolph's politics revolved constantly round Lord Randolph's person. He had no steady purpose in life save that of amusing himself. Like the favorite heroines in modern fiction, he spent his life in search of thrills, and he got what he sought. Whether in the *coulisses* of the Gaiety, on the racecourse, in foreign travel, at the gaming-table, or in the Parliamentary lobby, he was always the same—a man more or less *blasé* with excitement, always on the look out for fresh stimulant. In the end the over-stimulated nerve failed, paralysis supervened, and he died. But he had lived his life; he had made of his existence one long switchback excursion of rapidly recurring excitements.

A YOUNG MAN IN POLITICS.

When we try to estimate the value of his contribution to the national life we can put into the credit side of the account the extent to which he revived the



LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL IN 1868.

somewhat waning faith in the possibilities of youth. Political life in England when he entered it had passed almost entirely into the hands of old or middle-aged men. The greybeards were supreme everywhere. Nowadays, with Mr. Balfour supreme in one party and Lord Rosebery in the other, the hand of the old men no longer oppresses the imagination and chills the ambition of the rising generation. When Randolph arose it almost seemed as if the tradition was crystallizing into a law of the Medes and Persians that no man could be a Cabinet Minister until he had completed his half a century. Mr. Chamberlain's appointment was synchronous with Lord Randolph's advent on the stage as an active performer.

HIS ATTACK ON THE G. O. M.

Another service which Lord Randolph rendered was much more invidious, but not less significant. After the General Election of 1880, Mr. Gladstone had achieved a position which practically made him supreme pontiff of modern politics. Alike in age, in experience, in achievements, in personal character, and in intellectual equipment, he was without a rival and without a peer. In the House of Commons, elected under his auspices and in response to the Midlothian trumpet blast, Mr. Gladstone soared like an eagle. The fear of him and the awe of his presence was felt even more strongly by his opponents than by his supporters. If they were compelled to speak with their enemy in the gate, they did so with bated breath and whispering humbleness. In the midst of a crowd of subservient members, Lord Randolph Churchill, suddenly stood up, and in the most insolent fashion chaffed and challenged the great Panjandrum to a bout of fisticuffs. The audacity of it first startled, and then amused the onlookers. It was as if some upstart little bantam but fresh from the egg were to challenge to a deadly combat some great old cock of the game whose spurs were dyed purple-black with the blood of his most formidable rivals. Landseer's "Dignity and Impudence" is not to be compared with the impudence of Lord Randolph, who sauntered nonchalantly up to the Grand Old Man, tweaked his nose and challenged him to the fight. Lord Randolph did it and survived. The Grand Old Man met the impudent young man in many an encounter, and did not always escape without punishment. Lord Randolph's style was not of the best. He often hit low. There was a loud brassy air about him, but he stood up when others laid down, he struck back when others shrank away. He always showed fight. "Who's afraid?" crowed the little chanticleer. "Have at him again!" And so he did, until at last, chiefly by dint of Lord Randolph's audacity and pertinacity, Mr. Gladstone lost much of his nimbus of unapproachable divinity and was recognized once more as a mortal man among mortal men. There was much that was pathetic and something that was very sad, almost revolting, in the process, but on the whole it tended to the development of what at one time threatened to be the crushed individuality of the cowering crowd of contemporary politicians.

TORY OR RADICAL?

There is yet another service which Lord Randolph rendered his country. He did much, perhaps more than most men, to smash up the old hide bound traditions of parties. He put the old Tory creed into the melting pot, and recast the Conservatism of his contemporaries in a Democratic mould. If at any time between 1874 and 1880 any one had drawn up the following programme, and submitted it to the House of Commons, who would have been suspected of being its author?

1. In Foreign Politics, non-intervention.
2. With Russia. Friendship and good understanding.
3. Reduction of Army and Navy expenditure.

4. Household suffrage in the Counties.
5. Equal Electoral Districts.
6. For Quarter Sessions democratic elective Councils.
7. Abolition of the London Coal and Wine Dues.
8. Creation of London County Council.
9. Routing out of Dublin Castle.
10. Peasant proprietorship in Ireland by State Purchase.
11. Free Education.

There was not a single member of that old Parliament but would have declared this programme could not possibly have emanated from any one but a very advanced Radical politician. Yet it was the programme which Lord Randolph adopted as his own, and ultimately forced upon the "old gang," as he used to describe the official chiefs of the Tory party.

THE INFLUENCE OF BISMARCK.

Prince Bismarck's success dazzled Lord Randolph's imagination; and he believed that as the German



IN 1880.

statesman contrived to reconcile Conservative Imperialism with universal suffrage, so he might create and guide an English Conservative party on democratic lines. But he reckoned without himself—a fatal omission. Of these things—the belittling of Mr. Gladstone and the destruction of the old Conservative ideals—it is enough to say they must needs come, but woe to those by whom they come. The task of denigrating a great and illustrious statesman may be necessary, but it is hardly one of which a man can be proud; it certainly is not a task to which any noble soul can devote itself with jovial exuberance of enthusiasm. Neither is the abandonment of all the cherished faiths of one's party a particularly cheerful occupation. Still, if Lord Randolph had been able to appreciate what he was doing he could never have done it. Nature seems to have her bhang with which she fits her appointed instruments for running amok.

HIS VIEWS ABOUT IRELAND.

Another thing that deserves to be counted to Lord Randolph for righteousness was the extent to which he contributed to Home Rule by his colloquing with Mr. Parnell. Adversity makes strange bedfellows, and in the Parliament of 1880 these two men, each at the head of a small but resolute faction, found many opportunities of exchanging ideas and of arranging for mutual help. The son of a Lord Lieutenant, Lord Randolph had been too much behind the scenes to feel much reverence for the outwardly imposing fabric of Irish Administration, and he was almost the only Conservative member who practiced and de-

British Empire which outweighs a thousand of the frivolities and banalities with which he filled his speeches. And in like manner his visit to Russia, and his interview with the late Czar, told in the right direction.

But it is somewhat doubtful whether the service which Lord Randolph did in teaching his party sounder views of England's true power with Russia counts as much for good as his habit of constantly appealing to what may be called the rowdy music-hall element in his party counted for evil. For the element which he represented is the element that is the instrument ready to the hand of every Jingo ad-



LORD RANDOLPH DOES HIS LITTLE BEST TO WAKE THINGS UP.—HE HAS HIS WELL-WISHERS.

From *Judy*, June 13, 1883.

fended the obstruction which Mr. Parnell made so powerful an engine of Parliamentary influence.

SOME NOTES ON HOME RULE.

Lord Randolph led the Irish to believe that he was prepared to go far—very far—in the recognition of their demands. He professed himself an opponent of Coercion—although, as will be seen directly, he did not hesitate to speak in an exactly opposite sense in another quarter; he advocated an inquiry into the Maamtrasna murders; he denounced Dublin Castle root and branch, and was strongly in favor of a large concession of local government. The action taken by Lord Randolph Churchill in opposing the Battenburgist tendency of Lord Salisbury when that nobleman seemed perilously near quarreling with Russia for the sake of Prince Alexander, was a service to the

venturer. Nor would this mass of inflated passion and conceited ignorance be restrained from clamoring for war by the fact that its quondam master had placed on record his objection to such an enterprise.

THE PRIMROSE LEAGUE.

Lord Randolph did yeoman's service, in concert with his mother and his wife, in forming the Primrose League. No other association has done so much to democratize English society and to promote the enfranchisement of women. The Dowager Duchess of Marlborough and Lady Randolph were foremost among the founders of the League, and there is no doubt that they acted largely under his initiative. He also, as chairman of the Conservative caucus, did much to place that organization on a democratic basis. Indeed, it is hardly too much to say that, if

the Radicals of 1874 could have foreseen what Lord Randolph did from 1880 to 1886, without knowing who did it, they would have rejoiced with exceeding great joy, believing that one of their own number had gained entrance into the Tory citadel and was using his position for the purpose of destroying all that was distinctly anti-Radical in the enemy's lines.

AS MINISTER.

When Lord Randolph was in office he worked hard. He brought a fresh mind to the consideration of the problems of the India Office and of the Treasury. He delighted the officials by his receptivity and his industry. He annexed Upper Burmah when he was Indian Secretary, and when he was Chancellor of the Exchequer he prepared a heroic democratic budget, which fate, in the person of his own willful caprice, never allowed him to introduce. In the Cabinet he was imperious. Outside he believed he was supreme. He vetoed Lord Salisbury's Battenburg policy, although it was the special business of the Premier's own office. He began to believe that the Cabinet was his Cabinet, and that its policy should be his policy. And so it came to pass that his high swelling pride brought him to destruction.

III.

Every one had known that there had been differences in the Cabinet. But no one dreamed that Lord



AS LEADER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.



IN 1885.

Randolph would precipitate a crisis about a question of retrenchment in a department which he had expressly declared ought to be strengthened.

HIS RESIGNATION.

His reason for resigning the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer was thus given in the *London Times* of December 26, 1886 :

We understand that the immediate cause of his Lordship's resignation was his unwillingness to burden the national finances with the sums deemed necessary by the Admiralty and War Office for the defense of the country. Lord Randolph Churchill considered the estimates of the Secretary for War and the First Lord of the Admiralty to be extravagant in view of existing financial difficulties, and not called for by the state of foreign affairs ; but he failed to convince his two colleagues, who were supported in their demands by the authority of the Prime Minister. Sooner than place these estimates upon his budget, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has resigned. We believe, moreover, that other circumstances have combined in the past few weeks to make Lord Randolph Churchill regard his position in the Ministry as a false one. He has not been satisfied with the shape which the legislative measures for Great Britain to be introduced next session have assumed after discussion in the Cabinet. They do not appear to him adequate to the requirements of the country.

LORD SALISBURY'S VERSION.

The following statement accurately embodies the version of Lord Randolph's resignation which the Prime Minister gave to his colleagues at the Cabinet Council specially summoned for the purpose on December 28, 1886 :

About ten days previously Lord Randolph Churchill had informed Lord Salisbury that unless the total of the Army and Navy estimates were very considerably reduced below the total of last year he would refuse to continue any longer to act as Chancellor of the Exchequer.



A VERY CRAZY SHOT.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN: "If he stands he will have the support of the Gladstonian section." **LORD SALISBURY:** "The Birmingham Conservatives would most certainly be strengthening the enemy by adopting Randy as a candidate. I've no patience with him! He appears to me to be guided by no principle whatever."—From *Judy*, August 21, 1889.

A demand so serious, backed by a threat of resignation, necessitated careful consideration. The matter was seriously discussed with Mr. W. H. Smith and Lord George Hamilton, the heads of the two departments whose estimates were assailed. When they declared that they could not be answerable for the safety of the Empire if their estimates were reduced, and when Lord Randolph failed to explain in what way such reductions could be made without impairing the efficiency of the services, it was impossible to accede to his demand for an arbitrary and sweeping reduction. The estimates proposed by the War Office and the Admiralty were not very large. Lord Salisbury's only fear on hearing the sums named was that they were insufficient for the needs of the Empire in the present critical condition of affairs.

On hearing this, Lord Randolph Churchill wrote a letter, which the Prime Minister received on Tuesday, December 21, resigning the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, and entering into various arguments in support of his contention that the public interest would not suffer by the reduction on which he insisted.

To this letter Lord Salisbury replied, answering Lord Randolph's arguments, and stating that he would not take the responsibility of refusing the heads of the War Department and the Admiralty the sums which, after prolonged consideration, they thought necessary for the defense of the country. Least of all could he, as Prime Minister of the Crown, refuse the funds necessary for defending our ports and coaling-stations, which was the point to which Lord Randolph Churchill had taken the most objection.

Lord Randolph replied by a letter finally and formally tendering his resignation. In this letter of resignation he repeated and confirmed his complaint that the estimates of the Secretary for War and the First Lord of the Admiralty were extravagant in view of existing financial difficulties and not called for by the state of foreign affairs, and then went on to add that he had not been satisfied with the shape which the legislative measures for Great Britain to be introduced next session had assumed after discussion in the Cabinet. They did not appear to him adequate to the requirements of the country. He (the Prime Minister) was much surprised at this, inasmuch as Lord Randolph Churchill had never before alluded to this subject to him in connection with his resignation.

That letter was received at Hatfield after one o'clock on Thursday morning—only a few hours before Lord Salisbury read the announcement in the *Times*.

WHAT LORD RANDOLPH HOPED.

Mr. Harris, who knew Lord Randolph well, and talked with him much at Monte Carlo, has given a very vivid account of the fools' paradise in which Lord Randolph lived at that time. He says:

From Lord Randolph's point of view the letter could not have been better timed, nor could it have arrived more inopportune for Lord Salisbury than in the middle of a ball he was giving at Hatfield. At almost the same moment that Lord Randolph dispatched the letter he took the news of his resignation to the *Times*. This seems

an extraordinary thing for him to have done, and we should not wonder if some journalist sees in it another proof of Lord Randolph's unscrupulousness. Yet it was simply gratitude which dictated the step. Mr. Chinnery, the editor of the *Times* in 1880-81, had been the first to declare a belief in his ability. Now, at the height of his reputation and power, no argument drawn from convention or precedent could hinder Lord Randolph from paying his debt; he gave the *Times* the advantage of the astonishing announcement, and the *Times* devoted two columns to scolding him for resigning. Yet it seemed at first as if he had calculated justly; the newspapers of course, now treat his resignation as if it had been the acme of folly, but they are perhaps ignorant of the fact that immediately after his resignation, more than three out of every four Conservative members called upon Lord Randolph Churchill and renewed their assurances of support. For days it looked as if Lord Salisbury would be compelled to resign. Lord Hartington was brought back from the Riviera by urgent telegrams, and Lord Hartington refused to serve with Lord Salisbury. A day or two elapsed, and then we learned from Lord Salisbury's own lips that he was willing to serve under Lord Hartington; but the leader of the Liberal Unionists refused to accept even these terms. Then every one felt that Lord Randolph had won, and all day long the rooms at Connaught Place were thronged by obsequious members of Parliament, eager to deserve well of the new dispenser of patronage. At length, in his despair, Lord Salisbury found help. It was, we believe, his own inspiration. Without the Liberal Unionists he could do nothing; he could get neither Lord Hartington nor Mr. Chamberlain. Was there no one else? The news came to Lord Randolph at a luncheon party at Mrs. —'s. His hostess drew him aside after lunch and asked innocently, "Have you heard, Lord Randolph, that Lord Salisbury has asked Mr. Goschen to become Chancellor of the Exchequer?" Lord Randolph smiled and turned the conversation, and soon afterward left the house. More than once afterward he described the sensations of that moment. "I felt," he said, "as if I had been dipped in cold water. I was assured in my own heart that the news was true, yet who could have foreseen it?"

That no doubt is a true picture. The intensely self-conscious Randolph, who could not believe that he could be dispensed with, had forgotten the very existence of the man who was to take his place, and actually believed that he was strong enough to destroy the Administration and remake it again in his own image.

BEFORE AND AFTER 1886.

Mr. Harris, in the admirable article which he contributed to the *Saturday Review* after his friend's decease, writes with good feeling and genuine eloquence upon the dismal contrast between the close of Lord Randolph's career and the rocket-like brilliance

of his triumph when he led the House of Commons and almost dominated the Ministry. He says:

But what a picture of him might be painted, ought to be painted! His life reminds us of two famous pictures of Rembrandt in the Louvre; both of himself, and both as self-revealing as the Sonnets of Shakespeare. In the one, Rembrandt paints himself as a young man full of life and courage, and in all the bravery of rich garments; the little mustache is twirled up audaciously, the bright brown eyes are alight with the foreknowledge of victory. The other picture represents him as somewhere about fifty, prematurely aged; the dress is untidy, even dirty; an old cloth on his head; a discolored rag round his throat; the face heavy and coarse; the jowl red and lined; the mustache dragged; patches of red-gray hairs grow like sedge round the jaws; and the searching eyes have become intensely sad—darkened, as it were, by the shadow of inevitable death. It is in this way that Lord Randolph Churchill's career should be painted, period by period.

A MELANCHOLY END.

Lord Randolph, whether in his expedition to South Africa, or his vain quest after excitement on the turf or at the gaming table, is a melancholy figure. He had shot his bolt, and he knew it. He had quaffed the heady wine of success, and there was nothing left but the dull and muddy dregs. With the exception of his attack on Pigott, he did nothing worth doing after his resignation in 1887. For some time a tradition of his prowess lingered around the wreck of his reputation. Even to the last a few hoped that Randolph might some day be himself again. But it was impossible. The physical basis of success was sapped. He had lived fast, and he had to pay the penalty. Tobacco and stimulants, aided by more potent drugs, kept him going for a time. But paralysis overtook him. His speech was affected. His hearing was dulled. His manners, which at times were extremely brusque, became intolerably rude. But men saw and pitied and forgave. At last the Dead-alive left home, expecting to die abroad. It was almost as at a funeral feast that his friends assembled at the farewell banquet. But he survived long enough to be conveyed home more dead than alive, to die altogether, on January 24.

Such was the end of what at one time promised to be a great career.

The best thing about him was his devotion to his mother. Night after night he would go from the House to his mother's side, nor would he sleep till he had told her all the fortunes or the misfortunes of the day. As a son his filial affection seems to have been altogether admirable.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE SABBATH.

THE March number of *McClure's* contains a brief "lay sermon" from Mr. Gladstone, on the signification and proper observance of "The Lord's Day." The conjunction of such an author and such a subject is, needless to say, of notable interest to thinking people,—all the more that the details of Sabbath keeping are now, even in very conservative and sincere minds, becoming steadily susceptible to broader interpretations.

One peculiarity of the question of Sabbath keeping, Mr. Gladstone points out, is that the necessity of a Seventh Day is realized and welcomed by large classes of people who have no part in the belief of a revealed sanction of the Day, and the higher motives which Christianity instills into its uses.

THE SABBATH FOR THE TEMPLE OF THE BODY.

"As to the first head, we have a class, or more than a class, who view the subject entirely from the natural or secular side, but who still believe, with a greater or less vivid clearness of conviction, that a periodical day of rest, which they reasonably associate with the one day in seven now become so venerable from its associations as well as its origin, is a necessity of health, as well for the brain of man as for the general fabric of his body; but at any rate, and in the highest degree, for corporeal health and vigor as commonly understood. I assume, and also very strongly believe, this to be generally true, although I am not aware that the opinion has ever been made the subject of sanitary statistics. It would, however, be interesting, if it were found practicable, to test the question through the case of that limited proportion of the British community who do not in one way or another enjoy at the least some considerable amount of relief from labor, bodily and mental, on the consecrated day, by a definite exhibition of results on health, through comparing their experiences with those of the community at large. This idea seems to be largely held among the masses of the people, apart from, as well as in connection with, the ideas of religious duty and of spiritual health. Even the most devout may thus think and feel without any inconsistency. It is probably both knowledge of, and participation in, this conception, which has greatly helped the continuance of Sabbath legislation, nay, the increase of its stringency, in the particular of public-houses, and the notable caution and self-restraint of the House of Commons as to administrative changes recommended on the ground of mental recreation and improvement for the people. There can be no reason why the firmest believers in the Christian character and obligation of the day should not thankfully avail themselves of the aid derived from alliance with this secondary but salutary sentiment."

FROM THE SEVENTH DAY TO THE FIRST.

But among those who think to approach the Lord's Day from the distinctively Christian point of view, Mr. Gladstone sees a vast amount of misconception and vagueness as to the origin, the evolution and the true meaning of the Day of Rest. "We do not in due proportion weigh or measure two facts which bear materially on the case. Two changes have indeed been imported into this law; one of them into its form, the other into its spirit. The first has been altered, by translation of the commandment, from the seventh day of the week to the first; the second, by imparting to it a positive and affirmative, in addition to its originally negative and prohibitory, sense. I am not aware that that restricted signification has been relaxed—and it has certainly been kept in very full view by the Church and by the State of England—but the ascent that the Fourth Commandment of the Decalogue has made, and the development and expansion that it has received under the Christian dispensation, have not been so prominently put forward. Hence, perhaps, it is that we have but imperfectly grasped what is implied in what we familiarly call the observance of Sunday. Possibly there may have been a concurring cause for this defect in the indisposition of many minds, after the crisis of the Reformation, to recognize any action of the Church apart from the Scripture. It is difficult, in a tranquil survey of the whole case, to exclude from it some admission of such action. But, so far as it has existed, it has been in obvious furtherance of the mind of the Bible, and it may equitably be considered not as raising any question as between clergy and laity, but as expressing the harmonious co-operation of the entire Christian community.

THE SPIRITUAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CHANGE.

"The seventh day of the week has been deposed from its title to obligatory religious observance, and its prerogative has been carried over to the first; under no direct precept of Scripture, but yet with a Biblical record of facts, all supplied by St. John, which go far toward showing that among the Apostles themselves, and therefore from apostolic times, the practice of divine worship on the Lord's Day has been continuously and firmly established. The Christian community took upon itself to alter the form of the Jewish ordinance; but this was with a view to giving larger effect to its spiritual purpose. The seventh day had been ordained as the most appropriate, according to the Decalogue, for commemorating the old creation. The advent of our Lord introduced us to a chain of events, by which alone the benefits of the old creation were secured, to us, together with the yet higher benefits of the new. The series of these events culminated in the Resurrection. With the Resurrection began for the Saviour Himself

a rest from all that was painful in the process of redemption, as on the seventh day there had begun a rest from the constructive labors that had brought the visible world into existence and maturity.

"The seventh day was the festival of the old life, accompanied with an exemption from its divinely appointed burdens. The first day was the festival of the new life, and was crowned with its constant and joyous exercise. The ordinances of joint worship exhibit one particular form of that exercise. The act of the Church or Christian community in altering the day was founded on this broad and solid analogy; and was also, as has been said, warranted by the evidence of apostolic practice.

WHAT ACTUAL OBSERVANCE IS DUE?

"There remains the further question, What is the nature and amount of the religious observance due to it? Is it, apart from works of charity and necessity, which I set aside and cover by an assumption all along, the setting aside of worldly business, either in part or altogether? Is it an attendance on public worship, in quantity penuriously admitted, frugally and jealously doled out? Is the demand of duty, is the religious appetite satisfied, by the resort (be it more punctual or less) to a single service, by thus becoming what an old friend of mine wittily calls 'a oncer;' or can our bounty stand the drain on attention, and on available hours, of two regular services of the Church? Are we to deal with the question how much of the Lord's Day shall be given to service associated with its name in the spirit in which the commander of a capitulating fortress deals with the incoming force, when he works for a maximum of indulgence, a minimum of concession, and tempers his thrift only by a prudent care to avoid a rupture? Or, if the question be not too audacious, is all this haggling and huxtering upon quantities and portions beside the purpose, and is there not open to us, for the determination of all controversy and for marking out the lines of duty, 'a more excellent way'—a way not to be ascertained by embarking on any voyage of fanciful investigation, but simply by examining the first elements of the case?

THAT WHICH IS PROPER TO THE SABBATH.

"The question for the Christian is not how much of the Lord's Day shall we give to service directly divine. If there be any analogous question it is, rather, How much of it shall we withhold? A suggestion to which the answer obviously is, as much, and as much only, as is required by necessity and by charity or mercy. These are undoubtedly terms of a certain elasticity, but they are quite capable of sufficient interpretation by honest intention and an enlightened conscience. If it be said that religious services are not suited for extension over the whole day, and could only lead to exhaustion and reaction, I would reply that the business of religion is to raise up our entire nature into the image of God, and that this, properly considered, is a large employment—so large that it might be termed as having no bounds.

But the limit will be best determined by maintaining a true breadth of distinction between the idea of the new life and the work of the old. All that admits the direct application of the new spirit, all that most vividly brings home to us the presence of God, all that savors most of emancipation from this earth and its *biscentum catenæ*, is matter truly proper to the Lord's Day, and what it is in each case the rectified mind and spirit of the Christian must determine. What is essential is that to the new life should belong the flower and vigor of the day. We are born on each Lord's Day morning into a new climate, a new atmosphere; and in that new atmosphere (so to speak), by the law of a renovated nature, the lungs and heart of the Christian life should spontaneously and continuously drink in the vital air.

THE SIX DAYS ARE NOT COMMON NOR UNCLEAN.

"It may perhaps be said that this view of the subject disparages the Christian life of the other six days of the week. A fatal objection, if only the fact were so. But I believe that, if we search the matter to the bottom, it is found difficult or impossible to reach any other firm foundation for the observance of the Lord's Day. The counter idea is to give a certain portion of the day to work associated with the new life and to withhold the rest. On what authority, what groundwork of principle, does such an idea rest for its warrant? There is no allocation of a portion, of a *quantum*, of time weekly for such a purpose, commanded in the Old Testament, none in the New, none in the known practice and tradition of the Church. Would it not seem that this plan savors of will-worship, rather than the other? The observance of the Lord's Day by spiritual service rests, in its inner soul and meaning, not on a mere injunction, but on a principle."

It might have been more immediately attractive to the world if Mr. Gladstone had given his personal argument *pro* or *con* the concrete which people do or do not do on the Sabbath—driving, concert going, novel reading, traveling; but he could not have been expected to descend to this little lapse of dignity, even under cover of sermonizing. It is sufficiently edifying to hear his generalities,—for their own and for his sake, and we have quoted the gist of his matter, with careful avoidance of the punctilious references to chapter and verse of the Early Church Fathers, which the very grand old man and scholar appends with much gusto.

ACCORDING to a statement appearing in the current number of the *Conqueror*, the official organ of the Salvation Army in the United States, there are now 258 institutions in operation as parts of General Booth's scheme, 139 of which are outside of Great Britain. The total number of officers engaged is 1,099, of whom 694 labor in the British Isles. The number of slum posts is 82; of rescue homes, 55; of ex-criminals' homes, 10; of food and (or) shelter depots, 58; of labor bureaux, 24; of labor factories, 23, and of farm colonies, 6.

THE ECONOMISTS AND THE PUBLIC.

THE duty which teachers of economics owe to the general public is ably set forth by Prof. S. M. Macvane, of Harvard, in the current number of the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*. These professed instructors in economic truth are doing too little, Professor Macvane thinks, to guide public thought on those political questions which relate to economic policy. The voters receive little if any effective aid from the class in the community most competent to give expert help in arriving at the true solution of these problems.

THE SILENCE OF OUR ECONOMISTS.

"There are, I suppose, two reasons for the silence of the economists. First, the fact that the questions under discussion have become party issues. College teachers fear to place themselves in opposition to powerful party organizations,—not, of course, in the sense of fearing damage to their personal interests, but fearing ill effects for the institutions with which they are connected. Large and influential sections of the community may be arrayed in hostility against our seats of higher learning. Possible students may be kept from attending; possible gifts and endowments may be withheld. These are thoroughly worthy considerations. If they were well founded, they ought, perhaps, to be conclusive. But, for one, I believe they are not well founded. They imply a reproach to the American educational spirit that seems to me to be unwarranted. Americans admire courage, and despise the lack of it. Their faith in the value of higher educational institutions and their readiness to provide endowments for them will not be increased by a suspicion that the professors withhold their best counsel from the public for fear of giving offense to some part of the public. Even if it be granted that aggressive frankness on the part of professors of economics would array some intolerant persons against the colleges, the loss would be less fatal than the loss of credit for candor and courage. Besides, any losses in certain quarters, due to courageous maintenance of economic truth, would be pretty sure to be offset by gains in other quarters. The colleges have less reason to fear the hostility of a few than the indifference or contempt of the many. I refuse to believe that even the most vigorous participation by college teachers in the popular discussion of economic questions could ever, in this free republic, result in damage to the interests of the colleges."

The other reason mentioned by Professor Macvane as having a possible influence on the conduct of teachers of economics is the fact that their views are, on the whole, pretty well known already, through their books; but the Professor takes his fellow economists to task for faulty methods of instruction.

"The method of the books is excellent from a logical standpoint; but its merit is chiefly logical. If the great thing be to unfold economic principles in an orderly and philosophic manner, the object has

undoubtedly been attained. But, unfortunately, the great world is little able to appreciate logical symmetry. Men are proud of their reasoning faculty; but they do not trust it far. The animal instinct to go by observation, or supposed observation, is strong enough in most men to overbear the mere reasoning faculty. Perfection of logical form may be the worst possible form for carrying conviction to the popular mind. Our standard economic treatises, if regarded as instruments of public education, have no small share of this faulty perfection. They are written with a steady eye toward logical system rather than practical usefulness. They appeal to the studious few rather than to the general mass of men. The industrial organization is, so to say, studied anatomically: each part or phase has its own separate treatment. Abstraction is steadily made of everything that is logically irrelevant to the precise point in hand. The result is, undoubtedly, a great gain in clearness so far as regards the mere task of comprehending the doctrine. But there the gain ends, and the practical difficulty begins.

"Political economy is an excellent mental gymnastic; but that, surely, is but an incident. Its real mission is to enlighten the people as to their industrial interests, and, when we ask how well it is succeeding in this mission, the answer has to be rather despondent. The cause of the failure is, no doubt, primarily the great natural difficulty of the subject; but I think experience shows that the effort to attain simplicity and clearness by the anatomical method gives rise to a second difficulty more formidable than the first. This is the difficulty of seeing how the doctrine, when mastered, applies to the complex hurly-burly of actual affairs."

REGARD FOR BUSINESS CONDITIONS.

In view of these difficulties, Professor Macvane demands nothing less than "the abandonment of the traditional form of presentation, together with the tangled array of refinements and subtleties which have converted economics into a sort of scholastic philosophy." Recognizing the truth that the ordinary business man will insist on having his political economy in practical form, for ready use, or not at all, our writer affirms that the new treatment of the subject must pay much more attention to immediate and temporary effects of economic changes than the traditional method has paid. "Economists might probably do much toward winning business men's confidence for economic doctrine if they made more effort to accommodate their instruction to the business atmosphere." In the matter of protective tariffs, for example, Professor Macvane holds that economists should give "frank and full recognition to whatever of seeming benefit a newly imposed tariff brings to business. Doing that, they would probably gain a more friendly hearing for their demonstration that, as a permanent institution, a protective tariff is injurious and burdensome to all concerned, especially so if this demonstration be worked out, as I think it may be, on thoroughly practical lines."

PENOLOGY IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

A VALUABLE comparative study of American and European methods of dealing with criminals is presented by Dr. Samuel J. Barrows in the February *Arena*. The paper embodies the results of a tour of observation in 1898, in which representative prisons of England, France, Germany, Italy, Hungary and Greece were visited and inspected. The conclusions reached by Dr. Barrows are interesting.

"On the large subject of prison administration the tone of the best prisons in Europe is much the same as that of the best prisons in this country. Prison discipline here has been weakened by political interference and demagoguery. Discipline in Germany and in England is more even and more strict. Yet it is a common error to suppose that European prisons are much more severe in methods than our own and that whatever advantage they have comes mainly from this feature. Nothing is clearer to penologists there and here than that extreme severity or brutality of any sort does not produce the best results. A prison discipline may be strict, exacting, uniform, and at the same time stimulating and humane. Nowhere in Europe have I found a discipline so thorough, and one which at the same time furnishes so many incentives to the prisoner, as in the Elmira Reformatory of New York. It was interesting to note that the managers of every reformatory I visited regarded this as a model. . . .

"In England and on the continent the method of commutation of sentences has been generally adopted; that is, a sentence for a definite number of years is reduced according to a certain scale by the good behavior of the prisoner. This system is in vogue in a number of our own states. As to a system of probation I have seen nothing equal to that in use in Massachusetts, where a large number of first offenders are released on probation and officers are appointed in every county to examine and take charge of such cases. . . .

CONVICT LABOR.

"As in this country, prison labor has been the subject of much discussion abroad. The labor system is the weak side of the otherwise strong system in England. This is seen in the use of the fly wheel. Prisoners sentenced to hard labor may fulfill the sentence by turning the crank of a fly wheel so many thousand revolutions registered on an indicator. None of the prison officials with whom I spoke favored this plan. It cannot be called thrifty for the prisoner or for the prison. Nearly every application of labor for productive purposes in England is in making articles for the government. Everything used in the army and navy, in the post office and other departments, that can be made in prison is made there. Hand labor is chiefly used, but this work is of but little use in educating the prisoner for outside labor. It is strange that English labor agitators, so generally intelligent in regard to industrial and economic questions, are so easily deluded into the belief that prisoners who labor for the government are removed

from the arena of competition. The indifference to productive labor in England makes the system an expensive one.

"On the other hand there is no greater fallacy than that which assumes that the prison which pays all expenses is the best one or the cheapest. In some of our states the determination of legislators that prisons shall be self-supporting has been a barrier to reform. The prison is cheapest financially, as well as best ethically, which succeeds in reforming the largest number of prisoners. . . .

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

"In regard to capital punishment it is interesting to note that while the death penalty, as shown above, is in force in all but three of our states, and in some of them not only for murder, but for arson, mayhem, rape and burglary, it has been stricken from the codes of several European countries. Capital punishment for ordinary homicides has been abolished in Russia for more than a century, although it is still the punishment of treason. In 1874 it was abolished in Switzerland; permission to restore it was given to the cantons in 1879, but up to 1890 no canton had availed itself of the permission. Holland abolished the death penalty in 1870, Italy in 1889, Portugal in 1867. Facts collected by Mr. William Tallack, of the Howard Association of London, show that in most of those countries capital punishment had long ceased to exist *de facto* before it was abolished *de jure*. The general testimony is that there has been no increase of murders in any of these countries since such abolition.

"Again it appears that in countries where the death penalty exists the number of executions for murder is very small. In Austria the average is 4 per cent. on convictions, in Prussia less than 8 per cent.; in Sweden, Norway and Denmark there is one execution in every twenty sentences for murder. In England, out of 672 committed for willful murder, 299 were convicted and sentenced to death, while 378 were either acquitted or found insane; of the 299 condemned to death, 145, nearly one half, had their sentences commuted.

SUGGESTED REFORMS.

"As a result of this comparative study, the penological reforms and improvements, which seem to be needed in this country, are the improvement of jails; the abolition of the lease system; the extension of the reformatory plan; the adoption of the indeterminate sentence with the parole system; the extension of the probation system both for youths and adults, as in Massachusetts; work for prisoners committed to jail on short sentences; a higher grade of prison officers; the abolition of the spoils system in relation to prison management; an allowance to prisoners of a portion of their earnings, and its application to the needs of their families; the extension of manual education and industrial schools among preventive measures, and the organization of societies for aiding discharged convicts, mainly in the direction of procuring them employment."

THE NEW PULPIT.

OLD-FASHIONED people are likely to be shocked by the lively way in which the subject of the modern preacher's relations to modern life is discussed in the *North American Review* by the Rev. H. R. Haweis. His conception of the pulpit's function includes about everything in our highly organized *fin de siècle* existence.

"What a sphere there is open to the preacher of the coming day!

"He may not be a politician, but he hunts politicians; nor an expert in dancing, but he knows when dancing is devilish; nor a playwright, but he can tell a good play from a bad; nor a novelist, but he judges the tendency of fiction; nor a man of science, but he estimates the importance of scientific discovery to moral order, and he ought to arrive at some conclusion about its relation to the occult, for it must be a matter of supreme interest to him and to everybody else whether or not in these days a possibility, a hope, or even a faith in a life after death is ever to be converted into a scientific certainty. . .

"If only the preacher knew it, the whole world belongs to him. The time is past when he need knot his discourse with texts. If he leaves a few out no one will miss them, any more than Bible readers notice the entire omission of the word 'God' in the book of Esther.

HAVE THE HEBREWS BEEN OVERRATED?

ANCIENT Religions before the Great Anno Domini" are classified and criticised by a writer in the *Calcutta Review* from the Christian standpoint.

Judaism, he argues, is only one of the factors of Christianity: "An importance, during the centuries of European ignorance, has been attributed to the Hebrews, which they never deserved. Compare their tiny geographical area, and few millions of population, with India, or China; had they been geographically adjacent to India, they would never have been heard of: their sovereigns were never more than petty rajahs, at the mercy of the sovereign of the Basin of the Nile, or of the Euphrates; Mesopotamia and Egypt teem with memorials of past greatness; so does the country of the Hittites: only one inscription is attributed to the Hebrews. Neither in arts, nor science, nor power, did they prevail. The Hebrew people never attained power among nations, or numerical influence; they have left behind no great monuments, or inscriptions, though they must have been aware that their neighbors, and occasional rulers, the Egyptians, the Assyrians, the Babylonians, the Persians, the Greeks, and the Romans, were doing so, even in their own Syrian land on the rocks of the River Adonis. So small is the geographical area assigned to the tribes of the Hebrews, that, when some years ago I stood upon Mount Gerizim, I could take in at one view the Mediterranean, Mount Hermon, the valley of the Jordan, and the mountains which surround the Dead Sea. To my judgment the

whole of the land of the Hebrews would barely make up two good-sized Indian districts: the country never could have supported a larger population than it does now."

WHAT IS JUDAISM?

MR. ELLINGER, editor of the *Menorah*, discusses in his monthly the question, "What Is Judaism?" summing up his article as follows:

"Judaism's base, Judaism's fundamental root, need not be reformed, cannot be reformed. If it is anything at all, it must be as eternal as the heaven itself. The Jew who kneels at the walls of Jerusalem's temple, and prays for its restoration, the Jew who recites his *Shema Israel* in a German, an English, a French, a Polish, a Russian or an Indian synagogue, confesses the same faith as the modern American Jew who sits in the temple without head covering and reads his English prayer because he does not know the Hebrew. The Jew who no longer knows in America what a *Talith*, a pair of *Tefillin* is, who sits at a banquet table without inquiring whether the food has been prepared by a Jew, is as much a confessor of Judaism as the man who religiously observes the six hundred and thirteen commandments, if his belief in God as the Creator of heaven and earth, as the Father of man, who endowed His children with spirit from His Spirit, is implicit, if he feels himself in unison with his people in the past and present, to fulfill Israel's mission, by observing the moral laws of Moses, the prophets and sages, and glorifies the name of Israel's God by correct conduct and an exemplary life."

"SOCIAL EVOLUTION."

THERE is a very characteristic article in the *Nineteenth Century* entitled "Social Evolution," by Mr. Benjamin Kidd. It is not so much a reply to his critics as a mild and respectful demonstration on the part of Mr. Kidd that it is impossible for him to reply to his critics, because there are none to be replied to—none at least worthy of the name. Nor can there be in the nature of things, he says. "While the book was being written, and down to the date of its publication, it was the opinion of the writer that the view of social development therein put forward could not, in the nature of things, receive any criticism on its merits at the present time, and that its reception from the professional exponents of knowledge must necessarily be hostile. Notwithstanding the favorable reception the book appears to have received, I am of opinion that this estimate will prove to be not far from correct. What has really happened is that the book has been received with favor by that large outside world in which the social instincts are strong and deep, and which has recognized in it an echo of its own experience and a justification of much which it had always felt and known to be true despite authoritative statements to the contrary from recognized leaders of thought. But I do not hide from myself

that from this class, equally with the other, no searching criticism is to be expected."

"ABSOLUTELY NO SCIENCE OF SOCIETY."

The article is devoted chiefly to a statement in a summarized form of the conclusions at which he had arrived, and which he stated as clearly as he knew how in his book. It is impossible to summarize a summary of such a work as this, but there are sentences in the article which are well worth quoting. Discussing the present state of sociological study, he says: "In the present state of knowledge there has been absolutely no science of society, in any larger sense than this, to which the world could look for help and guidance in the problems with which it is struggling, in a kind of agony that gives a note to the entire literature of our period."

"Outside a small group of workers, who, however stand more or less aloof from the main body of professional thought, we have really in England at the present day no school of thought producing men fitted to deal with the science of human society as a whole. It would be impertinent in me to make such a remark if it implied any intention to speak disparagingly of the learning displayed, and of the zealous and painstaking work being performed, even under discouraging circumstances, in many of the departments of knowledge in question. My meaning is different. It is of the isolation of these departments of work from each other, and from the sciences upon which they rest, that complaint has to be made."

SOCIALISM.

Referring to the socialist movement of our time, he says: "The problem before it is simply: Is it a movement which is tending to produce the greatest possible degree of social efficiency; or is it one which is tending toward an ideal that can never be made consistent with this, namely, the maximum of ease and comfort with the minimum of effort for the greatest possible number of the existing population? The destiny of the movement may be foretold, not in any spirit of prophecy, but as the result of a strictly scientific forecast of the working of forces now, as ever, immutable and inexorable: In so far as modern socialism tends to realize the latter ideal to the exclusion of the former, to that extent it must be a failure."

CHRISTIANITY.

Again, after repeating his observation that the history of Western civilization is simply the natural history of the Christian religion, he points out the two main characteristics by which it has influenced the evolution of society: "The central element in all religions is the ultra-rational sanction provided for conduct; it has provided such a sanction of extraordinary strength and efficiency. The principle common to all religions is the merit of self-sacrifice; it has provided, as it still provides, the sublimest conception of self-abnegation that has ever moved humanity. It is to the first—the character of the ultra-rational sanction provided—that we owe that integrating world-building spirit which found its earliest signifi-

cant expression in outward forms when Leo the Third placed the crown of the Cæsars on the head of the northern barbarian, and which still renders the Catholic dogma and the English Puritan faith the two most powerful antiseptic influences in our Western civilization. It is to the second—to the softening influence of the spirit of that unexampled conception of self-abnegation—that we owe the evolutionary force that has been behind the entire process of social development, which has transformed a military organization of society into the modern state, and which is still pursuing its course unchecked among us."

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION.

A THOUGHTFUL article in the *March Atlantic*, by H. Sidney Everett, reviews the provisions of our national immigration laws, showing that they have tended both to limit the number and to determine the quality of our immigrants, and suggests that the same machinery may be utilized for controlling and limiting the naturalization of aliens.

A SUPERINTENDENT OF NATURALIZATION.

"Why cannot the Superintendent of Immigration be made also Superintendent of Naturalization? As I have suggested above, let all the immigrants who are allowed to land be furnished with a certificate to that effect, stamped with the date of their landing, and retaining the number which they had on the ship's immigrant list, to provide against similarity of names. Then let all such immigrants as intend to become citizens make their declaration of intention at once before some United States official, whose attestation would be equivalent to that of a clerk of a court. Let that attestation be indorsed on the previous landing certificate. Then let the alien be required to present this certificate, so indorsed, before some United States official, even if it be only a local postmaster, once a year, to be stamped and dated, and indorsed again by two responsible witnesses to his good character and actual residence during the year, as provided in the law of 1828. Let this attestation be reported by means of printed blank forms to the superintendent. This should be repeated annually for five years. Then when the alien presents himself for final naturalization, which should be before some court, either let him be required to produce his landing certificate, as under the law of 1802, with the intention indorsement and the five annual residence indorsements, or, if that paper be lost, let him apply to the superintendent's office for a certificate that he has complied with the law at all the stages of his residence in the country. This should be required long enough before the final naturalization for the court to be thoroughly satisfied that the alien is a fit candidate for citizenship. Then he should receive his final paper; otherwise not. Each of the states and territories should also be urged to conform its laws of local citizenship to the requirements of the national law; and at any rate, no alien who is not fully naturalized should be

allowed to sit on a jury, or to vote for President of the United States, for a member of Congress, or for any judicial official. As long as aliens are allowed to live among us with all the rights and privileges of native citizens, and states and territories are allowed to decide who are citizens, and when and how they can vote, the provision of the constitution that Congress has power to establish a uniform rule of naturalization would seem to be a farce, and our country will continue to be subjected to all the present abuses of the franchise, and to the dishonest and wasteful mismanagement of our municipal affairs which makes us a by-word among nations, and a mortification to the better elements of our population."

ETHICS OF CO-OPERATIVE PRODUCTION.

AN article by J. M. Ludlow in the March *Atlantic* makes this distinction between the respective rights of producer and consumer, as such :

"If then we take the word 'production' in the larger sense that modern political economy is more and more disposed to give it ; if we view as producers all who promote the world's wealth or welfare, so as to include not only the righteous statesman, the devoted clergyman, the earnest moralist, the poet, artist, musician, who does not pander to evil thoughts and bad taste, but even the singer of a harmless comic song who by a hearty laugh refreshes the spirit of some jaded worker, and the helpless invalid who by her sweet patience in suffering makes all better men and women who come near to her, we shall find that, in point of fact, instead of consumers having any right to regulate production, the right is that of the producers to regulate consumption and consumers. It is as producers, not as consumers, that men may claim to restrict the sale of poisons, firearms, intoxicating liquors, to restrain vice and punish crime, to provide for the sick and aged, to educate the young, to legislate and to rule. To use an illustration which I gave of the matter many years ago, an honest producer who should chance to be cast on a desert island with a murderer, a thief, a madman, a loafer, and a child, would be in duty bound, so far as he was able, to assume control over all the others, and for that purpose should or might hang the murderer out of hand, compel thief and loafer to work, place the madman out of the way of mischief, and educate the child. All the six would be equally consumers, but the five non-producers would have absolutely no moral right to resist the righteous sway of the single producer."

Mr. Ludlow proceeds to outline a scheme of production by coöperated effort, and expresses this sanguine conclusion : "If work were prosecuted cautiously and steadily on this line, I see no reason why coöperative production on any scale should not eventually be carried on by the producers themselves, supplying from their own collected funds the necessary capital, and from their own ranks the future captains of industry."

WHY GOLD IS EXPORTED.

UNTIL recently we were accustomed to receive regularly from Europe each year after our crops of cereal and cotton had been gathered and were ready to be moved, large imports of gold, which went far toward balancing our exports of gold sent abroad every spring after the crops of the previous year had been marketed. During the last few years, however, this old order of international trade balance has undergone a gradual change. First, the imports of gold began to decrease, and then to cease entirely, and finally were superseded by an actual outward flow of gold in the midst of the very export season of our products. This continuous export of gold is all the more remarkable when we consider that the merchandise balance with Europe is still very considerably in our favor, being in 1894, including exports of silver, over \$250,000,000. In the *Forum* Mr. Alfred S. Heidelbach gives an explanation of how this change has come about, which is found in the following items which we quote from his article :

OUR ANNUAL DEBT TO EUROPE.

"The United States owe to Europe (apart from the ordinary merchandise balances as evidenced by the Custom House returns) annually :

1. For money spent by American travelers abroad, about.....	\$100,000,000
2. For freights carried in foreign ships, about.....	100,000,000
3. For dividends and interest upon American securities still held abroad, minimum....	75,000,000
4. For profits of foreign corporations doing business here, and of non-residents, derived from real estate investments, partnership profits, etc., about.....	75,000,000
Total.....	\$350,000,000

Mr. Heidelbach explains that the items that go to make up this annual debt to Europe are not subject to statistical verification and are nowhere officially reported, but states that these figures have been carefully gone over and represent a very conservative estimate, so that the actual total is more likely to be larger than smaller. Comparing this sum with the merchandise balance of \$250,000,000 in our favor, it is seen that there is still left a very large amount to be paid for, and the sum representing this difference can be paid only in securities or in gold. "So long," says Mr. Heidelbach, "as European creditors were willing to take our securities or reinvest their balances in American enterprises, there was no inordinate call for gold ; but as they no longer seem to wish our securities to any extent or to make investments here, there is nothing left but to ask and insist upon payment in gold."

WHAT HAVE WE TO OFFER INVESTORS?

This leads Mr. Heidelbach to consider the other question : Why do European creditors not wish to take our securities or make investments in our enterprises ? His answer is : "Simply because the developments in our railroad management have filled would-be investors with disgust and anger, and above all because they are dismayed at the condition of our

Treasury and our currency, and fear that if they leave or invest money here, they may not be able to get back as good money as they gave. They have no doubt of the good intentions of the government to uphold the parity of gold, silver and paper, but they cannot help doubting its ability, under the present conditions, so to do. Thus, fear is one of the main causes, and this fear will not be dissipated until we are on a sound basis, and no basis is sound that does not provide for a redemption of all currency in the money of the world—*gold*.

"Without desiring to touch upon the respective merits of gold and silver, as money metals, it must be conceded that so long as we wish to deal with, and attract the capital of, the great nations that have been creating and accumulating wealth for centuries before the United States existed, we must be ready and able to pay in the same measure of value adopted by them, rightly or wrongly, and that is *gold*. It is not sufficient to have a form of money that may be acceptable to our people: it must be *universally* acceptable. The same feeling that prevails in Europe is making itself felt at home, and as a consequence capital here is also reluctant to enter upon new enterprises, and business is stagnant, and money, withheld from fructifying use, commands but nominal rates of interest."

A GRADUATION BUDGET.

Taxing the Rich to Pension the Poor.

IN the *Economic Review* (London) Mr. J. C. Godard propounds a scheme of graduated taxation for England which, after much investigation and vindication, reaches this shape: "Incomes not exceeding \$1,500, from whatever source derived, would be exempt from the tax; incomes to the extent to which they are derived from business or professional pursuits would be taxed at the lowest rate when exceeding \$1,500 but not exceeding \$5,000, and to the like extent be taxed at the intermediate rate when exceeding \$5,000, and incomes derived from investments when the total amount exceeds \$1,500 would be taxed at the highest rate."

He would levy the tax at the uniform rate of 18 pence in the pound, but with these abatements: "Incomes exceeding \$1,500 but not exceeding \$5,000 to the extent to which derived from professional or business pursuits would abate two-thirds; incomes exceeding \$5,000 to the extent mentioned would abate one-third, and the tax would be charged on the balance only."

This he regards not as an ideal scheme, but as a "simple, practicable, rational and equitable" development of Sir William Harcourt's "revolutionary budget." He reckons it would bring in \$60,000,000 a year additional income, which with \$20,000,000 annually from the new death duties would raise the yearly addition to \$80,000,000. "Twenty million dollars of this would suffice to sweep away the obnoxious breakfast table duties. . . . A trifle of

\$1,000,000 would provide for the payment of members of the House of Commons. . . . We should still have a balance of about \$60,000,000, which, with the present expenditure of over \$50,000,000 on poor-law relief, would render it possible to establish universal pensions for the aged. . . . Or the inhabited house duty could be repealed at a cost of about \$7,500,000, and the duties on tobacco be materially diminished with a view to their ultimate abolition.

POLITICS AND THE FARMER.

THE president of the Farmers' National Congress, Hon. B. F. Clayton, writing in the *North American Review*, discusses some of the ills now endured by the agricultural class, and shows that the farmers are not adequately represented in our governing bodies.

FARMERS IN CONGRESS.

"A review of the present Congress and the occupation of its members will relieve farmers of responsibility for disastrous legislation. The biography of the Fifty-third Congress, furnished by its members, discloses the fact that out of a membership of four hundred and forty-four the farmers have thirty-five in the House of Representatives and one in the Senate; that the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture of the Senate comes from an obscure state as to agricultural resources and records himself as an attorney, the only farmer on the committee being from a homestead in North Dakota. Ten of the eighteen comprising the House Committee, including the chairman, follow the law as a profession. The great states of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin and Missouri have each one farmer; and the heart of the great agricultural region—Indiana, Illinois and Iowa—have no farmer in either branch of Congress. The only chairmanship controlled by the agricultural members of the House is that of the Committee on 'Ventilation and Acoustics'; otherwise the farmers of the House are practically disfranchised. This is contrary to the eternal fitness of things, and yet it is about the average representation accorded to the productive industries of the country throughout the history of the American republic.

THE FARMER'S FAULT.

"Neither of the two great political parties are to blame for this condition of things; the fault lies at the door of the farmer, and it is a sad comment on the agricultural voter. His mistake is in not being at the caucus or the primary of the political party to which he belongs; in not recognizing the fact that when the local caucus adjourns, the doors are closed, he is in honor bound to support the candidate and to accept the situation. He has no redress except to bolt the ticket of his party. He should have spent the short time required, once or twice each year, in securing a good farmer, merchant or professional man to represent him in the higher councils of his party."

THE NEW REMEDY FOR DIPHTHERIA.

THE March *McClure's* contains two articles by specialists, Dr. H. M. Biggs and Dr. W. H. Park, on the new treatment of diphtheria and the production of anti-toxine. The judgments expressed by these gentlemen of the final infallibility of anti-toxine are very conservative. Dr. Biggs says that it is certainly demonstrated that the value of the cure is very great, and that it is an immense advance on any previously known treatment of diphtheria. He says, moreover, that it is a distinct injustice to judge anti-toxine by the history of Koch's tuberculin, to which the diphtheria remedy bears only a superficial resemblance.

Dr. Biggs briefly traces the history of medical assaults on the diphtheria and allied problems, and then describes the principle on which anti-toxine is produced:

THE THEORY OF ANTI-TOXINE.

"In the production of the diphtheria anti-toxine, a high degree of immunity is first conferred on animals by successive inoculations with larger and larger amounts of the diphtheria *toxine*, the smaller doses giving tolerance to the succeeding larger doses; this tolerance being due to the formation in the blood of *anti toxine*. In the prevention of diphtheria by the use of the anti-toxine, a certain proportion of the immunity which has been conferred upon animals is transferred from the immunized animal to the individual. This is done by the injection under the skin of a given amount of blood serum, *curative serum*, which contains the anti-toxine, and which is derived from an immunized animal. The amount of insusceptibility conferred by these injections is proportionate to the amount of blood serum that is thus introduced, and the degree of insusceptibility to diphtheria which the animal from which it was obtained has acquired. In the treatment of diphtheria by anti-toxine, the same immunity is transferred, and is almost immediately produced in the individual, by the introduction of this curative serum; and as the individual by its introduction is rendered relatively or absolutely immune to the disease, the disease is at once partially or completely arrested.

SOME RESULTS OF THE TREATMENT.

"The results which have been obtained from the treatment of diphtheria by the new remedy, are far better than have ever been obtained by any other method. Speaking generally for the children's hospitals in Europe and in this country, it has been found that, with other methods of treatment, from 40 to 55 per cent. of the cases of diphtheria occurring in children under five years of age die. With the new method of treatment, this mortality has been reduced first to 25 per cent., then to 15 per cent., to 13 per cent., 11 per cent., and it has been said that in the last series of cases treated by Roux the mortality was only 8 per cent. The striking influence upon the mortality from this disease brought about by the use of anti-toxine, is shown in the reduced death-rate in Paris during the last few months as

compared with the corresponding months of previous years.

HOW THE REMEDY IS ADMINISTERED.

"In the large majority of cases, when the anti-toxine is administered during the first twenty-four or forty-eight hours of the disease, and sometimes also during the third or fourth day, the effects are most striking. If the temperature has been elevated to perhaps 103° or 104°, it falls to normal or nearly normal within a few hours, the extension of the membrane in the throat is arrested, and the swelling and soreness in part or entirely disappear. If the membrane is only on the surface, is of recent formation and is not very thick, and has not as yet involved the substance of the tissue, it will often entirely separate within the first twenty-four hours after the injection, and convalescence is at once established. In the most severe cases, and in those where the remedy is not administered until later in the course of the disease, the influence is usually less marked, and it becomes necessary to administer the remedy a second, a third, or even a fourth time, at intervals of twelve to twenty-four hours. There are, however, a few cases of diphtheria, especially those complicated with septic infection, which die, even if the remedy is used early in the course of the disease. The complications which are common during the course of diphtheria and following it, with other methods of treatment, are far less frequent and less severe, and in the cases which are treated early they are almost entirely obviated.

THE COST AND PRODUCTION OF ANTI-TOXINE.

"The production of anti-toxine requires considerable time, a high grade of technical skill, and is attended with very considerable expense. The cost of the remedy in this country up to the present time has been excessive. Where it could be obtained at all, the price has been from \$3 to \$12 a dose, depending upon the strength of the serum. The prices have now been very much reduced, and probably there will be a still further reduction, as the supply is more nearly equal to the demand; but under all conditions it must be a comparatively expensive remedy. In France, the production of it has already been placed under the control of the government. It is produced only at the Pasteur Institute in Paris, under the supervision of Dr. Roux, and it is furnished from this institution to the whole of France, under certain restrictions and regulations, without charge. It cannot be bought or exported. In Germany, up to the present time, the largest supplies come from two sources; that produced under the supervision of Professors Behring and Ehrlich, and that produced under the supervision of Dr. Aronson. The former has been produced either at the Institute for Infectious Diseases in Berlin (the amount there being only limited in quantity and intended for experimental purposes and for use in the hospitals connected with the institution), or by a manufacturing firm at Hoechst-am-Main. The latter, that produced under the supervision of Dr. Aronson, comes from the

pharmaceutical house of Schering. Almost all that has reached this country within the last three months is the Behring product, and up to the 20th of January altogether amounted to perhaps one thousand two hundred vials. Larger consignments are now expected. In this country, measures were taken some months ago by the New York City Health Department, and more recently by the health departments of other cities, and by some private parties, for the home production of anti-toxine. That prepared in this country under the supervision of the New York City Health Department has, at the time of writing, been already employed in more than one hundred and fifty cases, and the mortality in cases thus treated has been about 12 per cent."

THE OUTLOOK FOR DECORATIVE ART IN AMERICA.

IN the recent competition for the decoration of a court room in New York, Mr. Frank Fowler, writing in the February *Forum*, finds the promise of a new development in American art. Mr. Fowler thinks that the early efforts toward architectural enrichment, such as at the Capitol at Washington, were not decorations at all, "being merely painted pictures of given subjects executed on the wall, bearing no relation to the architectural plan they were supposed to aid and ornament." Later work more worthy of the title of mural decoration is that of John La Farge at Washington, in Trinity Church, Boston, and St. Thomas' and Ascension Church, New York; of Wm. M. Hunt, at Albany, and of several of our best known painters in the New York hotels—the Plaza, the Imperial, the Waldorf, the Savoy and the Fifth Avenue; while "The World's Fair at Chicago gave a chance to several of our painters for work on a large scale, which, considering the conditions of haste and inconvenience to which they were subjected, proved, on the whole, that our artists possess the true decorative instinct."

A EUROPEAN PRECEDENT.

"In Europe, the Baudrys, the Cabanels, the Laurenses, the Bonnats and the Constants are as naturally chosen to use their intellectual and artistic accomplishments in the service of embellishing the interiors of private mansions of men of taste and fortune, as they would be to paint portraits, or to execute commissions for smaller works. This custom of calling upon the ablest painters for large decorations has prevailed, more or less, in all the best periods of art; and Leonardo could, with equal facility, trace the subtle and evasive charm in the countenance of the Gioconda, or cover the refectory walls of Santa Maria delle Grazie with the dignified and impressive 'Last Supper of Our Lord.' Michelangelo, summoned to Rome by Pope Julius II, filled with sublime figures the pendentives and lunettes of the Sistine Chapel. Raphael would paint a Madonna at one moment, and

at another turn his facile hand to peopling with pagan beauties the ceiling of the Farnesina. Correggio, at Parma, could picture with sensuous and glowing life the stories of mythology, or reveal, in boldest foreshortening of figures, a rapturous vision of the Ascension on a dome of San Giovanni. The fact that the Venetians of their time did not like frescoes in no way prevented those great portrait painters, Titian and Tintoretto, from making noble compositions of heroic proportions—a certain form of decoration that was demanded and which they supplied; and Veronese revelled in the sumptuousness and splendor of contemporary life which he painted also on a gigantic scale. Nearly two hundred years later, Tiepolo, that most brilliant of decorators, painted ceilings in churches and in palaces with matchless art. The names of Venetian merchant princes whose houses were thus adorned come down to us to-day, not as mere money makers, but because, as men of taste, they encouraged art and thus linked their names with the immortals. If material prosperity thus stimulated art in the past, why should it not do so now?"

A PLEA FOR LARGE EXHIBITION SPACE.

Mr. Fowler thinks that "perhaps the greatest immediate obstacle to the production of work on a large scale is the lack of space to exhibit canvases of great extent. If an artist feels a subject in heroic proportions he has no incentive to attempt it, for he knows that the opportunity to exhibit a composition of unusual size is practically *nil*. In France one is not handicapped by such considerations. Sixty or one hundred feet of space will be given there to a work, should this be necessary, if it possess sufficient merit to be shown at all. I have known brilliant young men, so poor that they were obliged to paint, to sleep, and to take most of their meals in the close quarters of their studios, who would stretch a canvas to the full limits at their disposal—perhaps twenty-five by fifteen feet—project upon it some biblical, mythological, or historical composition, and put a year of earnest work on its production, economizing closely to defray the expenses of materials and models, knowing that when finished it would not be excluded from the spacious walls of the *Palais de l'Industrie* on the score of dimensions merely. It is only too obvious that lack of exhibition space is one cause, and an important one, why we have attempted so little of the kind of work that is an essential preparation for the even greater achievement of mural design. If it were possible to secure some building, of the area of Madison Square Garden in New York, for instance, in which to hold an exhibition of the fine arts, the stimulus given to mural painting and works of importance tending in that direction would undoubtedly be great. I feel confident that ambitious painters would take heart if assured of exhibition room, and that subjects that they feel '*en grand*' would be produced by them in consequence of this assurance."

Mr. Fowler also finds a preventive toward developing this noble art in "the want of general instruction in the elements of drawing and painting." Primary art instruction in France creates a demand for pictorial interpretation of legend and history; there, too, local pride fosters art acquisition, so that in museums of almost every town are to be found the productions of local geniuses who have acknowledged municipal benefactions by presenting their salon "success" to their native city. "Might we not here in our own country follow some such course with profit?"

MUNICIPAL CLEANSING.

COL. GEORGE E. WARING, JR., recently appointed Street Cleaning Commissioner of New York City, has an article in the *Engineering Magazine* in which he points out that one of the great present difficulties in keeping the streets of our cities and towns in a healthful condition is due to the custom of encumbering the public service with a vast amount of work that should be done by the people themselves. He says: "Nothing should be thrown into the streets, or deposited for removal by the public scavengers, that can, even at some cost and inconvenience, be disposed of on the premises where it is produced: nor anything that can be made to pay the cost of its collection and removal—such as paper, rags, sticks, wine boxes, flour barrels, straw and bottles; nor anything that can be burned—cremated—in the house which desires to be rid of it, or which it would be worth 'The Golden Dustman's' while to collect and sell from the public dump.

AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION, ETC.

"Above all should the people be prevented from littering the streets with scraps of paper, orange peel, banana skins and other rejectamenta, which they now shed as they walk, in disregard of the fundamental principle that the easiest way to keep clean is not to make foul.

"Removal from the streets by the public service should be limited to road-detritus, and, from the houses, to clean ashes and such refuse as cannot be burned, sold or given away. The collection of ashes may be so regulated that the ash-barrel shall not stand on public sidewalks; and, in short, by proper attention to details, the whole service of public scavenging may be made much less conspicuous than it now is.

"The cost of such service would not be excessive, but cost what it may, it should be performed. There is no way in which the same money can be made to bring a better return. Neither fine civic architecture nor beautifully kept parks will give such attractiveness to a town, or incite such a laudable pride among its people, as the perfect cleanliness and orderliness that a proper administration may be made to maintain. Valuable though parks and "breathing spaces" are to the public health, the perfect cleaning of streets, and such cleaning of houses as the health

authority may properly enforce, will be even more valuable."

WHERE SHALL AMERICANS STUDY ART?

A BRIEF article in the March *Harper's* under the name of Royal Cartisoz, the bright young art critic of the New York *Tribune*, makes a plea for "An American Academy at Rome." Mr. Cartisoz deprecates the inevitable emigration of our young artists to the French schools, and supports his own views as to the decadence of the Gallic art motives by interviews with Señor Villegas and M. Guillaume.

AWHILE IN PARIS.

"To study for a while in Paris is not a wholly bad plan, but the study should be comparatively brief; it should look to questions of technique alone; it should shun the prevailing spirit of contemporary French art, and should have some other aim in sight than the evolution of those 'morceaux,' which exploit one's cleverness so effectively, but are so rarely of any permanent value.

"Señor Pradilla, whose position as perhaps the leading historical painter of his time qualifies him to speak with much authority, arrives at the same conclusion. The recent Salon he described to me, with a peculiarly apt play upon words, as the 'Débâcle' of French art. Eight or ten years ago the French school, as he knew it, was good and fruitful, but now extravagance is hailed as originality, emphasis is the order of the day, and Paris is the most perilous city on the continent for the young art student. For his part, Señor Pradilla would not advise the American to study there at all. Excellent masters could be found in London and Munich, and in those cities the young artist would not be stunted in his growth by emulation of men quite lacking in the finer qualities of art, in sentiment, imagination, and feeling. Señor Pradilla was less decisive in his recommendation of Rome as a centre of study. The city has changed, he thinks—types and costumes changing as well as paintings and buildings. The special character of Rome as the seat of the grand tradition has been diminished as the importance of the historical school has faded."

ROME, THE CLASSIC SEAT.

Mr. Cortisoz himself is wholesouled in his advocacy of Rome as the noble, classic, and effective seat of study for our American artists.

"In the great galleries of Rome, in the beautiful gardens of the Villa Medici and the Villa Doria-Pamfili, in the splendid villas of Frascati and Tivoli, where nature and art combine to produce effects of indescribable loveliness, the thought often arises that there rather than anywhere else in the world is the place for an aristocratic talent to develop during its first years of experience. The very air is charged with beauty. Landscape, architecture, painting, sculpture, all the forms of art and of artistic craftsmanship, seem wrapped in the same supernatural

atmosphere—an atmosphere in which nothing vulgar or inartistic could live.”

Spain and France have their academies here, and it would certainly be an emancipating and ennobling foundation to establish one which should give the best things in art to the American students who, thanks to our country's increasing leisure and to such philanthropy as Mr. Chanler's, are arriving in greater and greater numbers in the European art centres.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1900.

IN the *Revue des Deux Mondes* is a preliminary survey of the forthcoming cosmopolitan exhibition of 1900, which is to far surpass, both in importance and grandeur, the one held in Paris in 1889, and that of Chicago, 1893. It will be held on the Champs de Mars, a great open space on the southwest extremity of Paris, already consecrated by the presence of many similar fairs.

The French government sent out their first announcement of the scheme on July 13, 1893, and last summer the Chamber of Deputies voted a preliminary grant for the expenses connected with a “Best Plan Competition.”

THE SCHEME OF CONSTRUCTION.

Those who are familiar with the “gay city” will be surprised to hear that the Champs Elysées will be considered part of the exhibition, and there is even a talk of including the immense square in front of the Invalides. Indeed, the scheme of construction provides for a broad bridge which will join in permanent fashion the Champs Elysées to the quay which runs on the river side of Napoleon's historic resting place.

Architects, artists, and builders were invited to send in plans and ideas. Every kind of liberty, in theory, was allowed to those who took part in this curious competition; thus, the best scheme did not necessarily require the retention of the Eiffel Tower, or any other of the old exhibition buildings, with the notable exception, however, of the Trocadero. Everything will be done on an immense scale; and if the ideas which at present prevail among its promoters are carried out, the exhibition of 1900 will gradually absorb the whole of Paris, and even far off Vincennes will be utilized for all that concerns athletic sports, international matches, and Olympian games. As is natural, a great point will be made of anything relating to the past century, and the exhibition will be in more senses than one a centennial exposition. The army and navy sections will be of very great interest.

After a period of four months, those who had entered their names as being willing and anxious to enter the Exhibition Plan Competition were told to send in their schemes. No one competitor fulfilled all the conditions, so something will be taken from each of the eighteen best sets of plans and suggestions sent in. The Seine will play a prominent rôle in the æsthetic side of the exhibition, for it is proposed to reconstitute on its left bank a portion of the Grand Canal, Venice.

THE EVOLUTION OF ORCHESTRAL CONDUCTORS.

MR. W. F. APTHORP, in the March *Scribner's*, writes on “Orchestral Conducting and Conductors.” Omitting his rather technical discussion—deeply interesting as it is to music lovers—of the latitude allowed the conductor in modifications of *tempo*, we quote the paragraphs which describe the evolution of the orchestral director from a sort of working foreman to a separate entity, and thence again into his present position of the bright particular star of musical occasions.

With the more regular establishment of the orchestra under Philipp Emanuel Bach, Gluck, Haydn, and Mozart, and the gradual disappearance of the improvised organ or clavichord “accompaniment,” the direction of *ensemble* performances passed out of the hands of the time-honored organist or cembalist into those of a functionary otherwise employed. Yet the duties of the *maestro di cappella*, *maître de chapelle*, or *Kapellmeister*, embraced also those of the modern *Konzertmeister*, *chef d'attaque*, or the leading first violin; the conductor still formed part of the orchestra; he conducted violin in hand, played the same part as the other first violins, beating time with his bow only in ticklish places where it was necessary to do so, to keep the players and singers together. In operas and oratorios, where there were *secco*-recitatives to be accompanied, he sat at the clavichord or pianoforte, beating time when necessary and playing—still generally improvising—the accompaniments to the recitatives. Conducting in Haydn's and Mozart's day was much of the sort still done by the Strauss brothers, of Vienna, and other dance-orchestra conductors; it was two-thirds violin playing and one-third beating time with the bow. Indeed, conducting with the violin bow is still the rule in France, the violin itself being laid rather ostentatiously on the conductor's desk, there to repose in innocuous desuetude.

THE REIGN OF THE BATON.

“As composers began to indulge themselves more and more in rhythmic complexities, as the old simple contrasts between *forte* and *piano* made way for more elaborate effects of shading, and the *crescendo* and *diminuendo*, the *rallentando* and *accelerando*, were introduced, the conductor's beating time and giving his attention more exclusively to directing the forces under him became more and more necessary; at last he gave up playing at all, and did nothing but conduct. Then the old traditional violin-bow, with its often audible ‘swish-sh!’ through the air, was replaced by the lighter, more silent, and less fatiguing baton; the conductor grew to be pretty much what he is to-day. Still it was some time before he was considered to have much more to do than give the *tempo*, keep the orchestra well together in *accelerando* and *ritardando* passages, and see that attention was paid to the composer's ‘expression-marks.’ In the matters of vitality of accent and personal magnetism in general, he doubtless exerted

a considerable influence over the forces under his command; but this was pretty much all. It was not until composers of the romantic and 'emotional' schools—Beethoven and Weber, and after them Mendelssohn—began to conduct their own works that much was done in the way of 'rhythmic elasticity,' or transient 'modifications of tempo.' But with these men the modern style of orchestral performance began; it was carried to still greater lengths under Wagner, Berlioz, Liszt and others; and to what extraordinary and monstrous excesses (if I may be pardoned for saying so) it has been pushed by some of our own contemporaries need hardly be said.

THE CONDUCTOR IS THE COMING MAN.

"Indeed, the modern orchestra has been converted into a great, composite musical instrument on which the conductor actually *plays*; and the specific skill he has developed of playing on this ideal instrument is an exact counterpart of what we call virtuosity in the individual performer. A generation of 'virtuosi of the orchestra' has sprung up, exercising the same fascination over the great crowd of music-lovers that other virtuosi have, time out of mind. The orchestral conductor is fast becoming the Cynosure in the musical firmament, with the pole-star of safety or shipwreck beaming at his baton's tip. Lightly warbling soprani, tenors, storming the Jericho of the people's heart with 'miraculous sound,' and sonorous bases of Bashan will have to look to their laurels; some fine day they may find them encircling the conductor's Olympian brow!"

MR. STEINWAY'S RECOLLECTIONS OF RUBINSTEIN.

IN *Music* Mr. William Steinway recalls the visit Rubinstein made to this country in 1872 and relates some interesting personal reminiscences of his late friend.

"On Tuesday, September 10, 1872, Rubinstein and Wieniawski, the celebrated violinist, arrived on the steamer *Cuba* and immediately called on me, inspected Steinway Hall, and expressed themselves as delighted with its acoustic properties.

"His first concert took place on Monday evening, September 23, 1872, and not only was Steinway Hall, with its twenty-four hundred seats, packed to the doors, but people stood upon chairs all through the performance, and many were unable to enter the building at all. It was as hot as midsummer and all the windows had been thrown open. Never in my life, either before or after that night, have I been privileged to see all the literary and musical artists assembled in such numbers. Artists had come from all over the country in thousands. From one of the boxes leaned Anna Mehlig, the celebrated pianist, who had come expressly all the way from California for the occasion. A magnificent orchestra under the late Karl Bergman's baton assisted. The

first number played by Mr. Rubinstein was his own piano concerto in D minor, No. 4. The enthusiasm of the audience as they listened to Anton Rubinstein's magnificent composition increased as he progressed, and as he infused his own powerful individuality into his hearers the scene was simply indescribable. At the close of the piece he was recalled again and again. Henry Wieniawski also achieved an immense success. Later in the evening Mr. Rubinstein played his smaller pieces, such as the march from 'The Ruins of Athens,' his own 'Barcarolle' and 'Valse Caprice,' and the enthusiasm and appreciation of his intelligent audience grew greater and greater. No artist who has appeared since has ever achieved—at least to my knowledge—a success like Rubinstein's. His titanic, overpowering individuality as an executant and as a composer were fully demonstrated before the close of that memorable evening.

"One laughable incident of that night I remember well. Just as Rubinstein was playing a pianissimo passage in his concerto, a terrible howl was heard through the open windows of the eastern side of Steinway Hall, while from the western side of the building arose a fearful noise much like the sound of splitting wood. At a beseeching look from the artist I rushed out and sent two trusted employees, who had been in charge of the door, to investigate. The gift of a dollar each to two colored gentlemen—for such the disturbers proved to be, one of whom was endeavoring to teach an old dog new tricks, while the other was effectually splitting his next morning's kindlings—promptly caused an immediate cessation of the disturbance, and happiness was once more restored to every one in the hall, including the great artist himself.

RUBINSTEIN AND AMERICAN MONEY.

"The next day Mr. Rubinstein came in to see me, bearing in his arms a large bag full of gold and silver. He then told me that having heard in Europe that the majority of the people in America were 'rascals' and that their paper currency in most instances was not good, he had exacted in his contract that his money should be paid him in specie semi-monthly in advance. The first two weeks' salary he was holding in his arms, and did not have the least idea what to do with it. I explained the depreciated currency to him, told him the system was at any rate better than in Russia, where it was at a discount of 60 per cent., and advised him promptly to sell his specie. I eventually did it for him and opened an account in his name at the Bank of the Metropolis, which has ever been what one might call a musical bank since its establishment. . . .

"Before he left New York for his *tournee* through the country, he called at Steinway Hall one afternoon about five o'clock, for his mail. A bulky registered letter had come for him, and it contained letters from his children, a long letter from his wife, and newly-taken photographs of his family. The tears came to his eyes as he said to me, 'Friend Steinway, I feel so

happy that I must play for you.' Meantime it had grown late, and everything was closed for the day. Four other musical gentlemen whom he knew personally had come in, and the doors were closed, when he sat down at the grand Steinway piano to play for us. Twelve o'clock at night still found us there, spell-bound, for such heavenly music we had never heard before. Then, and only then, I realized what four celebrated men could do. Goethe, who wrote the poem of the 'Erl King'; Franz Schubert, who had composed the melody; Franz Liszt, who had transcribed it for pianoforte, and Anton Rubinstein, who could play it. At the risk of being called sentimental, I must say that on that memorable night it appeared to us as if we heard the voice of the little child, the clattering of the horse's hoofs, the wild entreaties of the Erl King as plainly as if we had witnessed it ourselves. And as I went home that night, I thought that truly that was a day that could never be repeated in all the course of my life. Now all five of them, including the great artist, are dead, and I alone remain. Only the remembrance survives, and that I shall carry to the grave with me.

HIS AMERICAN FRIENDSHIPS.

"I became, perhaps, his most trusted friend, and have often rejoiced in the fact that Anton Rubinstein and Theodore Thomas, whom I first brought together, became dearer to each other almost day by day.

"On Friday, May 23, the day before his return to Europe, I spent almost all day with Rubinstein, and at 6 P.M., himself, Maurice Grau, my brother Albert, Gustav Schirmer and I, took supper together at the Café Brunswick. It was that day that Rubinstein spoke the following words:

"Now, Mr. Steinway, I leave to-morrow. I have found in America something that I least expected to find. While I knew that first-class American pianos stand unexcelled by any in the world, I had no idea that such a new country had an orchestra like Theodore Thomas'. Never in my life, although I have given concerts in St. Petersburg, Vienna, Berlin, Paris, London and other great centres, have I found an orchestra that was as perfect as the organization Theodore Thomas has created and built up. When he accompanies me with his orchestra, it is as though he could divine my thoughts and then as though his orchestra could divine his. It is as perfect as the work of some gifted pianist accompanying a singer with whom he has often rehearsed. I know of but one orchestra that can compare with that of Theodore Thomas, and that is the orchestra of the Imperial Academy of Paris, which was established by the first Napoleon in the year 1808, into which only artists, when young, are admitted; and they may have any number of rehearsals until they arrive at absolute perfection. It is that orchestra alone which is as perfect as Theodore Thomas'—but, alas, they have no Theodore Thomas to conduct them!"

On the next day Rubinstein sailed.

RECOLLECTIONS OF STEVENSON.

MR. ANDREW LANG contributes to the *North American Review* some "Recollections of Robert Louis Stevenson." Mr. Lang protests every few paragraphs that he makes no hand of reminiscences, and his memory is so poor that he has even forgotten everything that was done and said (with one exception which he refuses to tell) when once Stevenson came to visit him at Oxford. Nevertheless, in spite of his forgetfulness and his protests, he is able to fill ten good pages with interesting memories of his late friend.

Lang and Stevenson were at school together, and they were distantly related, but it was not until 1873, when they met by chance at Mentone, that they began a real acquaintance. Stevenson as he then appeared is thus described by Lang: "He looked as, in my eyes, he always did look, more like a lass than a lad, with a rather long, smooth oval face, brown hair worn at greater length than is common, large lucid eyes, but whether blue or brown I cannot remember—if brown, certainly light brown. On appealing to the authority of a lady, I learn that brown was the hue. His color was a trifle hectic, as is not unusual at Mentone, but he seemed, under his big blue cloak, to be of slender, yet agile frame. He was like nobody else whom I ever met. There was a sort of uncommon celerity in changing expression, in thought and speech. His cloak and Tyrolean hat (he would admit the innocent impeachment) were decidedly dear to him. On the frontier of Italy, why should he not do as the Italians do? It would have been well for me if I could have imitated the wearing of the cloak!"

EARLY IMPRESSIONS.

"I shall not deny that my first impression was not wholly favorable. 'Here,' I thought, 'is one of your æsthetic young men, though a very clever one.' What the talk was about I do not remember; probably of books. Mr. Stevenson afterward told me that I had spoken of Monsieur Paul de St. Victor as a fine writer, but added that 'he was not a British sportsman.' Mr. Stevenson himself, to my surprise, was unable to walk beyond a very short distance, and, as it soon appeared, he thought his thread of life was nearly spun. He had just written his essay, "Ordered South," the first of his published works, for his "Pentland Rising" pamphlet was unknown, a boy's performance. On reading "Ordered South," I saw, at once that here was a new writer, a writer indeed; one who could do what none of us, *nous autres*, could rival, or approach. I was instantly 'sealed of the Tribe of Louis,' an admirer, a devotee, a fanatic, if you please. At least my taste has never altered."

Mr. Lang had the delight, or the horror, whichever one chooses to call it, of reading "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" in the manuscript. "Mr. Stevenson was in town, now and again, at the old Savile Club, which had the tiniest and blackest of smoking rooms. Here, or somewhere, he spoke to me of an idea of a tale, a

man who was two men. I said, 'William Wilson !' and declared that it would never do. But his 'Brownies,' in a vision of the night, showed him the central scene, and he wrote 'Jekyll and Hyde.' My 'friend of these days and of all days,' Mr. Charles Longman, sent me the manuscript. In a very commonplace London drawing room, at 10.30 P. M., I began to read it. Arriving at the place where Utterston, the lawyer, and the butler wait outside the doctor's room, I threw down the MS. and fled in a hurry. I had no taste for solitude any more. The story won its great success, partly by dint of the moral (whatever that may be), more by its terrible lucid visionary power. I remember Mr. Stevenson telling me, at this time, that he was doing some 'regular crawlers,' for this purist had a boyish habit of slang, and I think it was he who called Julius Cæsar 'the howlingest cheese who ever lived.' One of the 'crawlers' was 'Thrawn Janet;' after 'Wandering Willie's Tale,' (but certainly *after it*), to my taste it seems the most wonderful story of the 'supernatural' in our language.

STEVENSON'S "CULTURE."

"Mr. Stevenson had an infinite pleasure in Boisgobey, Montepin, and, of course, Gaboriau. You see, there was nothing of the 'cultured person' about him. Concerning a novel dear to culture, he said that he would die by my side, in the last ditch, proclaiming it the worst fiction in the world. It was nothing of the kind; very much the reverse; but it was *not* to his taste or mine, what a vain people supposes. I make haste to add that I have only known two men of letters as free as Mr. Stevenson, not only from literary jealousy, but from the writer's natural, if exaggerated, distaste for work in his own line which is very different in aim and method from his own. I do not remember another case in which he dispraised any book; and in this instance what he said was 'only his fun.'"

The following incident related by Mr. Lang shows something of Stevenson's spirit: "In Paris at a *café*, I remember that Mr. Stevenson heard a Frenchman say the English were cowards. He got up and slapped the man's face.

"*Monsieur, vous m'avez frappé !*" said the Gaul.

"*A ce qu'il parait,*" said the Scot, and there it ended. He also told me that years ago he was present at a play, I forget what play, in Paris, where the moral hero exposes a woman 'with a history.' He got up and went out, saying to himself:

"What a play! what a people!"

"*Ah Monsieur, vous êtes, bien jeune !*" said an old French gentleman.

"Like a right Scot, Mr. Stevenson was fond of 'our auld ally of France,' to whom our country and our exiled kings owed much good and some evil."

"Mr. Stevenson possessed more than any other man I ever met," says Mr. Lang, "the power of making other men fall in love with him. I mean that he excited a passionate admiration and affection, so much so that I verily believe some men were jealous of other men's place in his liking. I have met a

stranger who, having become acquainted with him, spoke of him with a touching fondness and pride, his fancy reposing, as it seemed, in a fond contemplation of so much genius and charm. What was so taking in him, and how is one to analyze that dazzling surface of pleasantry, that changeful shining humor, wit, wisdom, recklessness, beneath which beat the most kind and tolerant of hearts?

AN ATTRACTIVE PERSONALITY.

"People were fond of him, and people were proud of him; his achievements, as it were, sensibly raised their pleasure in the world, and, to them, became parts of themselves. They warmed their hands at that centre of light and heat. It is not every success which has these beneficent results. We see the successful sneered at, decried, insulted, even when success is deserved. Very little of all this, hardly aught of all this, I think, came in Mr. Stevenson's way. After the beginning (when the praises of his earliest admirers were irritating to dull scribes) he found the critics fairly kind, I believe, and often enthusiastic. He was so much his own severest critic, that he probably paid little heed to professional reviewers. In addition to his 'Rathillet,' and what other MSS. he destroyed, he once, in the Highlands, long ago, lost a portmanteau with a batch of his writings. Alas, that he should have lost or burned anything! 'King's chaff,' says our country proverb, 'is better than other folk's corn.'"

Here is a picture of Mr. Stevenson as Mr. Lang saw him later in life: "I faintly see the eager face, light, nervous figure, fingers busy with rolling cigarettes, talking, listening, often rising from his seat, standing, walking to and fro, always full of vivid intelligence, wearing a mysterious smile."

STEVENSON AND HIS SAMOANS.

"CASSELL'S MAGAZINE" has a sketch by Mr. W. H. Triggs, written before the novelist's death, of R. L. Stevenson as a Samoan chief. Samoans are said to hate work and to change masters very rapidly. But Stevenson's men work and stay and take less wages than most.

His explanation of the mystery was that the "Samoans rather enjoy discipline; they like, however, to be used at gentleness. They like to be used with scrupulous justice; they like a service of which they can be proud. This we endeavor to give them by 'trying' all cases of misdemeanor in the most serious manner with interpreters, forms of oath, etc., and by giving them a particular dress on great occasions. If, when you were in Apia, you saw a few handsome, smart fellows in a striped jacket and a Royal Stuart tartan, they were Vai Lima boys. We have a tree at Christmas for all hands, a great native feast upon my birthday, and try in other ways to make them feel themselves of the family. Of course, no Samoan works except for his family. The chief is the master; to serve another clan may be possible for a short time, and to get money for a specific purpose. Accordingly,

to insure permanent service in Samoa I have tried to play the native chief with necessary European variations. Just now it looks as if I was succeeding."

As every chief of high rank must be called by a special court name, not his own birth name, the novelist was presented by a neighboring chief with the solemn title, *Au-Mai-Taua-Ma-Le-Manuvao*.

HOW MARION CRAWFORD BECAME FAMOUS.

THERE is in the March *McClure's* an excellent "Real Conversation" between Marion Crawford as the chief spokesman and Robert Bridges—the festive and trenchant "Droch"—as interlocutor. Mr. Crawford's early life is told with more fullness and veracity than usual, and then the novelist gives the true and original version of how he wrote "Mr. Isaacs," the foundation of his success. It is scarcely necessary to say that the "Uncle Sam" referred to was Sam Ward, the celebrated *bon vivant* and wit. At the time, Marion Crawford was a struggling young journalist in New York, aided and abetted from time to time by this fairy "Uncle Sam."

SAM WARD AND "MR. ISAACS."

Mr. Crawford's reminiscence runs as follows: "On May 5, 1882, Uncle Sam asked me to dine with him at the New York Club, which was then in the building on Madison Square now called the Madison Square Bank building. It goes without saying that we had a good dinner if it was ordered by Uncle Sam. We had dined rather early, and were sitting in the smoking-room, overlooking Madison Square, while it was still light. As was perfectly natural we began to exchange stories while smoking, and I told him, with a great deal of detail, my recollections of an interesting man whom I had met in Simla. When I had finished he said to me, 'That is a good two-part magazine story, and you must write it out immediately.' He took me round to his apartments, and that night I began to write the story of 'Mr. Isaacs.' Part of the first chapter was written afterward, but the rest of that chapter and several succeeding chapters are the story that I told to Uncle Sam. I kept at it from day to day, getting more interested in the work as I proceeded, and from time to time I would read a chapter to Uncle Sam. When I got through the original story, I was so amused with the writing of it that it occurred to me that I might as well make Mr. Isaacs fall in love with an English girl, and then I kept on writing, to see what would happen. By and by I remembered a mysterious Buddhist whom I had once met in India, and so I introduced him, to still further complicate matters. I went to Newport to visit my aunt, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, while I was in the midst of the story, and continued it there. It was on June 13, 1882, while in her home, that I finished the last chapter of 'Mr. Isaacs;' and, Uncle Sam appearing in Newport at that time, I read him the part of the story which he had not heard. 'You will give it to me,' he said; 'I shall try and find a publisher.' He had for many years frequented the book store of

Macmillan, and was well acquainted with the elder George Brett. He took the manuscript to Mr. Brett, who forwarded it to the English house, and in a short time it was accepted.

"Having tasted blood," said Mr. Crawford, "I began, very soon after finishing 'Mr. Isaacs,' to write another story for my own amusement—'Dr. Claudius.' Late in November I was advised by Messrs. Macmillan that, in order to secure an English, as well as an American, copyright, I must be on English soil on the day of publication. So I went to St. John's, New Brunswick, where I had a very pleasant time, and continued to write the story of 'Dr. Claudius,' which I finished in December. 'Mr. Isaacs' was published on December 6, and I, of course, knew nothing about its reception. However, toward the end of the month, I started on my return journey to the United States, and when I arrived in Boston, on the day before Christmas, and stepped out of the train, I was surprised beyond measure to find the railway news-stands almost covered with great posters announcing 'Mr. Isaacs.' The next morning at my hotel I found a note awaiting me from T. B. Aldrich, then editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, asking me for an interview, at which he proposed that I write a serial for his magazine. I felt confident then, and do now, that 'Dr. Claudius' would not be a good serial story. However, I promised that he should have a serial, and began soon after to write 'The Roman Singer,' which was completed in February, 1883."

HOW STANLEY WEYMAN WRITES ROMANCE.

IN *Cassell's Family Magazine* Mr. Stanley J. Weyman is permitted to gossip pleasantly concerning his craft. The interviewer surprised him in the act of romance writing. He says: "I interrupted him in the middle of a chapter of his new novel—a novel of the French Revolution. The large, rather closely-written sheets lie on his writing table by the window.

"I rather want to finish the chapter before Sunday," he says to me candidly. "No, I don't write with anything like feverish haste. In fact, I consider one thousand words a fair day's work. But when I have begun a new book, I like to concentrate my attention on it till it is finished. I allow myself a day "off" once a week during the hunting season—I am as fond of hunting as my father was, although I am far from as skillful, and have been rather unfortunate in the matter of "spills." A good part of last summer I spent on a house-boat, and I am going to join some friends on one at Oxford next week. I find a house-boat an excellent place for literary work—especially in the early morning."

The interviewer compensates for his interruption by a puff preliminary of Mr. Weyman's new book. Its author says: "It is a story of the Revolution in the rural districts of France—an aspect of the great event which has been comparatively neglected, I think; certainly by novelists. I may write a sequel, however, in which I should bring my hero and heroine as husband and wife to Paris."

Questioned as to his tastes in fiction, Mr. Weyman replied: "I was always a keen devourer of fiction, but at one time, I remember, I couldn't read Dickens; now I always find delight in 'Nicholas Nickleby' or the 'Pickwick Papers.' Of living writers, I am fond of Stevenson and Rudyard Kipling. No, I have been no great student of Dumas—indeed, I have read only five of his books. But Stevenson I call my master—I consider I owe much to him. 'Treasure Island' and 'Kidnapped' I have read half a dozen times, and I have no doubt I shall read them again and again."

MR. FROUDE AS MAN OF LETTERS.

THE *Edinburgh Review* publishes a very sympathetic and appreciative criticism of Mr. Froude's historical work, taking as its text his recently published book on Erasmus. The article, which is a long one, is devoted in the first place to a sketch of Mr. Froude, then to an estimate of his works, and finally to a criticism of Erasmus.

A UNIQUE MASTER OF STYLE.

The reviewer says that few English authors of his rank are better known than Mr. Froude. The main incidents of his life are of an unusually striking character, and he possessed to a most marvelous degree the faculty of permeating his writings with his own personality. His *History of England*, the reviewer declares, will long occupy a place in our literature, for qualities partly of excellence, partly of demerit which are unique. Whatever may be said against it, it is at least a masterpiece of pure historic English. The simplicity, which is one of the charms of Mr. Froude's writings, was not obtained without laborious effort.

"But Froude's own methods were marked by painstaking and industry of the most unwearied kind. He once told the author of these remarks that while writing the earlier volumes of his 'History,' and therefore before his style acquired that fixedness and maturity which it ultimately came to possess, it was no uncommon thing for him to erase a sentence some half a dozen or more times before he was assured that it could attain no higher degree of the plasticity, clearness and directness which he wished it to embody and convey. In connection with Froude's masterly style was his keen perception of historical points and occasions which gave room for and even demanded graphic and picturesque description. In this faculty he was rivaled only by Macaulay—indeed it may be doubted whether in some respects Froude was not the greater master of the two, for he had strength without mannerism and point without antithesis."

HIS THEORY OF HISTORY.

The reviewer then defines as follows the difference between Froude and other historians: "The theory or principle which sanctioned Froude's portrayal of Henry VIII and certain other historical characters was what might be termed the *contemporary*

motives, intentions and judgments of history-makers. Instead of regarding history as a texture or web of events, sequences, and human characters, which should be tested by after results, Froude thought it should be estimated only by the motives and aims of those who *took part in its making.* This theory of history seems to have been the animating principle of all Froude's historical writing and speculation, as it was also Carlyle's. Contrasted with the usual one which estimates historical actions and characters by their results, by the goodness or badness of the actor's motives, it may be called the immoral theory."

AS EDITOR AND LECTURER.

As the editor of *Fraser's Magazine* he was remarkable for his courtesy and his sympathetic consideration for beginners. He made it, however, somewhat too heavy for popularity. Of his American trip the reviewer says: "His tour was, on the whole, completely successful. He possessed, indeed, most of the qualities of the accomplished lecturer. Besides a deportment of earnest and philosophical gravity, a clear, resonant voice, a distinct emphatic utterance, a dramatic power of expression, conjoined with quiet but appropriate gesture, gave to his graphic periods and picturesque descriptions just that chaste emphasis that best suited them."

HIS LIFE OF CARLYLE.

Mr. Froude's subsequent journeys to the West Indies, Australia and South Africa led to the publication "of a short series of works on the colonies, marvelous for their picturesque power, but significant no less for the occasionally erratic and perverted criticism of English colonial statesmanship."

The uproar which was occasioned by his "Life of Carlyle" was, in the reviewer's opinion, the natural consequence of Mr. Froude's method when applied to one of his contemporaries: "His readers had long ago got to recognize the sensational characteristics and processes of the scene painter—the loud, vivid coloring—the likeness whose striking properties were insured by exaggerating features already too prominent—but they had not quite realized what the effect of this historical caricaturing would be on a contemporary portrait. The centuries that intervened between Henry VIII with his companion portraits of the History of England gallery and the present day did not exist in the case of Carlyle, and hence the sensationalism that length of years might have subdued assumed a grotesque and repulsive aspect."

"ERASMUS."

Finally, coming to Erasmus, the reviewer compares it to his monograph on Cæsar. He thinks Mr. Froude was fortunate in his choice of a subject: "It would, indeed, have been difficult to suggest a name that better fitted the strange and peculiar exigency of the occasion than that of the great Rotterdam scholar. The illustrious name and noble career covered that period of English and Continental history in which Froude had manifested the greatest in-

terest, on which he had lavished most thoroughly and persistently his historical researches. Erasmus further symbolized for him the scholarship of the Renaissance—that aspect of religious freedom which is satisfied with a non-dogmatic search for truth, which is suspicious of an orthodoxy based on religious dogma, and of a religious progress that is attained by adding to dogmas superfluously enigmatic others that induce an even still greater strain on human credulity and ignorance. Erasmus, moreover, denoted the antagonism of Popery and Protestantism which, from his early countering with Newmanism, possessed for Froude a fascination of the profoundest kind. For these reasons, chiefly impersonal, it would be difficult to suggest a subject for his lectures more appropriate than that of Erasmus.

“Let us add to this another point of view, in which the intellectual and historical interest of Erasmus’ career was revived in Froude’s own mental life. . . . The spirit of Erasmus and the design which molded his life—namely, the union of the highest philosophical and literary culture with the loftiest and withal the simplest teaching of Christianity—is common to both of them. It is not the least remarkable feature of this interesting and brilliant monograph that its moral, its animating spirit and teaching, as set forth by the most remarkable thinker of the sixteenth, are now attested and endorsed by one of the most noteworthy teachers in our England of the nineteenth century.”

THE GRIMM BROTHERS.

IN the *Deutsche Rundschau* for January, Herman Grimm, the son of Wilhelm and nephew of Jacob Grimm, publishes some reminiscences of the famous brothers, to form a preface to the new edition of their collection of fairy tales.

Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm, who were both born at Hanau, in Hesse-Cassel, were nearly of the same age. They went to school together, and studied law together at Marburg. In 1808 Jacob became private librarian to Jerome Bonaparte, King of Westphalia, while Wilhelm held a post in the Cassel Library. In 1816 Jacob was appointed second librarian in the same library, but in 1829 the brothers went to Göttingen University, where Jacob became professor and librarian, and Wilhelm second librarian. For the next seven years Jacob was able to pursue his studies in the language and ancient literature of Germany, and when the brothers were both called to Berlin their philological work remained the purpose of their life.

Their father died when they were still very young, and they owed much of their early training to themselves. First impressed with a deep sense of responsibility to their mother and their younger brothers and sisters, the idea that they must work for the honor and freedom of the Fatherland took a remarkable hold on their minds. At the age of nine Jacob looked upon himself as the head of the family, and his brothers and sisters respected his position loyally.

AT WORK.

When they were at work in their study, not a sound was to be heard but the scratching of the pens. Jacob bent low over his work and wrote quickly and zealously. Wilhelm worked more thoughtfully. Sometimes one of them would get up to consult a book, but beyond this the silence was unbroken. Their writing tables, with everything which stood on them, are preserved in the Museum at Nürnberg; and a cupboard containing their correspondence is in the Royal Library at Berlin.

The library for which both collected stood in Jacob’s room, and over the low shelves hung the family portraits, many of them painted by Urlaub. They are destined for Hanau, where a monument is to be erected. Goethe was their greatest authority. In their writings, Jacob contented himself rather with bald facts, as though he were only writing for himself; but Wilhelm desired to tell others, and endeavored to make pictures of the incidents of his life.

THE FAIRY TALES.

In 1812 the first collection of the Fairy Tales was published. It was dedicated to the first child of Achim and Bettina von Arnim, and contained a preface by Wilhelm, with one or two additions by Jacob. Wilhelm also arranged most of the tales and gave them their literary form. In a private copy of the first edition he added the names of the persons from whom he had received them. Many were told him by his wife, Dorothea Wild, and her family; he heard others from various members of the Grimm family; and the rest came through the Hassenpflug family and one or two others. The second volume appeared in 1814, and in 1822 the third volume containing the notes. It is now almost needless to add that these tales have endeared the brothers to children the world over.

HÄNSEL AND GRETEL.

While the new German edition and the proposed monument have drawn more attention to the philological work of the Grimms, Engelbert Humperdinck, the composer, has hit upon the happy idea of making one of the tales, “Hänsel and Gretel,” the subject of a charming opera.

According to a writer in the *Universum*, Humperdinck was born in 1854, and studied music at Cologne and Munich, and in Italy. For a year or two he was a professor at the Conservatorium of Barcelona, and in 1887 he returned to Cologne. He was an ardent Wagnerian, and in the Festival weeks at Bayreuth is one of the most devoted visitors. Since 1890 he has belonged to the teaching staff of the Hoch Conservatorium at Frankfurt-on-the-Main. Still, his name would probably never have been heard of outside his immediate circle but for the enormous success of his fairy opera, “Hänsel and Gretel,” founded on the Grimm story. The delight with which it was received in Germany has induced an enterprising company to produce it in London, and soon the Carl Rosa Company will introduce it to the provinces. The music follows the style of Wagner; his influence

is recognizable throughout, and even leading motives are not wanting. Nothing could be more powerful and touching in music than the evening blessing at the close of the second act, and though Humperdinck may be regarded as a disciple of Wagner, he has imbued his music with a very striking and unmistakable individuality.

REMINISCENCES OF DICKENS.

IN the Christmas number of the *Young Man and Young Woman* there is an interview with Charles Dickens' daughter, which contains many interesting items concerning the great novelist. The following passage gives an interesting account of the absorption of Dickens in his work :

"He was usually alone when at work, though there were, of course, some occasional exceptions, and I myself constituted such an exception. During our life at Tavistock House I had a long and serious illness, with an almost equally long convalescence. During the latter my father suggested that I should be carried every day into his study, to remain with him, and although I was fearful of disturbing him, he assured me that he desired to have me with him. On one of these mornings I was lying on the sofa endeavoring to keep perfectly quiet, while my father wrote busily and rapidly at his desk, when he suddenly jumped from his chair and rushed to a mirror which hung near, and in which I could see the reflection of some extraordinary facial contortions which he was making. He returned rapidly to his desk, wrote furiously for a few minutes, and then went again to the mirror. The facial pantomime was resumed, and then turning toward but evidently not seeing me, he began talking rapidly in a low voice. Ceasing this soon, however, he returned once more to his desk, where he remained silently writing until luncheon time. It was a curious experience for me, and one of which I did not until later years fully appreciate the purport. Then I knew that with his natural intensity he had thrown himself completely into the character that he was creating, and that for the time being he had not only lost sight of his surroundings, but had actually become in action, as in imagination, the personality of his pen.

"After a morning's close work he was sometimes quite preoccupied when he came in to luncheon. Often when we were only our home party at Gad's Hill, he would come in, take something to eat in a mechanical way, and return to his study to finish the work he had left, scarcely having spoken a word. Our talking at these times did not seem to disturb him, though any sudden sound, as the dropping of a spoon or the clinking of a glass, would send a spasm of pain across his face."

"The railway accident which befell Dickens in June, 1865, has naturally impressed itself very clearly upon his daughter's memory. She speaks of the irresistible feeling of intense dread from which Dickens was afterward apt to suffer whenever he found himself in any kind of conveyance. 'One occasion,' she says, 'I specially recall ; while we were on our way

from London to our little country station, Higham, where the carriage was to meet us, my father suddenly clutched the arms of the railway-carriage seat, while his face grew ashy pale and great drops of perspiration stood upon his forehead, and, though he tried hard to master the dread, it was so strong that he had to leave the train at the next station. The accident had left its impression upon the memory, and it was destined never to be effaced. The hours spent upon railroads were thereafter hours of pain to him. I realized this often when traveling with him, and no amount of assurance could dispel the feeling.'"

REALISM VERSUS ROMANCE.

HJALMAR HJORTH BOYESEN finds little that is satisfying in romantic fiction as compared with the works of the realists. He regards Tolstoi as chief among the faithful chroniclers of life. In the *Forum* he says : "Tolstoi is the greatest living moralist, because he pierces deeper into the heart of things than any contemporary writer. Nowhere have I found in him an instance of prevarication. Without a word of preaching, he enforces in 'Anna Karénina' the inexorable law that all anti-social relations are destructive of character, destructive of happiness, destructive of life itself. When the individual, in pursuing its lawless pleasure, imagines that it is drinking in deep draughts the very fulness of life, it is really engaged in reducing and diminishing its fitness for life—in eliminating itself from the struggle for existence. It is engaged in demonstrating its unfitness for survival. Thus Anna's sin destroys her by a relentless necessity, first, because it brings her upon a war footing with society, which is founded upon the family and must, in self-protection, resent affinities that controvert this fundamental institution ; secondly, because the insecurity of the relation itself and the consciousness of its abnormality induce perpetual excitements, which, by ruining the nerves, upset the mental balance and make sane and tranquil conduct impossible. What profound psychology Tolstoi displays, and what fine reticence, too, in the account of Anna's moral deterioration ! How insidiously and gradually she entangles herself in the net which drags her to perdition !

THE "TOUCH OF NATURE."

"There is something almost appalling in the rigorous veracity of this great and patient Russian with the toil-worn hands and the tragic face. There is a vast murmur of human activities in his novels, a busy clamor of human voices, a throbbing turmoil of human heart-beats—so much so that one appears to have lived through his books rather than to have read them. Never did I suspect the closeness of man's kinship to man and the identity of human experience, in spite of race, climate and country, until I read Tolstoi's remarkable autobiography, entitled 'Childhood, Boyhood and Youth ;' and after having finished 'Ivan Ilyitch' I actually began to develop the symptoms of the mysterious malady which killed

the unheroic hero of that extraordinary novel. To be sure, I had had a fall from my horse the week before, and that may have given color to my illusions.

"How unutterably flimsy and juvenile, romantic fiction, such as Stevenson's tales of villainous wreckers and buccaneers, Haggard's chronicles of battle, murder and sudden death, Conan Doyle's accounts of swaggering savagery and sickening atrocities, and S. R. Crockett's sanguinary records of Scotch marauding expeditions, appear to me, compared with Tolstoi's wonderfully vivid and masterly transcripts of the life we all live! Amid all the shouts of the fighters and the clash of arms there is, to me, a deadly silence in the popular novel of adventure. The purely artificial excitement leaves me cold and a trifle fatigued. I see everywhere the hand that pulls the wires. It is a great dead world, whose puppets are galvanized into a semblance of life by the art of the author.

WHAT ROMANCE IS RESPONSIBLE FOR.

"I shall probably be charged with exaggeration if I say that the recent aristocratic development in the United States, with its truly mediæval inequality between the classes, is in no small measure due to this recrudescence of the feudal ideal among us, which is again, in a measure, due to the romantic fiction that our youth of both sexes consume. It is the feudal sentiment of good Sir Walter and his successors which makes our daughters despise the democracy which their fathers founded, and dream of baronial castles, parks and coronets and a marriage with a British peer as the goal of their ambitions. It is the same feudal sentiment which makes their mothers share and encourage their aspirations and equip them, in Paris, with all the ethereal ammunition required for the English campaign. Half the novels they read glorify these things, and it would be a wonder if the perpetual glorification did not produce its effect. For the idea that literature of amusement is a neutral agency which affects you neither for good nor for ill is a pernicious fallacy. What you read, especially in youth, will enter into your mental substance, and will and must increase or impair your efficiency. Much you will outgrow, no doubt; but there always remains a deposit in the mind which you will never outgrow. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that that which you read should tend to put you *en rapport* with the present industrial age, in which, whether you like it or not, you have to live, rather than with a remote feudalism, whose ideals were essentially barbaric, and certainly cruder and less humane than ours. It is your comprehension of the problems in your own existence and in that of your unheroic neighbors—what the romancers contemptuously call the prose of life—which makes you a useful and influential citizen; while preoccupation with what is wrongfully conceived to be its poetry produces wrecks and failures. It is because the romantic novel tends to unfit you for this prose of life that I condemn it; and it is because the realistic novel opens your eyes to its beauty, its power and its deeper significance that I commend it."

DR. PUSEY THE ASCETIC.

THE third volume of the late Canon Liddon's life of Pusey is greatly exercising the English reviewers. It sets the inner life of the great religious leader in a much more ascetic and austere light than had perhaps been generally expected.

The *London Quarterly* is shocked at the disclosure: "Such highly colored and self-loathing pictures of penitential experience, such confessions of inward sin and guiltiness, are not to be found, so far as we know, in any modern biography, scarcely even in the confessions of such penitents as Bunyan, John Nelson, or Newton of Olney. They are profoundly pathetic, but it almost makes one shudder to read them. . . .

"I AM A MONSTER TO MYSELF."

"He regarded himself as a penitent who had greatly sinned after baptism, and who could only obtain peace through confession and absolution. His wife's death he regarded as a direct punishment for his sins, and his suspension as a preacher as a providential chastisement for his 'secret faults.' The death of his daughter also was a punishment for his sins. His illness was another stroke of punishment from the hand of God. . . .

"He writes to Keble, . . . amid special mercies and guardianship of God, I am scarred all over and seamed with sin, so that I am a monster to myself; I loathe myself; I can feel of myself only like one covered with leprosy from head to foot; guarded as I have been, there is no one with whom I do not compare myself, and find myself worse than they; and yet, thus wounded and full of sores, I am so shocked at myself, that I dare not lay my wounds bare to any one. . . . I dare not so shock people, and so I go on, having no such comfort as in good Bishop Andrew's words, to confess myself 'an unclean worm, a dead dog, a putrid corpse,' and pray Him to heal my leprosy as He did on earth, and to raise me from the dead.

HIS RULE OF DISCIPLINE: "NOT TO SMILE!"

"Pusey had brought with him a rule of discipline for Keble to sanction. It is portentously voluminous and detailed—it might be the rule of a Middle Age ascetic; it reminds one of the discipline of Oriental ascetics who have never known anything of Divine grace, or Christ's mercy, or the liberty of the children of God. Among an infinite number of details, he resolved 'to wear haircloth always by day unless ill; to use a hard seat by day and a hard bed by night; not to wear gloves or protect his hands; to eat his food slowly and penitentially, 'making a secret confession of unworthiness to use God's creatures before every meal'—how unlike the Apostle's exhortation to 'eat our food with gladness and singleness of heart?' One of his rules was, 'Never, if I can, to look at the beauty of Nature without inward confession of unworthiness;' another, 'To make mental acts, from time to time, of being inferior to every one I see;' another, 'To drink cold water at dinner, as

only fit to be where there is not a drop to "cool this flame;" still another, 'To make the fire to me from time to time the type of hell.' These are a few selected out of scores of rules.

"Another rule which Pusey begged to have set him was, 'Not to smile, if I can help it, except with children, or when it seems a matter of love (like one who has just escaped the fire).'"

A REACTION AGAINST SACERDOTALISM.

The reviewer is not far wrong in supposing that these revelations of the very opposite of "peace and joy in believing" will not commend the Puseyite cause to English Christians. They will, he thinks, assist the "reaction against sacerdotalism" which he sees already operating in the Anglican Church. The number of anti-Ritualist bishops, Mr. Gladstone's article on "Heresy and Schism," and the rise of a liberal and orthodox school within the Church, are signs of a turn in the tide.

DR. McCOSH AS A COLLEGE LECTURER.

IN the *Educational Review*, Prof. A. T. Ormond writes of the late Dr. McCosh's personality as a college teacher. In his classroom methods, the lecture is admitted to have held the central place. His example in this respect, says Professor Ormond, raised the lecture, as an academic function, to a position of dignity and importance which it had not before held at Princeton.

"While not discarding the text-book in philosophy, Dr. McCosh relegated it to a subordinate place. It is only through the oral lecture, he thought, that the teacher can impart that stimulus and inspiration to the pupil that is the essential condition of all real instruction. In this conviction he never wavered. After he had published text-books on logic, psychology and metaphysics, and his pupils had succeeded him in the work of the classroom, his consistent advice to them was not to trust exclusively to text-books or even to text-books with annotations, but to accompany the text-book instruction with courses of oral lectures outside of and supplementary to it. His faith in the lecture was amply vindicated by his own experience. Dr. McCosh possessed almost every quality of a great lecturer. First and foremost was the magnetic force of his personality. To this must be added a complete mastery of his materials, a fine logical power of analysis and arrangement, a keen and fresh habit of observation, which enriched his instruction with facts and illustrations, and an almost unequalled power of exposition. Dr. McCosh's lectures were carefully written out and were fine models of academic compositions. They were alike examples of 'fine style and fine thinking.' And they were delivered with a live interest and enthusiasm that never failed to be contagious. Dr. McCosh magnified his office as a lecturer, but there was about it little of the cold formality that sometimes surrounds this academic function. He aimed to reach and rouse his pupils, and his address, while noble and dignified, was incisive, direct and marvelously simple

and clear. In his hands I think it may safely be said that the lecture as an academic function reached the climax of its power. There may have been greater lecturers, but it has not been my privilege to know them; while in the effects of his teaching, in the interest and enthusiasm which his lectures stimulated throughout the college, the traditions of the old classic days of Athens seemed to have been revived."

THE MONGOL TRIAD.

MARGHERITA ARLINA HAMM, editor of the *Journalist*, who is described in *Health and Beauty* for February as "a typical woman of the twentieth century," gathers together in a few pages of the *Overland Monthly*, under the title "The Mongol Triad," the substance of the scattered information regarding China, Japan and Corea that has appeared in the American press since the outbreak of the war in the Orient. Miss Hamm's account of the evolution of these three nations, as thus compiled, runs as follows: We now know that "the westward movement of tribes and people into Europe, such as the invasion of the Huns, the Turks and the Tartars, and the southward and southwestern movement across Asia, such as the Mongol and Manchu conquests of China, and the Mongol conquest of India, had their origin, directly or indirectly, in the land of the Si-Shun-Shu, and that these six nations, heretofore regarded as different nations or races, were members of the Si-Shun family. This land included what are now Corea, Northern Corea, the Manchurian provinces, upper and lower Mongolia and portions of Siberia and Turkestan. . . . The Chinese historians, who are nothing if not contemptuous of every nation save their own, acknowledge a quasi-civilization among the Si-Shun as far as 800 B.C., among the Coreans 1122 B.C., and among the Japanese 100 A.D., while claiming one for themselves which dates from 3852 B.C.

THE ABORIGINES OF ASIA.

"We have also learned that there was a stone age, a bronze age and an iron age in Asia, as in Europe. The first runs back until it is lost in antiquity. The Kitchen-Mounds in Corea and the Amoor country, which date back at least 20,000 years, show the stone age to have closed and the iron age to have come in about 3800 B.C. Before the discovery of iron, and not less than 8,000 years ago, the territory of what is now China, Corea and Japan, was occupied by a brown race, either Malayan or Malay-negroid in character. This is pointed out by tradition, by ethnology, anthropology and archæology. The brown people bore the same relation to Eastern Asia as did the Iberians and Lapps to prehistoric Europe. While of a low grade intellectually, they had mastered nearly all the primitive arts. They had domesticated the buffalo, dog, cat, monkey and the barnyard fowls. They lived in huts, tilled the soil and understood pottery. As a race they were split up into innumerable clans and tribes, perpetually warring among themselves, using as arms weapons made of wood and stone. They worshipped fetiches and devils, practiced

polygamy and polyandry, offered human sacrifices to their idols, and were altogether pretty respectable savages. There are numerous remnants of this ancient race or races alive to-day. In Japan are the Ainos, in Corea the Wild-wood men, in China the Miao-tsze, Man-tsze, Lo-lo, Mu-su and Li-su, in the island of Formosa are the Che-whan and Pepo-whan, and in the island of Hai-Nan the Les. The aborigines surviving in Japan and Corea do not exceed five thousand in either land, while in China they are estimated at as many millions.

HISTORIC MIGRATIONS.

"About the time the early Si-Shun-Shu or primitive Mongols had grown larger in numbers than could be safely supported by their fields and flocks, a migration southward ensued into the northwest of China. The hardy warriors of the North, well-armed and mounted on ponies, found an easy prey in the aborigines. Those who showed opposition were ruthlessly slaughtered; those who fled were captured and made slaves or sold to other Si-Shun tribes. Slaughter and slavery seem to have been the general rule. There were exceptions, however, when generous or politic chiefs made friends with the natives and absorbed them gradually, or else confined them peaceably to some reservation. This process went on for years, for centuries. Sometimes a small tribe or two comprised the entire migration and sometimes it was a mighty army like those of Timour or of Zenghis Khan. The last great wave was that of the Manchus, two centuries and a half ago. The tide has not died yet. There is still a small but steady inflow of Tartars, Mongols and Manchus from the colder to the warmer districts of the Empire, from the ancient home of the Si-Shun-Shu to the land of the great rivers, the Hoang-Ho and the Yang-tze.

"That the invasion and occupation were slow and irregular is evidenced by the fact that there is to-day no Chinese language, but one hundred and eighteen languages as different from one another as English, Danish, Dutch and German, and by the more curious fact that there is practically no word in the many vernaculars for China, nation and patriotism, the people of the Empire still regarding themselves as a congeries of tribes and clans rather than as members of one great commonwealth.

"The boiling over of the great kettle we call the Si-Shun-Shu sent numberless destructive floods to the southwest into what is now known as the Eighteen Provinces. But after many years, probably many centuries, the ever increasing resistance of the aborigines and of those who had gone before and their descendants made progress in that direction difficult except in the case of large armies. These would naturally force their way until their momentum was dissipated, when they would become stationary and settle down in adjoining communities or else would be absorbed by the tribes into whose territory they had penetrated.

"As migration to the south and southwest grew difficult, it turned in other directions and then moved

to the southeast. It slowly swept over and covered the provinces or states which the Chinese historians in 1200 B. C. called Chaosien, Lin-Twung, Lolang, Ma-Han, Chung-Han and Bien-Han, and which to-day are described on the maps as Liao-Tung, the Yaloo district and Corea."

THE WARS OF ANCIENT COREA.

"When the Si-Shun-Shu tribes had conquered Corea, they rested and began to make settlements. But victory had not brought peace. Other swarms of their own people were in their footsteps and ever ready with the sword and spear to dispute the title of field, farm, forest and pasture. For centuries war, more or less continuous, was the characteristic of Korean life. When five men are struggling for what only two can have, there must be a terrible strain and pressure. This was the condition of affairs in Corea for centuries. During that time colonies large and small of the early Si-Shun-Shu crossed over the sea and found new homes in the islands of Japan.

"How long the making of Corea lasted we know not. It was not finished in 1122 B. C., when the immortal Kitsu became King of Chaosien and introduced the civilization of China into that land, then the northeastern part of the present 'Hermit Kingdom.' . . . In the long list of conquerors who possessed the Korean peninsula are Gaoli, Liaotung, the Laos Kingdom, the Wei Kingdom, the Chinese Baiji, Bohai, the Kitan, the Si-Shun, the Mongols, the Manchus, the Japanese and again the Chinese.

"And out of these came the modern Corea or Chaosien. Its boundaries have remained the same for centuries, thanks to the generosity of the Manchu monarch, Taid-Sung, in 1627, and to the Japanese generals thereafter. Its people are homogeneous, after having passed repeatedly through the fiery furnace of war. Nevertheless, in origin they are a hybrid product of at least thirty branches of the Si-Shun-Shu, modified in ancient times by the Malay or Malay-negroid Antochthones. For the last two centuries they have preserved a national existence on account of the unchangeable jealousy of the two neighbors, China and Japan."

BEGINNINGS OF JAPAN.

The early development of Japan is covered with darkness. Its records grow inaccurate and mythical as they pass backward, until they enter the domains of pure fancy. Tradition, however, comes to our aid and declares that the ancestry of the people of the Mikado came originally from the mainland of Asia, where they had many great wars with mighty nations, and that they gained possession of their present home by conquests and also by friendly arrangement with the people whom they found living there. From the information she has at hand, Miss Hamm concludes that it is probable the exodus from Corea to Japan had finished some time before the Christian era. Whether the first settlers of Japan were in the vanguard or the Si-Shun movement and crossed the strait from mere martial inertia, or whether they were forced to traverse the waters by the increasing

pressure of tribes from the north we do not know, but the probabilities are, she concludes, in favor of the latter hypothesis. In the evolution of Japan, China and Corea, war has been the most important factor, and that war is still going on.

THE ARCHITECTURE OF MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

A REAL service to the movement for better things in our municipal governments is performed by the *Engineering Magazine* for January in the publication of two articles dealing with important phases of the city problem. Mr. E. C. Gardner discusses the architecture of municipal buildings, and his article is elaborately illustrated. Prof. Lewis M. Haupt writes on "Planning the Site for a City." As the subject of Mr. Gardner's article is of practical interest to most cities which have already had their sites planned for them, we quote a few of its statements for the benefit of our readers :

"Marley was dead to begin with. It is equally certain that our municipal architecture is bad,—which is about the same thing. In the case of Marley nobody but Scrooge cared to ask in what way he died, or why, or if he could be brought back to life. In the case of our architecture it is extremely desirable to discover in what its badness consists, why it has become bad, and then, if a reasonable solution of these questions can be found, to inquire still further how it can be restored to life and usefulness.

SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT.

"To plunge at once into the midst of things, no municipal building can claim architectural excellence which is not perfectly adapted to its site, to its use, to the number and dignity of the people who build it, to the length of time it is expected to exist, and to the influence it ought to exert upon the community in which it stands. Obviously a building suitable for a level plain will not be exactly fitted to crown a hill. It would be inexcusable to allow a school house to present such an outward appearance that it might be mistaken for a jail, a factory or a stable ; or to give a distinctly ecclesiastical air to a city hall with its large family of most unecclesiastical civic offices ; and what would be appropriate for a city of half a million inhabitants would be absurdly disproportioned to one of fifty thousand. To make false use of materials, to introduce frauds and cheap imitations, to temporize for the sake of saving to-day what will cost double to-morrow, to construct public buildings that, as long as they endure, will proclaim to friends and foes, to citizens and strangers, the vanity, parsimony or ignorance of the people who build them—all these things ought to be easily understood and avoided. And yet it would be difficult to find a city from Maine to California in which many of these architectural crimes have not been committed, and committed recently. In the past poverty may have been urged as an excuse for some of them. But the most grievous faults are not the result of poverty. In fact, that stern master is sometimes as beneficent

in its effect on municipal architecture as it is in the formation of human character,—preventing the growth and display of coarse and disastrous inclinations. There was also an excusable ignorance, the results of which may be winked at. But neither poverty nor ignorance can now be accepted in extenuation when a city allows a badly designed, badly planned, badly constructed public edifice to disgrace its citizens. For it must not be forgotten that with our form of government every man, in proportion to his intelligence and activity, is responsible for all public achievements, including mistakes and failures in building. . . .

"In these piping times of competition, when towns and cities seem more anxious to grow by increasing the number rather than by improving the quality of their inhabitants, a common cause of architectural mediocrity or worse lies in the popular notion that 'home talent' must be encouraged. If the results of this home talent in architecture passed away with the passing of its possessor, like the work of the merchant, the banker, the tailor, and the butcher, there would be less danger from this sentiment. Since the work of the architect remains as a permanent bane or blessing to an unlimited posterity, the shaping of such bequests becomes a grave responsibility, demanding something more than the accident of residence, which at most is but temporary.

"So I repeat that the first step toward the improvement of municipal as of all other architecture will be the employment of competent architects, wherever they may be found ; and second, the leaving of all questions of relative architectural merit to those who, by education, experience, refined æsthetic instincts and judicial quality, are competent to answer them wisely. I might add, and by eliminating politics from all public work ; but when that happens we shall be ready for that realm where houses are not made with hands."

FIGHTING THE LOCUSTS IN CYPRUS.

WHATEVER qualms John Bull may have at times about his taking over fresh tracts of the earth's surface he often finds his conscience soon comforted by the marvelous change for the better which passes over the land he has acquired. So he has been reassured about Egypt. So he promises to be reassured about appropriations at the other end of Africa. In the *Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute*, Mr. Mavrogordato tells the same flattering tale about Cyprus. The people have passed from a house of bondage into a veritable promised land. British rule has brought in justice, security, prosperity, good roads, education, sanitation. Even the locusts have been beaten by British energy and skill, but only after a sustained and strategic campaign. In 1881 thirteen hundred and thirty tons of locusts' eggs were destroyed. But the most effective method was to intercept the march of the locust swarms by screens and traps over pits. Into these the locusts

fall until they are filled, and the host goes on over screens and all. Says the writer: "I have known as many as five separate lines of screens being required to stop a swarm, and on that occasion the horse I was riding was knee-deep in a river of living locusts. . . . By means of the screen and pit system Cyprus has been saved from the ravages of the locusts, and since 1884 no appreciable damage has been done, and since 1887 no damage whatever has taken place. . . . Cyprus stands as a unique example in the world with regard to the successful locust campaign."

COUNCILS OF WOMEN.

A PROPOS of the triennial meeting of the National Council of Women, at Washington, from February 17 to March 2, 1895, the Countess of Aberdeen contributes to the *February Arena* some suggestive notes on the value and function of women's councils, testifying from her own observation and experience in Great Britain and Canada.

"Our National Council and our fifteen local councils are led by many of the most representative women in Canada, belonging not only to all sections of the Anglican and Protestant churches, but also to the Roman Catholic and to the Jews. Every variety of effort for the good of body, mind and soul has its adherents in our ranks, and we have enlisted the cordial approval and co-operation of most of the clergy and of many of the leading men, notably that of the noble-minded and able prime minister whose irreparable loss Canada mourns to-day.

"Again and again during the past year have I had the opportunity of seeing packed halls of earnest-faced women, Roman Catholics, Protestants, Jews, Liberals and Conservatives, rich and poor, sitting side by side listening eagerly to explanations of the council's aims, or reports of the work carried on by different bodies in our own district, or of work which needed to be done, and bending together in prayer to our common Father in Heaven to bless and direct all our various work. Is this in itself a small thing? Must not the mere fact of gatherings so constituted taking place tend toward the unity which we have set before us as our ideal?

TO MEET THE NEEDS OF COMMUNITIES.

"Then, too, these council meetings give many institutions and organizations opportunities for bringing their various needs forward—their needs either for material help or for more workers; and it is the means of drawing into actual work some of the younger women who have not yet found their vocation, but who are stirred to action by hearing what is being done by others. It has a further advantage in enabling any general need in the city or district to be brought before the public—some general want which all citizens in the place are concerned in relieving, and which if they determine together shall receive attention, will undoubtedly be taken in hand by those who can meet such need. These are, I think, the

chief benefits which come to any particular district through the establishment of such a council.

"I cannot give you any hard and fast lines on which these councils shall develop. When a council is first formed there are often at first many inquiries as to what work it can take up, but if it is in good hands a very few meetings suffice to show the vast field which exists for its energies, even without leaving that department of home life which we recognize ever as woman's first mission. The care and sanitation of the home, the nurture of the children, their physical, mental, moral and spiritual education, offers by itself wide opportunities for the deepening of the sense of responsibility among our mothers and a sense of how much we all need light and training in these matters so essentially our own; and this brings us to consider our own physical and mental, moral and spiritual needs—how they can be supplied so as to fit us for our life's work, so as to fit us for raising that high ideal of life and duty in all our departments of the home, or in the social and public life with which we are in touch.

"We cannot think of these things without having our more public responsibilities pressed upon us, at least as far as concerns the poor, the sick, the orphans and the erring ones in our own town and district. How to do our duty toward these, without pauperizing them; how to inspire the rising generation with a high sense of patriotism and of a citizen's duty; how to develop a proper estimate of the value of skilled and trained manual and industrial work—these are some of the subjects which have engaged our attention, and the fruits of this consideration are already being manifested in a practical way in different directions according to the needs of the locality."

THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

THE *Popular Science Monthly* publishes an address delivered before the Geological Society of Washington, December, 1894, by its president, Charles D. Walcott, on the subject "The United States Geological Survey." Mr. Walcott, who, as may not be generally known, was recently appointed to succeed Major J. W. Powell as Director of the Survey, tells of the enormous work that has been accomplished by this bureau since its establishment in 1879, the area of topographic work completed up to December 1, 1894, being 624,016 square miles.

The scope of the work of the Geological Survey has come to include, we are told, the preparation of a topographic base map of the entire United States; the study and mapping of the areal geology upon this base; the examination of the geologic structure and mineral resources of the national domain; the gathering of the statistics of mineral production; the study of the artesian and surface water supply of the United States; and, indirectly, the mineral and agricultural classification of the public lands under survey.

"Its work is to a large extent the discovery of unknown facts and principles, and the scientific co-ordination of these and all known facts and inductions,

within the scope of its work, in such a form that they shall subserve the use of both the government and the people; the latter to include not only the farmer, prospector, miner, owner of lands, investor, and mining and civil engineer, but also the most highly trained students, teachers and specialists."

THE DUTCH PROTOTYPE OF TAMMANY.

THE *March Century* contains a paper by one of its editors, Mr. C. C. Buel, entitled "Blackmail as a Heritage," in which he brings forward an ample evidence to show that Tammany had an energetic and thrifty prototype in the abominably corrupt Dutch *régime*. There is certainly no ground for assuming something peculiarly vicious in the Irish and Catholic nature, after reading Mr. Buel's arraignment of the Knickerbockers. The very word "boss" came from the Dutch *baas*, a foreman or master, and there has never been a fuller fledged individual of the political variety of that species than the unscrupulous Tienhoven, who flourished in the first half of the seventeenth century in Manhattan. The Dutch, to a man, were on that small but promising island for what there was in it, and in all their often nefarious traffic with the natives, their office holding, their piracies and slave trading—gold was the god. Tienhoven carried on his boss-ship under Governor Kieft and testy Peter Stuyvesant, and the venality of his and their rule brought about the first beginnings of mugwumpery as early as 1641, when the much suffering and non-office holding burghers attempted to insist on a real representation in municipal councils.

THE CORNER-STONE OF POLICE BLACKMAIL.

"In Stuyvesant's time many abuses of power and assessment were grafted upon the eternal customs of the town. Shortly after his arrival he observed that 'one full fourth part of the city of New Amsterdam have become bawdy houses for the sale of ardent spirits, of tobacco and beer;' on some of the business streets this proportion still holds good. He inaugurated Sunday closing with the result, perpetuated to our time, of side-door opening. Fines were established for this, that, and the other infraction of regulations, which afforded the constables a legal basis for making reprisals. In 1658 eight men were constituted the rattle-watch, and were authorized to take 'lock-up money' and fees, which sums were to be brought into the house of the captain of the watch, and held for the benefit of the members, a 'divvy,' as it is now called, occurring four times a year.

"Thus extortion was put, as it were, upon a basis of police discretion and right; but there was a rule against setting up a social club on the proceeds. So the habit of police collections, contracted as a pleasurable duty, has been handed down as a vast and secret 'perquisite' of the guardians of the public peace; and it must not be overlooked that from those days to these the police of the city have been in the *personnel* a continuing body. It was as necessary

then as now to admonish the police not to use violence upon peaceful burghers.

THE GREAT CHARTER FOUNDED ON BLACKMAIL.

"Dongan's charter, handsomely engrossed on parchment, is still preserved in the City Hall as the Magna Charta of Manhattan's liberty and venality. That amiable governor was so well aware of its value to the burghers that he 'struck' the Common Council, who were nearly all Dutchmen, for \$1,500 for himself and \$120 for his secretary. James Graham, the first recorder, and Collector Santen complained of this action and a few other irregularities, such as sharing the plunder of pirates.

"When the home authorities asked for explanations, Dongan admitted that he had taken the money from the aldermen, but offered the excruciating defense that the matter was trifling, since he had 'granted nothing more than what they had from my predecessors.' This precedent for buying and selling rights and privileges has been followed so persistently by the aldermen and their bosses, that latterly the chief qualification required of these officers has seemed to be the ability to ask one of two questions, or both: 'What is it worth to you?' 'What is it worth to us?'"

LIFE ABOARD AN OCEAN FLYER.

THE opening article in the *March McClure's* describes the luxuries and picturesque sights furnished the transatlantic passenger of to-day, the writer taking as his exemplar the *Fürst Bismarck*, flagship of the Hamburg-American passenger fleet. There are a number of exceptionally strong and vivid illustrations of scenes aboard the great steamer.

"All being ready, the captain is notified, and at his signal the first engineer pulls the lever and starts the little engine whose work it is to open the throttle. The steam shoots out from the big boilers into the great cylinders, screws begin to revolve, and the *Fürst Bismarck*, with one thousand passengers, three thousand tons of coal, and three thousand pounds of ice cream, clears her landing.

"The novice aboard a big steamship like the *Fürst Bismarck*, looks wonderingly around the broad sweep of the deck, where swarms of people wander about as comfortably as on spacious city streets. He sees wide doorways opening into great halls, and grand staircases descending into vast depths. And if he follows the stairway, he finds himself wandering through beautiful rooms, into complicated hallways. He is struck with the apparent disregard of those very narrow limitations of space which he has always associated with ships. There seems to be plenty of room, length and breadth, height and depth. As he investigates farther, he grasps the idea of the hugeness and magnificence of this iron-walled cavern.

LUXURY AT MODERATE COST.

"Next to the lavish use of space, he is impressed by the apparent disregard of cost. He has paid into the steamship office a sum of money that would not

be extravagant for board and lodgings in a first-class Fifth Avenue hotel for the same length of time. Yet here he is not only housed and fed in princely style, but is given transportation of the most difficult and costly kind. And he has the free use of all the rich luxuriousness of dining and smoking and music saloons, of library and writing-room. He is in a palace—for it is the palace idea that comes to him first—and, while his sleeping quarters may be small, he still has the privileges of all its great apartments.

"Another source of unexpected delight to the uninitiated voyager aboard a great ship is the quality of food and service. He gazes round in admiration at the noble dining-hall, with its tasteful walls, ornate ceiling and generous mahogany table surrounded by comfortable chairs. There is a broad divan running the length and breadth of the room, port-holes are draped with silk and lace, chandeliers give forth a flood of tempered light, while here and there, under a pretty bracket, is a desk or cozy nook, tempting one to either work or play.

"In the ship's huge refrigerators, meat, fruit, butter and all perishable foods are solidly frozen, and these great ice-boxes offer a generous variety, including all the delicacies of the season that can be procured on either side of the Atlantic.

"There is a *chef*, a most skillful, well-paid person, assisted by from a dozen to a score of under cooks and by a small army of carvers and scullions.

"The chief steward has been with the Hamburg-American Company twenty-seven years, and will probably stay as long as he cares to remain. There are eighty-four other stewards who report directly or indirectly to the chief. The passengers are divided into three classes: first cabin, second cabin and steerage, so that three separate and complete kitchens and dining-rooms are kept up. The food furnished for the steerage passengers is better than one would expect when we consider that the company carries them over three thousand miles and keeps them on board seven days for eighteen dollars.

PROVISION FOR THE INNER MAN.

"The food and service in the second cabin is better than at the average three dollars a day American hotel. In the first cabin saloon it is perfect. Everything about the ship, after true German fashion, has a military air. The stewards file in in regular order, and when a change is made they all march out, keeping time to the band, and making, with their neat uniforms and snow-white gloves, a goodly sight to see.

"The regular dinner consists of from seven to ten courses, and is fit for the emperor. The wines and ales are excellent, and, what surprises every one, they are 40 per cent. cheaper than in New York.

"In addition to the regular meals, at eight o'clock every evening they serve tea in the main saloon to all who care to indulge in that stimulant. After that, at nine o'clock, the band gives a concert in the second-cabin saloon, which is always attended by many of the first-cabin passengers. There the people sit about

the tables and eat the daintiest little sandwiches, and some of them drink the delightful Hamburg beer, while the band plays.

"If you are sick and remain in your berth, the room-steward will call half a dozen times a day to ask you what you want to eat. If you remain on deck, the deck-steward will bring you an excellent dinner without any extra charge."

CONCERNING OUR COOKS AND DINNERS.

MR. ROBERT GRANT tells, in the *March Scribner's*, more than one would suppose that a man, and a layman, could tell about housefurnishing and dinner parties and marketing in his "Art of Living" essays. He is humorously pessimistic over the ridiculous falsehood of these invitations to dinner "quite informally." The snobbishness of the unnecessary prevarication is one of the signs, he thinks, that our heads are considerably turned, if not swollen, over the gregarious functions. An "informal" dinner for eight certainly ought not to cost \$25, and necessitate the hiring of a stranger cook.

"Perhaps this suggestion that our heads have been turned for the time being by our national prosperity, and that they will become straight again in due course of time, is the most sensible view to take of the situation. There can be no doubt that among well-to-do people, who would object to be classed in 'the smart set,' as the reporters of the social gossip odiously characterize those prominent in fashionable society in our large cities, the changes in the last thirty years connected with every-day living, as well as with entertaining, have all been in the direction of cosmopolitan usage. It is now only a very old-fashioned or a very blatant person who objects to the use of evening dress at the dinner-table, or the theatre, as inconsistent with true patriotism. The dinner-hour has steadily progressed from twelve o'clock noon until it has halted at seven *post meridian*, as the ordinary hour for the most formal meal of the day, with further postponement to half-past seven or even eight among the fashionable for the sake of company. The frying-pan and the tea-pot have ceased to reign supreme as the patron saints of female nutrition, and the beefsteak, the egg, both cooked and raw, milk and other flesh-and-blood-producing food are abundantly supplied to the rising generation of both sexes by the provident parent of to-day. The price of beef in our large cities has steadily advanced until its use as an article of diet is a serious monster to encounter in the monthly bills, but the husband and father who is seeking to live wisely seems not to be deterred from providing it abundantly. From this it is evident that if we are unduly exuberant in the pursuit of creature comforts, it is not solely in the line of purely ornamental luxuries. If we continue to try our nervous systems by undue exertion, they are at least better fitted to stand the strain, by virtue of plenty of nutritious food, even though dinner-parties tempt us now and then to overindulgence, or bore us by their

elaborateness. Yet it remains to be seen whether the income of the American husband and father will be able to stand the steady drain occasioned by the liberal table he provides, and it may be that we have some lessons in thrift on this score still in store for us.

"There is this consolation, that if our heads have been turned in this respect also, and we are supplying more food for our human furnaces than they need, the force of any reaction will not fall on us, but on the market men, who are such a privileged class that our candidates for public office commonly provide a rally for their special edification just before election day, and whose white smock frocks are commonly a cloak for fat though greasy purses. Yet Providence seems to smile on the market man in that it has given him the telephone, through which the modern mistress can order her dinner, or command chops or birds, when unexpected guests are foreshadowed. Owing to the multiplicity of the demands upon the time of both men and women, the custom of going to market in person has largely fallen into decay. The butcher and grocer send assistants to the house for orders, and the daily personal encounter with the smug man in white, which used to be as inevitable as the dinner, has now mainly been relegated to the blushing bride of from one week to two years standing, and the people who pay cash for everything. Very likely we are assessed for the privilege of not being obliged to nose our turkeys and see our chops weighed in advance, and it is difficult to answer the strictures of those who sigh for what they call the good old times, when it was every man's duty, before he went to his office, to look over his butcher's entire stock and select the fattest and juiciest edibles for the consumption of himself and family. As for paying cash for everything, my wife Barbara says that, unless people are obliged to be extremely economical, no woman in this age of nervous prostration ought to run the risk of bringing on that dire malady by any such imprudence, and that to save \$5 a month on a butcher's bill, and pay \$25 to a physician for ruined nerves, is false political economy.

"I agree with you," she added, "that we Americans live extravagantly in the matter of daily food—especially meat—as compared with the general run of people in other countries; but far more serious than our appetites and liberal habits, in my opinion, is the horrible waste which goes on in our kitchens, due to the fact that our cooks are totally ignorant of the art of making the most of things. Abroad, particularly on the Continent, they understand how to utilize every scrap, so that many a comfortable meal is provided from what our servants habitually cast into the swill tub. Here there is perpetual waste—waste—waste, and no one seems to understand how to prevent it. There you have one never-failing reason for the size of our butchers' and grocers' bills."

"I assume that my wife, who is an intelligent person, must be correct in this accusation of general wastefulness which she makes against the American kitchen. If so, here we are confronted again with the question of domestic service from another point

of view. How long can we afford to throw our substance into the swill tub? If our emigrant cooks do not understand the art of utilizing scraps and remnants, are we to continue to enrich our butchers without let or hindrance? It would seem that if the American housewife does not take this matter in hand promptly, the cruel laws of political economy will soon convince her by grisly experience that neither poetry nor philanthropy can flourish in a land where there is perpetual waste below stairs."

HOW TO BUY A HORSE.

IN the *March Century* Mr. H. C. Merwin writes in a sprightly fashion on the "Horse-Market," and after having told elaborately of the numerous wiles of the unscrupulous horse-dealer—if that be not a tautology—he gives some points on how to buy a family horse. He advises us to go on a buggy expedition into the country, if possible, and buy a nag on its native heath; and if this is impossible, to certainly obtain the succor of a veterinary scientist in buying from a city dealer. He assures us that there is a modern breed of vets with actual intelligence and training; nay more, in certain cases with veracity and sobriety.

WHERE THE BEST HORSES COME FROM.

"Many fine horses, both for saddle and harness, are brought to New York and Boston from Kentucky by residents of that state, who put up their charges at some boarding or sale stable. So far as my observation goes, these men are trustworthy, and their saddlers are highly trained. Many Kentucky horses are also sold at special auction sales in Eastern cities during the spring; and these animals, too, are commonly sound and kind. And yet, lest I should flatter purchasers into a false security, I will add that I know of one case where a very beautiful horse was bought for a large sum at one of these sales, and proved to be subject to fits—an incurable disease. The buyer, I regret to say, sent him to New York to be sold, in order that he might cheat somebody else, as he himself had been cheated.

"The best driving and carriage horses come, I think, from Maine and Vermont, being tougher, as a rule, than the Kentucky horses, and no less intelligent. High-steppers, for the most part, are natives of Maine or of Canada. Western horses, especially those from Indiana, Iowa and Ohio, are corn-fed and soft; and they often lack that 'quality' which the Kentucky horses derive from the thoroughbred strain in their blood. The best hunters—perhaps the best 'combination' saddle and harness horses—come from the Genesee valley, where there is a great deal of good blood, and where real fox-hunting is pursued.

THE MARKS OF A GOOD NAG.

"The chief points are the eye and head; for, whether on the score of safety or of pleasure in ownership, the essential thing is to have a horse that is intelligent and gentle, or one that is intelligent and vicious.

rather than stupid, for stupid horses are the most dangerous of all. Every horse shows his character in his head, and chiefly in the eye, just as certainly as a man shows his character in his face; although, as in the case of men, it is not always easy to read what is written in the equine features. But as to horses of positive character, positively good or positively bad, there need be no mistake. What you should look for is a large, clear, luminous eye; what you should distrust is a small eye, a protruding eye, a sunken eye, an eye that shows the white, glancing backward, which indicates bad temper; and above all, a glassy, tremulous eye, which indicates stupidity. It is hard to describe, but easily recognized. There should be a considerable space between the eyes. The ears and the carriage of them are hardly less significant. Well cut ears that move continually with a general tendency to be pricked forward indicate a good and lively disposition. Large ears, if well shaped, are better than very small or 'mouse' ears. Lop ears, coarse ears, ears planted either very far apart or very close together, are to be viewed with great distrust.

"Next in importance to the head come the feet. They should be of medium size, neither steep like a mule's, nor flat, but sloping at a medium angle. The best feet are 'cup-shaped'; that is, so formed that when you pick them up they will hold water.

"As to the other points of a horse, I shall not attempt to go into details, because I fear that they would convey information only to those who do not need it. But this may be said generally by way of advice: Avoid a long-backed or thin-waisted, still more a long-legged, horse. Look for a compact, rather low-standing beast, with a good head, good eyes and well-shaped ears, and you cannot go far wrong."

THE SOUTH OF COAL AND IRON.

IN the March *Harper's* Mr. Julian Ralph continues his long and interesting series of industrial-descriptive papers in "The Industrial Region of Northern Alabama, Tennessee and Georgia"—the country which some years ago boomed forth into such an animated seat of iron and coal production. Chattanooga, Birmingham and Atlanta are the "hustling" cities into which this unwonted, un-Southern activity has been centred, and the statistics of their mighty rise are typical of the industrial generation over all the thousands of square miles which serve them. "The Chattanooga district, so called, is in the centre of a region of coking coals and iron ores, embracing a circle of 150 miles in diameter, and covering parts of Tennessee, northern Alabama and northern Georgia. It takes in one medium-sized furnace in northern Georgia and some smaller ones, which number nineteen, where there were none at all before the war. Its Alabama section—where there was no iron industry when the war closed, except at a few little furnaces built by the Confederates to cast their cannon—now boasts fifty-three large plants. In a word, the development has grown from the smelting of

150,000 tons of charcoal and coke irons in 1870 to the making of no less than 1,800,000 tons of pig-iron in 1889, '90 and '91. The steel industry is prospective. The name of the town of Bessemer is misleading. Basic steel has been made in the district from the ordinary foundry ore, and has been tested by the government, and declared to be admirable. A mine of Bessemer ore has been worked at Johnson City, North Carolina, but the capital for a steel works to compete with those of the North has not at this time been obtained.

TENNESSEE IRON.

"Eighty per cent. of the Tennessee iron is sold in the East, North and Northwest—in Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, New York and Philadelphia. It competes with the best foundry iron for stove plates and all sorts of foundry work. It ranks with the best Lehigh product and is the favorite iron with the pipe, plow and stove makers of the East and North. Considerable foundry work is done in the Chattanooga district. There are several stove works there and some machine shops that turn out both heavy and light castings. There are two large pipe works (in Chattanooga and in Bridgeport), both owned by one corporation, and there is also in the district a very large establishment for the manufacture of railway-brake shoes and other goods.

"The region in which the Chattanooga district is situated is a reach of bituminous coal and red hematite iron ore of limitless abundance that extends from Roanoke, Virginia, to Birmingham, Alabama. The coal crops out in West Virginia, crosses eastern Kentucky, where it is worked as pure cannel, semi-anthracite, and bituminous; crosses Tennessee through the Tennessee Valley to northern Alabama. It is a belt containing twenty-six thousand square miles in three states, and everywhere the coal and iron accompany each other at pistol range. As an illustration, at Red Mountain, near Birmingham, the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Company gets coal on one side of a valley and iron on the other side. This great company has several plants, and made more than 400,000 tons of pig iron in 1891. It has the largest coal plant in the Chattanooga district—one that has put out 600,000 tons of high grade coking coal in a year. Its leading men are Southerners, and its capital is from the northern States and England.

"The labor in this great industrial section is mainly black, of course. The negroes dig all the iron ore and do all the rough work at the furnaces. The coal is mainly dug by white men. The very great quantities of limestone that are quarried for smelting flux and for building work are taken out by negroes. It is found that with what is called 'thorough foremanizing' the negro is satisfactory at these occupations. He needs strict and even sharp 'bossing' to keep him at his work, and it has been found that to invest one of his own race with the authority of an overseer is to produce the strictest, even the savagest, kind of a boss."

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

HARPER'S.

FROM the March *Harper's* we have selected Mr. Julian Ralph's article on the coal and iron region of the South, and Mr. R. Cartissoz's paper on "An American Academy at Rome" to quote from among the "Leading Articles."

THE TRIAL TRIP OF A CRUISER.

Mr. W. F. Sicard describes amid illustrations full of dashing action "The Trial Trip of a Cruiser," an occasion fraught with such vivid interest for the patriotism of the newspapers and the pockets of the shipbuilders. One would think that an especial danger would result from the terrific speed attained on these first trips with a practically untried ship, but this authority tells us otherwise: "While of course it is too much to expect that accidents will never occur with new and untried machinery run near or quite to its limit of safety, it is seldom that they result seriously. A bolt may break, a casting crack, or a pump-rod give some trifling disarrangement, which can generally be remedied at short notice, but never in America have we had such an accident during a trial as that which befell the German belted cruiser *Brandenburg* a few months ago. This vessel was just about to start on her trial run when one of her main steam-pipes burst; the door to the engine room being open at the time, the escaping steam rushed in, scalding to death thirty-nine of her men and injuring nine, two of whom afterward died. A few years ago another serious accident occurred; this time to a British ship, the *Elbe*, where a steam-pipe also burst, killing nine men. Even more recently can be mentioned the accident which befell our own cruiser, the *Montgomery*. One of her high-pressure connecting-rod bolts broke and the piston went through the cylinder cover; luckily this accident was accompanied with no loss of life."

BIBLE STUDY AT SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

Mr. Charles Dudley Warner, in the "Study," calls attention to the inadequacy of school and college training to meet the requirements of practical life, and especially in the matter of Bible study. "Take this matter of ignorance of the Bible. Recent statistics show that it exists to an extent inconceivable to any person a generation ago, in college students. And this ignorance is disclosed not in attempted religious instruction, but in the study of the ordinary branches of a literary education in our universities and colleges. The pupils are entirely unable to understand a great mass of allusions in the masterpieces of English poetry and prose. Some of these pupils are victims of the idea that the Bible should not be read by the young, for fear that they will be prejudiced in a religious way before their minds are mature enough to select a religion for themselves. Now, wholly apart from its religious or from its ethical value, the Bible is the one book that no intelligent person who wishes to come into contact with the world of thought and to share the ideas of the great minds of the Christian era can afford to be ignorant of. All modern literature and all art are permeated with it. There is scarcely a great work in the language that can be fully understood and enjoyed without this knowledge, so full is it of allusions and illustrations from the Bible. This is

true of fiction, of poetry, of economic and of philosophic works, and also of the scientific and even agnostic treatises."

THE CENTURY.

FROM the March *Century* we have selected to figure among the "Leading Articles" Mr. C. C. Buel's paper on "Blackmail as a Heritage" and Mr. H. C. Merwin's article on "The Horse-Market."

NAPOLEON AND JOSEPHINE.

The illustrations in this month's chapter of Professor Sloane's "Life of Napoleon Bonaparte" are unusually elaborate and notable; among them many full page wood engravings. The text deals with Bonaparte's last Corsican enterprise of 1795, with the reactionary period after the "Reign of Terror," the reception into Parisian society of the young Napoleon, his position as general of the Convention and especially of his marriage—one "of interest and inclination"—with Josephine. Of this union Professor Sloane says:

"Although disliking in later life to be called a Corsican, Napoleon was nevertheless typical of his race; he could despise love, yet render himself its willing slave; he was fierce and dictatorial, yet, as Josephine said, 'tenderer and weaker than anybody dreamed.' And thus it was in the matter of his marriage; there were elements in it of romantic, abandoned passion, but likewise of shrewd, calculating selfishness. In his callow youth his relations to the other sex had been either childish, morbid, or immoral. During his earliest manhood he had appeared like one who desired the training rather than the substance of gallantry. As a Jacobin he sought such support as he could find in the good will of the women related to men in power; as a French patriot he put forth strenuous efforts to secure an influential alliance through matrimony, and it is certain that he made advances for the hand of the rich and beautiful Désirée Clary. He appears to have addressed Mme. Permon, whose fortune, despite her advanced age, would have been a great relief to his destitution. Refused by both, he was in a disordered and desperate emotional state until military and political success gave him sufficient self-confidence to try once more. With his feet firmly planted on the ladder of ambition, he was not indifferent to securing social props for a further rise, but was nevertheless in such a tumult of feeling as to make him particularly receptive to real passion."

YSAYE.

A very brief sketch of the violinist with the troublesome name, Ysaye, by H. E. Krehbiel, tells some interesting things of the musician who has been exciting the wonder of American audiences this winter. Mr. Krehbiel says of Ysaye: "Vieuxtemps, his model, carries the line of tradition back to Charles de Bériot, and it is the French school of violin-playing that Ysaye exemplifies, though the style has been modified by the greater breadth and warmer, more romantic feeling which came in through Wieniawski, the full-blooded Pole. In consequence of this modification, Ysaye stands now as leader of the new and rising Belgian school, and as such he has been first professor of violin-playing at the Conservatory of Brussels since 1886, as Vieuxtemps and Wieniawski were

before him. When it is added that he is the husband of a wife of rare loveliness; father of four beautiful children; lives happily and luxuriously in Brussels; is an officer of public instruction, and has harvested a full quota of those baubles which are the signs of royal approbation, enough has been told to introduce the man Ysaye to those curious about his personality."

SCRIBNER'S.

THE March number of *Scribner's* contains the first chapters of the much-talked-of "History of the Last Quarter Century of the United States," by President E. Benjamin Andrews. This history is to appear serially throughout the next year, and if succeeding installments are as graphically illustrated and written as the one before us, it will prove a most unusually successful magazine "feature." President Andrews says in his preface:

"Few quarter centuries in the world's life bristle with salient events as does the last. The series of articles here begun is an attempt to portray the chief of these so far as they relate to the United States. A detailed national history since 1870 the reader must not expect. He is going upon a rapid excursion through vast tracts, with frequent use of the camera, and not upon a topographical survey. Happenings of mere local moment are ignored altogether; legal and constitutional developments we cannot so much as sketch; while many interesting and even vital matters which are brought to notice we only touch."

This chapter is headed, "The United States at the Close of Reconstruction;" it discusses the then economic condition of the country, with very elaborate and valuable comparative diagrams, the Chicago fire, the downfall of the Tweed Ring, the Ku-Klux Klan, the gold conspiracy of Gould and Fisk, the *Alabama* claims and the San Domingo episode—a series of highly picturesque and sensational themes.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Another politico-historical contribution in this number is Noah Brooks' "When Slavery Went Out of Politics," and in other spheres of interest there are Samuel Parsons' prettily illustrated article on "Bedding-Plants" and the small but precious find of "Thoreau's Poems of Nature," with comment by F. B. Sanborn.

We have quoted in another department from W. A. Aphthorp's paper on "Orchestral Conducting and Conductors" and from Robert Grant's essay on "The Art of Living."

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

THE March *Cosmopolitan* contains an article by Lieut. H. P. Witmarsh, R N., on "Pearl Diving and Its Perils," in which he draws a lurid picture of the perils part.

THE PERILS OF PEARL DIVING.

In the first place, the Malay workmen are an exceedingly treacherous lot and will knife or axe their master with the greatest cheerfulness. "More than one unfortunate fellow has been cruelly suffocated by his Malay crew, their method being merely to stop the air-pump. Others have had all connections cut while at work below; others stabbed in their berths, and some even poisoned; and though in the majority of cases the offenders were caught and dealt with in a very summary manner, it never put a stop to the horrible tragedies that were continually being enacted.

"Dangers from accidents are more possible and complicated than the uninitiated have any idea. There are

so many things in a diver's work that cannot be foreseen, and there is so much uncertainty as to where one is when below, or in what direction one is moving, that it is to be wondered at that accidents are not more frequent. I knew an experienced diver who lost his life through the face glass of his helmet becoming unscrewed. How it could possibly have become unscrewed is a mystery to this day; all that ever was known about it was that when he was brought up the face glass was missing.

"A diver runs the risk of losing his life by ripping or tearing his dress upon sharp rocks or corals, through which he must often pick his way. Then, again, an accident may happen to the air pump, in which case he is suffocated, or the air pipe may become uncoupled, or burst, with the same fatal result. Perhaps the greatest danger that besets the pearl diver is that of fouling on the bottom."

ELECTRICITY AND VEGETABLE GROWTH.

Professor A. E. Dolbear contributes to the department "The Progress of Science," an interesting note on the effect of electricity on plant growth. "Plants kept in the light from an electric arc not only grow as in sunlight, but some grow much faster and larger; they produce chlorophyll in abundance, they reach out toward the source of the light and twist this way or that, they assimilate more potash, produce more albuminoids and yield a larger amount of ash. These phenomena show that the physiological quality of the electric arc-light is the same as that of the sun.

"The effect of electrical currents in the earth about the roots of plants has not appeared so marked, but some kinds of vegetables grown in fields through which were stretched insulated wires provided with discharging points a foot or two apart and supplied with a current of high potential electricity from a Holtz electrical machine, eight hours a day during the summer, gave a large increase in yield—from 30 to 100 per cent. Onions, radishes, potatoes, beets, seemed to profit much from such treatment."

M'CLURE'S.

THE March *McClure's* is such a capital number that we have utilized an unusually large proportion of its features as "Leading Articles," quoting from Mr. Gladstone's "The Lord's Day," Dr. Biggs' paper on anti-toxine, Robert Bridges' sketch of Marion Crawford and from the description of a modern "Ocean Flyer." To heighten the Gladstonian atmosphere of the number, no less than fifteen pictures of the Grand Old Man at as many different ages are printed for the department of "Human Documents." Dr. Conan Doyle appears twice in this number, first in one of his stirring short stories, "The Lord of Chateau Noir," and again in an article called "An Alpine Pass on Ski," in which latter he describes the method of traveling over snowy mountain sides with the eight feet long snowshoes called skis. The stalwart story teller prefers the assault on the mountains and glaciers in the winter with these, to a novice, highly puzzling contrivances, and he predicts that skiing will become a very popular pastime with ambitious mountain climbing tourists.

"The fact is that it is easier to climb an ordinary peak, or to make a journey over the higher passes, in winter than in summer, if the weather is only set fair. In summer you have to climb down as well as to climb up, and the one is as tiring as the other. In winter your trouble is halved, as most of your descent is a mere slide. If the snow is tolerably firm, it is much easier also to zigzag up

it on ski, than to clamber over bowlders, under a hot summer sun. The temperature, too, is more favorable for exertion in winter; for nothing could be more delightful than the crisp, pure air on the mountains, though glasses are, of course, necessary to protect the eyes from the snow-glare."

MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE.

THE notes about artists and their work in the March number are illustrated, as usual, with marvelously beautiful half-tone reproductions of popular paintings.

The personality of Senator-elect Elkins, of West Virginia, forms the attractive subject of an illustrated sketch. "The Republican party has few men of Elkins' ability—rounded out men—not half a dozen of them at most. The executive man is rare; the executive man who has great nervous energy—the ability to concentrate upon a given point an amount of force that will drive everything before him, is the rarest product of the race. Elkins has this ability. He has shown it alike in business and in politics. His word has been a power in party councils for a generation. It was he who brought about Blaine's nomination in 1884, and he, in reality, who nominated Harrison in 1888."

Russell Sage, the Wall street magnate, has had a career too tempting to the magazinist to be permitted to escape an occasional article. Harold Parker, in this number, brings out interesting incidents in his political record, which was made and ended before the present generation came on the scene. "In the historic struggle over the election of a speaker of the House, which resulted in the victory of Nathaniel P. Banks by a single vote, Sage took so prominent a part in Banks' interest that he was rewarded with a place on the Ways and Means Committee. Fame as a speaker and as a political leader seemed to be within his grasp when he gave up public life, declined a re-nomination to Congress, and went back to Troy to devote himself to his private business. Six years later—in 1863—he removed to New York, and plunged into the arena of Wall street."

NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.

THE March number is almost exclusively devoted to articles in the special field of this magazine.

"Massachusetts in the Civil War" is an elaborate piece of historical writing by Thomas S. Townsend; the illustrations are chiefly from war-time photographs.

Among the other features of the number, Olive Rumsey's "Northampton Association," Edwin A. Barber's "Inscribed Pottery of the Pennsylvania Germans," Raymond L. Bridgman's "Weather Studies at Blue Hill," the "Old South" prize essay of 1893 on "The Part of Massachusetts Men in the Ordinance of 1787" by Elizabeth H. Tetlow, William E. Ver Planck's "Old Dutch Houses on the Hudson," Hamilton Andrews Hill's "Old Milk Street of Boston," and Charles Knowles Bolton's account of the first Harvard graduate killed in the Revolution, are especially attractive.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

MR. JAMES KNAPP REEVE offers, in the March number, "A Glimpse of Cuba," revealing among other things the horrible condition into which the currency and finance of that country have fallen.

Isabel F. Hapgood writes learnedly of Russian furs and their values. The American, she says, finds that in Russia his favorite sealskin finds scant favor; it is regarded as a "cold fur." The Russians use all furs for linings.

George J. Varney discusses the use of electric locomotives on steam roads, concluding that the proper field of these engines is in railroad yards, factory premises, short branches, and especially in mines.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

IN another department we have made quotations from Mr. H. Sidney Everett's article on "Immigration and Naturalization" and Mr. J. M. Ludlow's essay "On the Ethics of Coöperative Production" in the March number.

"The Secret of the Roman Oracles" is the title of an interesting paper by the celebrated Italian archaeologist, Lanciani, who deprecates the tendency among scholars to devote their time exclusively to Grecian antiquities, to the neglect of Roman.

Mr. J. T. Trowbridge, in "Confessions of a Novel-Writer," tells how the fugitive slave cases about the middle of the century, and particularly the Anthony Burns incident in Boston, gave him an impulse to write the story which later appeared as "Neighbor Jackwood."

A scholarly paper entitled "A Pupil of Hypatia," by Harriet Waters Preston and Louise Dodge, traces the fortunes of Synesius, Bishop of Ptolemais.

Professor Shaler, of Harvard, who has helped many young men "find a way to their talents," as he expresses it, makes a strong plea for the recognition of individual traits in the direction of education. "No man, before the law, can be deprived of his chances in life without the vote of a full jury and the amplest chance to present proof. Something of the same care is due from educators toward the birthright of talent which is possessed by their pupils, and which, however small, may be the guide to their place in the world they are preparing to enter."

Charles Rockwell Lanman contributes an appreciative estimate of the great services to American scholarship rendered by the late Prof. W. D. Whitney, of Yale, the two "grand informing motives" of whose life are described as a pure love of truth and an all-absorbing passion for faithful service. "With this love of truth, this consuming zeal for service, with this public spirit and broad humanity, this absolute truthfulness and genuineness of character, is not this life an inspiration and an example more potent by far than years of exhortation? Is not this truly one of the lives that make for righteousness?"

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

In another department we have made extracts from Mr. Cadman's sketch of Queen Victoria and the royal family in the March number.

Dr. John S. Billings, in reckoning "The World's Debt to Medicine," ascribes much importance to the physician's influence in social life. "The example set by him of habitual self-sacrifice, of giving up his own comfort, and sometimes risking his own health and life for the sake of his patients, of punctuality, and of precision and accuracy in his work, which is often undertaken without the smallest prospect of pecuniary reward, is an example which has some effect upon those who are acquainted with his daily life, all the more because these things become habits which 'exact no effort, involve no indecision, and, above all, no self-praise.'"

"Journalism of the Catholic Church in the United States" is sketched by the Rev. James J. Dunn in an

interesting article. The Right Rev. John England, Bishop of Charleston, is represented as the founder of Catholic journalism in this country. In 1821 he established the *United States Catholic Miscellany*. Two of the best-known modern papers of the Catholic faith are the *Boston Pilot* and the *Catholic Review*. Of the monthly magazines the most notable at present are *The Catholic World*, *The Messenger of the Sacred Heart*, *The American Ecclesiastical Review*, *The Pastoralblatt*, *Donahoe's Magazine*, *The Catholic Reading Circle Review*, *The Rosary*, and among the college monthlies *The Mountaineer*, of Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md., *The Georgetown Journal*, of Georgetown College, D. C., and the *Fordham Monthly*.

The quarterlies are, *The American Catholic Quarterly Review*, *The American Catholic Historical Researches*, *The Globe* and a few religious magazines.

"To sum up, there is to-day in the United States a total of 215 Catholic serials, of which 143 are printed in English, 39 in German, 13 in French, 5 in Polish, 5 in Bohemian, 3 in English and German, 3 in Italian, 2 in Dutch, 1 in Portuguese, 1 in Slavonic and 1 in Spanish. Of the English serials 101 are weekly papers, 36 are monthlies, principally magazines, of which 17 are the work of colleges and convents, and 6 are quarterlies. Of the German serials, 4 are daily papers, 26 are weeklies and 9 are magazines, of which 2 are college publications. There is one French monthly."

All of these papers, magazines and quarterlies are private enterprises.

FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY.

THE most important articles of the March number are Henry Tyrrell's sketch of Edison; "The Great Salt Lake and Mormondom," by M. V. Moore; "Dogs and their Keeping," by S. H. Ferris; "Bulgarian Village Life," by Celia E. Ladd, and "How Bronze Statues are Cast," by S. Millington Miller. Each of these articles is fully illustrated.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

ELSEWHERE in this number will be found extracts from "The Psychical Comedy," by Charles Sedgwick Minot; "The New Pulpit," by the Rev. H. R. Haweis; "Politics and the Farmer," by the president of the Farmers' National Congress, and Andrew Lang's "Recollections of Robert Louis Stevenson."

Secretary Morton, the Hon. Wm. M. Springer, and President Henry W. Cannon, of the Chase National Bank, New York, contribute papers on "The Financial Muddle," which does not become less muddy under their treatment; each writer presents the views which his position would lead us to expect him to advocate.

"Onida" declares that the English book trade, instead of being affected by the financial depression, has simply "gorged itself on its own trash." She thinks that the trade suffers also from overcrowding. "What are wanted are a few great publishing houses—a very few. Instead of what should be this choice few, there are scores of firms imbued with the same views of selling books as a grocer has of selling sugar and spice."

Senator Platt, of Connecticut, discusses some of the political and social problems which demand solution in the Indian Territory. He shows that the legislatures of the so-called Indian "nations" are the creatures of white and half-breed land holders. "The full-blood Indian, as a rule, is poor, shiftless and ignorant, without ambition

and without opportunity. He cannot acquire any land beyond a miserable holding of an acre or two in the mountainous country. The opportunities for further development and civilization are absolutely denied to him, while his patrimony is absorbed by the rapacious white Indian or half-breed. In every particular the progress of the full-blood Indian has been arrested. He is not advancing, he is retrograding."

Professor Boyesen makes some pointed suggestions to women who aspire for "independence:" "There are no privileges which do not also involve duties. If women are the equals of men, they are not entitled to dower in their husbands' estates any more than husbands are entitled to dower in the estates of their wives. If at the same time they jostle men in their professions and become their competitors in the struggle for existence, the chivalrous sentiments with which they are now regarded will not long survive. They must make their choice with their eyes open. Either—or! There is no middle way, no combining the privileges and shirking the disadvantages of two conditions, so diametrically opposed."

Prof. Simon Newcomb, in advocating the founding of a national university at Washington, declares that he has no fear of the pernicious influence of "politics" on such an institution. "It is also said that party politics will enter into the management of such an institution, and that we shall have political professors as we have political men in other departments of the government. More than thirty years of observation and experience at the national capital have convinced the writer that there is no danger of this result. Politicians are practical men, and as a class are as earnestly desirous of promoting the public welfare as the people at large will permit them to be. The existing institutions of learning at the national capital, which are dependent upon government support, are in no way hampered by their connection with politics."

THE FORUM.

THE Great Realists and the Empty Story-Tellers," by Professor Boyesen; "The Outlook for Decorative Art in America," by Frank Fowler, and Mr. Alfred S. Heidelberg's answer to the question, "Why is gold exported?" are the articles selected for special notice this month among our "Leading Articles of the Month."

President Cornwell, of the N. Y. State Bankers' Association, voices the opinion held by many bankers as to the proved unfitness of the government to perform at least one of the functions generally considered as properly pertaining to banks—namely, the issuing of notes of circulation. "The government must go out of banking, a business which it is manifestly unfitted for and a business which has proved disastrous to governments in every historical instance. It must adopt once more the high and only prerogative of a state with regard to the issue of money—namely, the stamping upon precious metals the state's certificate of their weight and fineness."

Herr Liebknecht, the leader of the Social Democrats in the Reichstag, gives an exposition of the present programme of German socialism, which is interesting, to say the least. The growth of his party during the past thirty years he regards as unparalleled in history.

"The struggle between socialism and our government reminds me of the fable of the Goblin and the Peasant. A Peasant had in his hut a Goblin, who did him no harm, and did him even much good; but he hated him and wanted to drive him out or destroy him. He chased him, he hit at him, but instead of breaking the Goblin's skull,

he broke his own furniture. At last, in his blind fury, the Peasant set fire to his house, in the hope to burn and so surely to kill his enemy. The hut became a heap of ashes, and when he left it in his cart, chuckling at the thought of having at last got rid of his enemy, he discovered the Goblin sitting behind him and laughing in his sleeves, quite happy and quite comfortable."

The Rev. W. B. Hale gives the results of another study of religious conditions in American village life, describing the Baptist community of Westerly, R. I. He has a good word for the practice of a sect whose professions often cause it to be considered narrow. "Seventh-Day Baptists are better than their logic would make them; let us hope every Christian sect is. Baptists, most consistent of Protestants, are still saved by their glorious inconsistency to be worthy and noble members of the Church which their theology would deny."

Col. Carroll D. Wright, on the subject of "Steps Toward Government Control of Railroads," cites the Interstate Commerce law and the pending pooling amendment as entering wedges of state socialism. The final stroke, Col. Wright says, will come at the instance of business and not of labor. He predicts entire governmental control of all the railroads of the country.

In a well-considered article on "Student Honor and College Examinations," Prof. W. Le Conte Stevens expresses the hope that within a few years the system of espionage now in vogue will be wholly abandoned by college officers.

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt says some plain things about the "mere money-getting American" in an article on "True American Ideals." This creature he describes as "insensible to every duty, regardless of every principle, bent only on amassing a fortune, and putting his fortune only to the basest uses—whether these uses be to speculate in stocks and wreck railroads himself, or to allow his son to lead a life of foolish and expensive idleness and gross debauchery, or to purchase some scoundrel of high social position, foreign or native, for his daughter. Such a man is only the more dangerous if he occasionally does some deed like founding a college or endowing a church, which makes those good people who are also foolish forget his real iniquity. These men are equally careless of the workingmen, whom they oppress, and of the state, whose existence they imperil."

William B. Hornblower, the New York lawyer, is unwilling to admit that his profession has yet become, as a whole, commercialized, though he confesses that the tendencies are decidedly in that direction.

Mr. Joel F. Vaile, of Denver, asserts that Colorado has done with Populism, but that the cause of silver is as strong as ever.

Mr. Louis Windmüller, in discussing the question of fire insurance, urges insurers to dispense with the services of brokers whenever feasible, to save premiums, and to agitate in favor of laws making property more secure.

THE current number of the *Bibliotheca Sacra* has a new cover, which indicates a few of the changes recently made in the scope and make-up of the review. Instead of an exclusively theological periodical, it is now "religious and sociological," and its contents conform to the announced change in character. Mr. Z. Swift Holbrook, of Chicago, who is the new editor in charge of the sociological department, contributes the introductory portion

of an elaborate article on "The Republic and the Debs Insurrection." Dr. Washington Gladden discusses "Religion and Wealth" in a characteristic way. A large proportion of the articles are still on theological and ecclesiastical subjects and maintain the high standard set by the quarterly in years past. The critical notes, reports of Oriental discovery, and book notices are timely and scholarly.

THE ARENA.

IN another department we have reviewed the article by Dr. Barrows on "Penology in Europe and America" and the Countess of Aberdeen's suggestions relative to the National Council of Women.

The Hon. W. J. Bryan, the Nebraska champion of free silver in the Fifty-third Congress, severely criticises President Cleveland's currency recommendations as set forth in his annual message, summarizing his objections to the plan as follows: "The president's plan gives a special privilege to a favored class; surrenders the control of the volume of paper money to private corporations; builds up an influential class which will be interested in preventing all legislation hostile to its business; substitutes non-legal tender paper for legal tender paper, and lessens the security of bank depositors. And all this without bringing any real relief to the sacred gold reserve."

Willis J. Abbot, of the *Chicago Times*, furnishes an instructive account of the Chicago Populist campaign of 1894. Mr. Abbot believes that the force in politics represented by Populism is to be a growing force in Chicago and in other great cities. As to the most promising platform, he says: "The land question, the transportation question, the currency question, might well be given chief prominence as the problems nearest at hand and most feasible of immediate solution. The collective ownership of the means of production and distribution—a dogma to which no one who has studied the progressive effects of labor-displacing machinery can lightly take exception—should also be given place in the platform, but distinctly as a reform to follow the accomplishment of the other three, if it shall then appear necessary. With this stop. Long platforms confuse. Men elected to representative bodies who have subscribed to radical pronouncements on these four issues may be trusted to meet the lesser and temporary issues of the day and deal with them in the spirit of the great common people. With such a platform effective work can be done by the Populist-Labor party not in Chicago alone, but in all the great cities of the land."

Two articles in this number discuss the attitude of Southern women toward the suffrage question; the first, by Mrs. Josephine K. Henry, represents "the new woman of the new South," as enlisted in favor of the movement, and cites the expressed opinions of a large number of leading Southern women in confirmation of this view of the situation. Mrs. Annah Robinson Watson, on the other hand, distinctly repudiates the suffrage sentiment as representative of the South, and quotes numerous letters, "from women all over the South, from the Atlantic coast to Texas, from the Ohio to the Gulf," which disclose their writers to be as heartily and unreservedly opposed to woman suffrage as Mrs. Watson's correspondents were apparently committed to it.

"Gambling and Speculation" is the subject of the "Union" symposium in this number; considerable useful information on this topic is brought out in the articles, and bibliographical notes are appended.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

WE notice elsewhere Mr. Benjamin Kidd's paper on "Social Evolution."

SHOULD ENGLAND EVACUATE THE MEDITERRANEAN?

Lieutenant-Colonel Elsdale, R.A., has a very lucid paper, in which he argues very strongly in favor of an immediate evacuation of the Mediterranean by the British naval forces if war should break out between England and France. He states his own case as follows: "Our proper and only sound and scientific strategy is to withdraw all our fleets from the Mediterranean at the outset of the war, except that small fraction required to aid in the local defense of Malta, to withdraw our troops from Egypt and Cyprus, and to seal up the exits from the Mediterranean and Red Sea to our enemies by a strong occupation of Gibraltar and Perim. Thereby, during the first period of the war, we shall be in a position of overwhelming strength by sea everywhere throughout the world outside the Mediterranean. We shall secure our vast commerce and the food supply of our population, and we can reduce and capture at our leisure any or all of the numerous naval bases and valuable colonial possessions of France outside the Mediterranean. Should the proved results of this policy not be sufficient to terminate the war favorably for us, we shall then be later on in a most favorable position for pushing it to a satisfactory issue, by re-entering the Mediterranean and beating our enemies therein by sea, wherever they are to be found."

THE EXPLORATION OF DELPHI.

The Hon. Reginald Lister gives an interesting account of what the French are doing in the way of excavations at Delphi. He says: "The site, fruitful as it has proved already, is by no means exhausted, and the continuation of the work and the publication of the results will be awaited with the greatest interest and impatience. All has been carried out in a most thorough and practical manner and on a very large scale, thanks to the liberality of the French government. I conclude this record of the French achievements at Delphi by an earnest appeal to all who value the study of the triumph of civilization over barbarism, of the gradual elevation of our race, of all, in short, that was noblest and most beautiful in the past, to come forward, whenever the time arrives, and assist, by every means in their power, in placing the British School on a more satisfactory basis and one compatible with the wealth and culture of Great Britain."

LITERATURE AT OXFORD.

Mr. Churton Collins, in a paper entitled "Language *versus* Literature at Oxford," complains bitterly of the regulations at present in force for the conferring honor degrees in English language and literature. The chief ground of his complaint is the exclusion from a school of literature of the literatures of Greece and Rome. He also complains of the absence of all provision for instruction in the principles of criticism. To remedy these things he makes the following proposal: "Let her establish a proper degree or diploma in literature. There exist, as I have already said, scattered throughout the various institutions of the University, nearly all the facilities for a complete course in this subject, and nothing more is needed than to encourage, and render possible, their co-ordination. Let it be open to a man who has obtained a high class in Moderations and in the Final Classical Schools, who has availed himself of the opportunities offered for the study of modern languages and literatures in the Taylorian Institute, and who has studied what he

would at present have to study for himself, our own literature—let it be open to him to present himself for examination in these subjects and to obtain as the result of such an examination a degree analogous to the Bachelorship of Civil Law."

OTHER ARTICLES.

The Rev. Canon Carter, replying to the Rev. Teignmouth Shore on "Auricular Confession in the Church of England," points out that the difference between the Church of England and the Church of Rome on this point chiefly consists in this, that the Anglican Church allows auricular confession when it is needed, whereas the Roman Church enforces it as essential.

Kenyon Cox contributes the following brief gospel of art:

Work thou for pleasure: paint or sing or carve
The thing thou lovest, though the body starve.

Who works for glory misses oft the goal;
Who works for money coins his very soul.

Work for the work's sake, then, and it may be
That these things shall be added unto thee.

Mr. Theodore Watts writes some reminiscences of Christina Rossetti, which is cast in very high flown language indeed, as may be seen from the following sentences: "But in describing the sweet lady and poet and saint of whom I am asked to write, Steele's eulogy would have to be amended in something after this fashion: 'To know her was an education of the heart and a purifying of the soul.' No one, I think, could spend an hour in friendly converse with Christina without feeling his moral nature braced up, so to speak, by a spiritual tonic. And this simply arose from the fact that while she seemed to breathe a sainthood that must needs express itself in poetry, all the charm of the mere woman remained in her—remained, and colored her life with those riches of earth without which woman may be worshiped but never loved as Christina Rossetti was loved by us all."

THE NEW REVIEW.

IN the *New Review* there are comparatively few articles which call for attention. Mr. C. F. Keany continues his impressions of India; Marcel Schwol writes in French a tribute to Robert Louis Stevenson; Dr. Donkin defends the use of antitoxin, and Alice Meynell writes a sympathetic tribute to Christina Rossetti. Mr. Hanny reviews the more recently published books on naval history, and Mr. H. G. Wells continues his interesting story, "The Time Machine." The only article likely to attract any general attention is the one which the writer signing himself "Outis" entitles "The Great Democratic Joke." The joke consists in the fact, upon which he insists with emphasis, that while England is nominally democratic it is in reality governed in Parliament, and still more in the Cabinet, by an oligarchy educated for the most part at Eton and Harrow. To emphasize the joke still further, Lord Rosebery, whom he says has been thrust into office by the Queen and against the wish of Mr. Gladstone, has made another step in the anti-democratic direction by intrusting the Prince with a semi-diplomatic mission in Russia. "Outis" says: "This reversion to eighteenth century and continental methods, this reintroduction of the Royal Signet into our Imperial diplomacy, is due to the Prime Minister who figures as the leader of an advanced and popular Radicalism, the opponent of aristocracy and oligarchy, the patron of the Progressives, the 'Mr. Rosebery' of the London County Council, and the nominal nominee of the latter-day Democracy."

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

"H. W. J. K." sets forth the mischief that is done by the present condition of affairs in England, and makes the following suggestion as to amendment: "In regard to remedies, Parliamentary enactments backed by the openly expressed sympathy of those having at heart the honor and prosperity of the country would prove irresistible. But what is needed, first of all, is the strict enforcement of the present laws, which, after all, are far more drastic and far reaching than most people are aware of. Then the amendment of Stock Exchange law, in so far as to render the handing over of the scrip of stock an essential of the sale of the same. A Telegraphs Amendment act, prohibiting transmission of messages giving betting information, or the results of races, to any other addresses than those of registered newspapers, and that for publication only. Prohibition of all sporting tips (whether by advertisements or otherwise) and betting information in newspapers. Lastly, the investing local authorities with power to prosecute, and a crusade on their part against covers to betting—hair-dressers' shops, tobacconists' shops, etc.—which exist in all large cities, and do not conduct enough legitimate trade in a week to pay even half the rent. The above amendments are few and simple, but they would go far to cripple the power of the betting and gambling disease and purge and elevate the national sports.

HOW M.P.'S ARE BLACKMAILED.

The writer of an article on "Micawberism" illustrates the extent to which members of the British Parliament are blackmailed by their constituents, by giving a list of some of the subscriptions which Mr. Harry Cust, M.P., finds it necessary to provide for the maintenance of local institutions in the Stamford division: "The following list of subscriptions recently paid by Mr. Cust will give our readers some idea of the demands made upon the purse of a member of Parliament: Billingham Pig Club, 10s. 6d.; Great Gonerby National School Concert, 10s. 6d.; New Somerby Horticultural Society, 10s. 6d.; Billingham Reading Room, £1 1s.; Billingham Flower Show, £1 1s.; Congregational Chapel, Grantham, £1 1s.; Baston Friendly Society, £1 1s.; Grantham Swimming Club, 10s. 6d.; Maddock Testimonial Fund, £1 1s.; Grantham Cricket Club, £2 2s.; Stamford Medical Club, £1 1s.; Billingham Cricket Club, 10s. 6d.; Grantham Grammar School Sports, £1 1s.; Long Bennington Friendly Society, £1 1s.; Stamford Cycling Club, £1 1s.; Bitchfield Friendly Society, £1 1s.; Corby Friendly Society, £1 1s.; Bourne Flower Show, £1 1s.; South Lincolnshire Change Ringers' Society, £1 1s.; Market Deeping Cricket Club, £1 1s.; Market Deeping Sports, £1 1s.; Ingoldsby Friendly Society, £1 1s.; Brant Broughton Pig Club, 10s. 6d.; Toft Friendly Society, £1 1s.; Foston Pig Club, 10s. 6d.; Foston Friendly Society, 10s. 6d.; Barkston Friendly Society, £1 1s.; Grantham Agricultural Society, £8 8s.; Lincolnshire County Cricket Club, £1 1s.; Morton Sick Benefit Clubs, £2 2s.; Bourne Show, £5; Grantham Rovers, £2 2s.; Carlton Pig Club, 10s. 6d.; Irnham Friendly Society, £1 1s.; Rippingale Flower Show, £1 1s.; Church of England Temperance Society, £1 1s.; Claypole Friendly Society, £1 1s.; Great Gonerby Friendly Society, £1 1s.; Grantham Angling Association, £1 1s."

LAW OF INHERITANCE.

Lady Cook writes on "Wills and Inheritance," concluding her article with the following suggestions as to the limitations which should be placed on will making in England. She says: "If we abolish primogeniture, and

extend the old Anglo-Saxon law of Gavelkind, so that daughters as well as sons may participate alike, and if we follow to some extent the Mahometan law of inheritance, so that the shares of inheritors may be fixed and known to all beforehand, and if we limit testamentary power to, say, a third or fourth of a man's property, the evils we have enumerated, and many others, will be avoided, and all would be better and happier for the change. Poverty would be lessened and competency increased, and excessive wealth would become rare. A nation is not happy by having a few very rich and many very poor, but through all rejoicing in a sufficiency. And if evil laws bred of lust and turbulence in evil times stand in the way, in God's name let them be swept aside!"

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

MR. GEORGE SAINTSBURY has a long and critical article upon the novels of Mr. Hall Caine, whom he claims it is impossible to place in the front rank of novelists. There is an extraordinary monotony in the plot of all his stories. In no other writer has he ever observed so close a hugging to one general form of plot or catastrophe as in Mr. Hall Caine. He is a student in the school of Dickens, Victor Hugo and Count Tolstoi. He is popular, no doubt, but novelists who are the most popular in their own age are the soonest forgotten by posterity. He is a man without style, and has created no character, although he has many qualities of ephemeral interest.

TURKEY AND ARMENIA.

Richard Davey writes an article which is intended to put a click in the gallop of the Anglo-Armenian Association. There is, of course, the usual talk about the mixed population of Armenia and the invariable monotony with which atrocities have happened in that unhappy country from the time of St. Chrysostom to the present day. Mr. Davey has very few practical suggestions to make, excepting that the Kurds should be immediately disarmed and disbanded: "We have not the remotest idea of going to war for the sake of the fine eyes of the Armenians. If we had we could not, and even if we did, where on earth should we get sufficient troops from to occupy so vast a tract of country once we had upset the entire machinery of its present administration? The solution of the question is one, I believe, which time and the advance of civilization alone can effect." In the mean time the unfortunate Armenians are to be left to the tender mercies of the Kurds and the Turkish soldiery.

ANCESTOR WORSHIP IN CHINA.

Mr. Gundry has a rather sensible paper protesting against the hostility with which Christian missionaries regard ancestor worship, which, from Mr. Gundry's account, would seem to be in many places very little more than the natural respect which all of us pay to the more worthy of our progenitors. He quotes the saying of a Korean priest to the effect that if the Protestant Christians could adopt ancestor worship so as to exclude idolatry, he saw no reason why Corea should not become a Christian country in three years. Mr. Gundry says: "But it would make so largely for conciliation if the Churches could be persuaded to revise their attitude, that we may faintly hope they will some day perceive the wisdom of the advice—to refrain from any interference with the native mode of honoring ancestors and to leave the reformation of the system to the influence of divine truth—which was tendered by Doctor Martin at the late conference, but which was outvoiced, at that time, by a regrettable chorus of disapprobation."

THE SITUATION IN BELGIUM.

Mr. Keene surveys the situation in Belgium. He says that unless something can be done to promote a *modus vivendi* between the Socialists and the Clericals, "the tendency to split along the dividing line north of the Meuse must increase until Holland—in the interest of the German Empire, perhaps—shall attract the northern half, while the southern will gravitate toward France. It is obvious that such a possibility implies the elements of a general conflagration." Mr. Keene inclines to the adoption of proportional representation as a way out of the difficulty: "If all the members of the Flemish districts are to be Catholics, and all the members for Walloon districts Liberals or Socialists, it is greatly to be apprehended that the already injurious linguistic differences will be accentuated by political animosity. 'Walloon' and 'Anticlerical,' 'Flemish' and 'Priest-ridden,' will become synonyms; the political discussions will exactly coincide with historical divisions, and the country will be in a fair way to returning to a similar condition to that which provoked the revolution of 1830. With proportional representation there would be some Liberal elected in the Flemish part, and some Clericals in the Walloon section."

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

THE best article in the *Edinburgh Review*—that on Mr. Froude and his Erasmus—is noticed elsewhere.

MR. MEREDITH'S NOVELS.

The reviewer regards Mr. Meredith's novels as a curiously interesting study, and says that they should be read, or rather analyzed, in small installments. It is a matter of regret that Mr. Meredith did not flourish in the time of the patriarchs. When men came to the maturity of their intellect in the course of four or five centuries he might have formed a taste, although he could never have originated a school. The reviewer says: "What is the meaning of it all?" we ask again, as we have to ask so often in attempting the interpretation of these novels. As the mystic of fiction, Mr. Meredith takes precedence before Browning, the mystic of poetry, as in the eccentric contortions of his style he far surpasses Carlyle. To the last, and after conscientious and scrutinizing study, we dare hazard no conjecture as to whether he thinks in the dialect he has originated, or does his work in ordinary English, translating as he goes along."

THE BRITISH CABINET.

The writer of the article on "The History of the Cabinet" reviews Mr. W. M. Torrens' book, and points out the curious anomaly in the English Constitution that the most important body has no formal official existence: "The most important person and the most important body in the State are still never mentioned in any statute; the names of the Cabinet are never officially announced; its proceedings are never officially recorded. And, perhaps, if, at some distant age, Macaulay's New Zealander were to stumble on copies of the proceedings of the Houses of Parliament and of the statute book of the realm, and from these materials were to found a treatise on the constitution of the United Kingdom during the present reign, he would come to the conclusion that Ministers were responsible to the Crown, and not to Parliament; that the Privy Council was the most important body in the State; and the President of the Council the leading member of each administration."

THE SCOTTISH REVIEW.

THE *Scottish Review* retains its quaint antiquarian flavor. Dr. Allaria endeavors to show that the Culdees (which he translates spouses, or servants of God) were "clerics living in common, similar in every way to those now known as Canons Regular," "but a branch sprung up from the old order of clerics established by St. Patrick and his disciples." Karl Blind tries to make out that the Egyptians, who were great drinkers of beer, derived taste and beverage from the Teutonic Thracians. Mr. Maitland Anderson recalls the Duke of Chandos' act of founding the chair of medicine and anatomy in St. Andrew's University. Chapters out of Shetland folklore are served up by Mr. Haldane Burgess. Mr. Grey Graham draws a most appalling picture of the famine and other miseries of rural Scotland at the beginning of last century. Mr. T. W. L. Spence lays heavy stress on the distinction between ordinary pauperism and pauper lunacy. The district asylums are used for the insane, not of the pauper class, but of the bulk of the community, and the pauper band should be on no account deepened.

THE DUBLIN REVIEW.

LADY HERBERT OF LEA'S "Six Weeks in Russia" forms one of the most interesting features of the *Dublin Review*. She reports that the condition of the peasantry in the government of Kieff would contrast favorably with many parts of Great Britain and Germany. People and landlords display the most striking mutual affection. She is much impressed with the way in which religion is associated with every act of daily life in Russia, and with the tender religious feeling shown by her modern artists. "Certainly," she says, "our Lord reigns in Moscow, receiving there the homage due to His Divine majesty as in no other city in the world." "In no country in the world is there greater devotion to the Blessed Virgin than in Russia." She insists that "every thinking man and woman in Russia desires a renewal of union with the Holy See." She is disgusted with the fact that the ecclesiastical ruler of Russia, the Procurator, is a layman, but reflects with joy that even he is not immortal, and hopes that a change may soon come. She adds in a note the curious hope that the enormous number of requiem masses and prayers offered for the late Czar may "convince our Protestant country men and women of the necessity of such sacrifice for their beloved dead."

An anonymous writer reminds the Archbishop of Canterbury that the dispensing power of the Pope only extends to Church-made or Papal law, but cannot touch law which is God-made or Divine. Professor St. George Mivart enlarges on the slavery of materialistic philosophers to their visualizing imagination, and calls it "Science in Fetters."

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

MR. GLADSTONE'S translation of Horace leads the reviewer to reflect on the changes in the standard of culture in the House of Commons which the ex-Premier's measures have caused. "It is a noteworthy circumstance that this book, which may be the euthanasia of scholarship in public men, should be the work of him to whom the extinction of that scholarship is mainly due. Mr. Gladstone is not the first man who has both been Prime Minister and published translations from Horace. He may be the last." The unfading popularity of Horace

is traced to the fact that he is "the poet of the rippling surface of the sea of life, and his very shallowness is in his favor." He is "the poet of every-day life, who invests the most ordinary events with the charm of a poetic dress and exalted language," "the poet whose *summum bonum* was nothing more difficult to attain than restful ease."

ORIGIN OF AMERICAN HUMOR.

Of Oliver Wendell Holmes, the reviewer remarks that his was a humor rare in America: "One set of circumstances checked, another fostered the growth of humor in the New World. Out of the shock of the opposing tides emerged the matter-of-fact, dry, sarcastic character of the national product. Puritan grimness restrained the flow of animal spirits, enforced the duty of concealing ridiculous ideas, and so determined its demure, covert character. At the same time the meeting of savagery and civilization sharpened to their keenest edge the sense of incongruities, the perception of concealed analogies, the appreciation of hidden resemblances. The native wit bears upon it the stamp of the influences of two contend-

ing forces. . . . Holmes' humor was not the lean, joyless, silent laugh of the Puritan."

ERASMUS vs. LUTHER.

Augustine, Erasmus and Voltaire appear to the reviewer to be the three men of letters most notable in their influence during the Christian era. Augustine summed up the classical and stamped the mediæval age, while Erasmus stood for the Renaissance in its non-Italian phase. The life of Erasmus is then passed under review in its four periods: the spring (1467-97), the summer (to 1509), the autumn (to 1520), and the winter (to 1536) of his intellectual life. His work, put in a sentence, was "the vindication of the essential and inalienable prerogatives of human reason," both in religion and in morals. Luther appealed to passion, he to intellect. In ethics, "as in the domain of religious toleration and exegetical criticism he—not Luther—is the precursor of a better age. Not in the storm of theological controversy, not in the earthquake of religious revolution, but in the still small voice of the scholar urging the pleas of reason, do we discern the promise and presage of the liberties of the modern world."

THE FRENCH AND ITALIAN REVIEWS.

THE REVUE DE PARIS.

THE two numbers of the *Revue de Paris* are scarcely up to that publication's usual level. The Dreyfus affair has apparently inspired M. Vandal to resuscitate the ignoble story of a certain Michel, an employee of the Ministry of War of 1812, who in that year sold to Russia, through the intermediary of Colonel Tchermitchef, a number of French military plans. This man and a number of his accomplices were tried, and Michel was guillotined on the Place de Grève, May 1, 1812, in spite of several desperate efforts made in his favor; for Napoleon the First considered death the only punishment for a traitor.

LAND LAWS OF THE NATIONS.

The Marquis de Chasseloup-Laubat treats of a discussion which took place at the Chicago World's Fair upon the land laws of different nations. It was the last of the smaller congresses held during the exposition, and one of the most interesting. He considers the whole question as of extreme importance to the future of America and of humanity, and he notes with satisfaction that the discussion turned on the best method of securing the rights of private property and of regulating loans upon land. No one present, says he, dared to lift up his voice against these two fundamental points of old English law—the absolute possession by the individual and the inviolability of the citizen's home. All the American delegates were of one mind in considering these two principles as forming the basis of the Republic and its greatness, of individual liberty, political rights, and of American civilization. He quotes much from Mr. Robert Torrens, the former Registrar-General of South Australia. He calls attention to the careful geometrical divisions of American town lands, and to the complicated and irregular divisions of land in France; there is also an interesting paragraph upon the methods by which the mothers of families may be endowed with inalienable resources either by the French system of the *dot*, or that of the American system of the homestead, which secures the

home to the women of a family in case of commercial misfortune.

AN APOSTLE OF FORCE.

In the same number M. Bernardini deals with the theories of Frederick Nietzsche, a German Pole, who became Professor of Philology in the University of Bâle in the year 1868, where he built up an immense intellectual edifice, his chief thought appearing to have been that the general estimate of moral values was all wrong. He was in enmity with most other thinkers, more particularly all those who worked for the Christian democracy, and especially hated English morality and the Methodist Revival. He thundered against the emancipation of women, admired the scientific achievements of France, and thought that the English had lowered the intellectual standard of Europe. The religion of pity he regarded as particularly odious. He may be taken as an apostle of the religion of force. It is consolatory to add that his mind finally gave way before he was fifty years of age.

FRANCE UNDER CITIZEN AND SOLDIER.

In the second number of the *Revue de Paris* the Baron de Barante deals with M. Thiers' first Ministry; he publishes a number of exceedingly clever and interesting letters written February-August, 1836, from the Duchess de Dino, Princess Lieven, and a number of other notable personalities of that day; the subject cannot but be more or less out of date, but these letters give a curious picture of France when Louis Philippe was king, and proved what a statesman the country even then possessed in Thiers.

Personal reminiscences of Napoleon the First seem never ending; the latest and not the least interesting contribution to Bonapartist literature consists of a fragment of the memoirs of General Baron de Salle, edited by his great-grandson, M. de Champeaux. The General has left a singularly clear and remarkable record of the battle of Waterloo, now published for the first time, and which, strangely enough, confirms the view taken by Lord Wol-

seley—namely, that the Count d'Erlon caused to a great measure the defeat of the French.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

PIERRE LOTT'S account of Jerusalem is both picturesque and realistic. The traveler was painfully struck by the modernness and European hotel atmosphere of the Holy City, and again and again in the midst of a splendid piece of descriptive writing, full of the mysticism and beauty of the East, he breaks off to put on record how odious he found his tourist companions, with their illustrated papers and keen interest in all that was going on in far away Europe, and, worse still, the Syrian hawkers who flooded the hotels with cheap "objects of piety" and so-called souvenirs of the holy places. The French novelist seems to have been most impressed by the scenes he witnessed at the Holy Sepulchre, and he winds up some fine pages with the words, "And all this has gone on for close on two thousand years! One Basilica may have given way to another; sieges, battles and massacres have raged round the spot; yet during the last two thousand years this place has been the common meeting ground for those who came to offer up heartbreaking supplications or triumphant thanksgiving!"

THE DOG: ORIGIN AND CHARACTER.

The many pleasant things noted down by M. Blanchard about the dog, "friend and companion of man," will find an echo in many of his readers' breasts. The canine race have not yet produced a Darwin to account for their beginnings. It was believed for a long time that the dog was only a kind of superior and civilized wolf, but this is now admitted to be a mistake. Buffon made some curious experiments, the results of which proved that they did not belong to the same race. There are, however, wild dogs in various uncivilized portions of the world—among other places the pampas of Buenos Ayres. M. Blanchard declares that dogs that are brought up and live alone never learn how to bark. The writer confirms the popular idea as to the ferocity of the bulldog. At one time every butcher's shop in Paris was guarded by a pair of these faithful but ferocious animals, but so many accidents took place that the Prefect of Police at last issued an order that the whole bull dog race was to be banished from the town.

The faithfulness of the dog is proverbial, and several examples are here cited. Socrates is stated to have said, "Each time I think of certain men I feel as if I loved my dog the more." Some stories concerning these animals' intelligence and understanding, vouched for by M. Blanchard, are extremely curious, notably that of a dog who used to go and pay two long visits every day to a sick friend of his master's, never outstaying his welcome, and this in spite of the fact that he was rarely offered any refreshments?

WAGNER'S NARROW ESCAPE.

A sympathetic and discreet article on the part taken by Wagner in the Saxon revolution of 1848-49, when the famous composer was still a young man, is due to the pen of M. Lichtenberger, who in these pages analyzes Wagner's unfinished composition of "Jesus of Nazareth," where are to be found what were then his socialistic and humanitarian theories. There can be no doubt that Wagner took an active part in preparing for the Dresden insurrection, though, thanks to the strong good sense of his *frau*, he was made to stay indoors during the first day or two of this miniature revolution, and did not, as has

been asserted by many, help to put fire to the old Opera House. Still, he was so compromised owing to his friendship with Bakounine, the famous Russian Nihilist who organized the insurrection, that he had to fly under a false name, first to Weimar, and then to Switzerland; and it comes out clearly that had it not been for Frau Wagner, the world would almost certainly have been the poorer in the musical sense to an unrealizable extent, for the leaders of the insurrection were all condemned to death, their sentences being commuted, it is true, to penal servitude for life. The composer seems to have remained faithful for at least a few years to his revolutionary ideas, and in some one of his later operas there is a trace of his early socialism to be found.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

THE article on the coming French exhibition of 1900, by the Comte de Colonne, noticed elsewhere, is the most interesting contribution to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*.

THE FRENCH BANKING SYSTEM.

Vicomte d'Avenel, under the general title of "The Mechanism of Modern Life," discusses the French banking system. Of banking, in the English or American sense of the word, the average Frenchman has no notion. Not one in ten among them belonging to the moneyed classes has a banking account, and the Bank of France itself can only boast of fifteen thousand cheque-using clients. In the United States an honest man's \$10 cheque is to all intents and purposes as good as a \$10 bill; in France a cheque signed by a Rothschild would be looked on with suspicion and probably banked within an hour. This state of things has both its advantages and disadvantages; it is far more difficult to raise money on a bill in Paris than it is in New York, where almost any one boasting of a good-natured friend whose financial condition is better than his own can "fly a kite" with comparative ease. In Paris three, rather than two, signatures are often required, and a bill which runs any risk of being dishonored rarely finds its way into the market. It is interesting to learn that over a hundred women are employed in Paris banks.

FRENCH ESTIMATE OF CAPRIVI.

M. G. Valbert contributes some interesting pages on Count Caprivi, his epemies, and fall. He describes the late German Chancellor as being "a man of irreproachable character, with a quick sense of opportunism, thoroughly master of himself, preferring to speak too little than too much, but using language always suitable to the circumstance." People were surprised to see Caprivi appointed as Bismarck's successor, but they were far more astonished when he was suddenly asked to resign his position without adequate reason being given. On the whole, the French critic gives Count Caprivi a very good character, contrasting him, in many ways favorably, with Bismarck; he further declares that during the four years Caprivi was in power he did not make a single grave error. He was his Kaiser's loyal and devoted servant and did his best to conciliate all parties. What, then, led to his deposition? M. Valbert evidently attributes Caprivi's disgrace to William II's irritability of temper and desire of self-assertion. But while the Count is philosophically enjoying his leisure in a villa close to Lake Lemán, his successor, Prince Hohenlohe, has made a bad start and is already unpopular in Berlin.

THE STORY OF SWITZERLAND.

In the second January number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* M. Benoist tells the story of Switzerland. Even geography, declares the writer, ordained that Helvetia must be governed on a democratic basis. Switzerland has existed more or less in its present shape six hundred years. Again and again the powerful nations surrounding the Swiss States refused to legitimize by recognition a democratic, and in those days almost unheard-of, form of government. Both France and Germany labored unceasingly to annex the choice morsel; at one time the King of France claimed four cantons, and the German Emperor eight, but in addition to a strong feeling of patriotism, the Swiss loves liberty better than life itself; no man had the power, even if he had had the wish, to turn traitor. "From a political point of view class feeling did not and could not exist; there were no princes, no nobles, only temporary magistrates, and laws made by all and for all in a spirit of free liberty." The Reformation seriously threatened, at one time, the unity of Switzerland; but, finally, the various cantons agreed to differ, and even in the beginning of the eighteenth century religious communities flourished in many Protestant towns, and the Reformed Church was allowed full liberty in Catholic cantons. Another storm which might well have permanently engulfed the Swiss Confederation was the French Revolution; for a time Switzerland followed the general current, and exchanged her well-considered confederate system for that of one central republic; but Napoleon realized the mistake that had been made, and gave back to Switzerland a modified form of her old governmental system. M. Benoist sums up his article with the words: "The Swiss Confederation is based on a peasant democracy, which attaches importance to certain old laws of personal and public liberties widely different from modern ideas of freedom," and he compares, greatly to the detriment of his own country, the republican institutions of France and Switzerland.

FRENCH NEWS OF ENGLISH ARTISTS.

M. de la Sizeranne continues his studies on English contemporary art. He criticises Mr. Ruskin's theories and deplores the influence he has had on English painting telling at great length the story of the latter's famous quarrel with Mr. Whistler and the law suit which resulted. M. de Sizeranne is much impressed by the universalism of English artists. The following remarks will probably contain much that will be news to the persons concerned: "William Morris, the upholsterer and stained glass designer, is the greatest English poet of the day, and one of the leaders of the Socialist party; Leighton can speak several languages; Burne-Jones, who is an Oxford man, is exquisitely erudite in everything that concerns legendary literature; Watts is a philosopher; Alma Tadema an archaeologist; Poynter lectures as once did Reynolds; Stevens and the late regretted Philip G. Hammerton wrote better than they painted; Millais and Herkomer can speak with authority on every art, and the latter has lectured at Oxford. . . . Theological conferences take place in the studio of Mr. Cl—, and if *la belle dame sans merci* should happen to take a walk in the garden of Mr. H. H— at Hampstead, the first person she would meet would be Mr. Gladstone delivering a speech on Home Rule!" which shows that the French critic is fairly at home in London.

Other articles deal with Roman Africa, Russian Turkestan, the Latin Renaissance, and the latter part of the Second Empire.

REVUE POLITIQUE ET PARLEMENTAIRE.

THE new monthly journal of political science whose first number appeared at Paris in July last, under the editorship of M. Marcel Fournier, seems to be steadily gaining in the esteem of foreign publicists. Its chosen province differs somewhat from that of other periodicals devoted to French and international politics. It aims to discuss important legislative measures in advance of their passage, and to keep its readers constantly in touch with political movements throughout the world. Its chronicle of current events is carefully edited. The January number contains an exhaustive treatment of the French income tax, by Prof. Emile Worms.

THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

IN the *Nuova Antologia* Signor Bonghi, writing as a personal admirer, but a political opponent, of Crispi, pronounces judgment on the existing parliamentary crisis in Italy. While giving credit to the Prime Minister for his courage and his honesty, Bonghi denounces him for his policy of proroguing Parliament, an act which he considers will go far to destroy an already tottering parliamentary system. He protests against government by decrees, to which Crispi is having such constant recourse; but in the midst of the grievous troubles with which Italy is overwhelmed he pins his faith to the stability of the monarchy. The *Antologia* prides itself on maintaining a very independent attitude on all religious subjects; hence, as a sign of the times, considerable interest attaches to a very thoughtful article by R. de Cesare on "A Programme of Ecclesiastical Policy." After indicating the symptoms of a recent *rapprochement* between the Vatican and the Quirinal, he asks whether, in face of the anarchy to which both Church and State are opposed, the moment has not arrived for formulating a programme which should have for its object the re-entrance of the Church into political and social life, and for its basis real freedom of religious worship. Signor de Cesare recommends as preliminary steps that the government should relinquish its right to interfere in the appointment of bishops, that seminarists should be exempt from military service, that the stipends of the lower clergy should be increased, and that the religious orders should be permitted to hold property. Such a policy, he thinks, might unite all the best conservative elements in the country at the coming election, which, as matters now stand, will resolve itself into an ignominious contest for place and power between the friends and the enemies of Crispi.

The *Riforma Sociale*, which certainly possesses more "actuality" than any other Italian magazine, is able to congratulate itself and its readers on the promising results of the first year of its existence, just completed; and points to its articles by foreign writers—no less than fourteen having been contributed within the twelve months by Englishmen—as one of the most popular of its features. The editor, Professor Nitti, vehemently attacks the Italian government for the proposed suppression of the schools of Agriculture at Portici and at Milan, a measure of economy which he regards as illegal in itself, and disastrous in its results.

The *Civiltà Cattolica* continues its usual bitter crusade against the moral delinquencies of the Masonic lodges; and puts in an eloquent plea for the religious education of the Italian youth. In Italy, in educational matters, there would appear to be no *via media* between clericalism and secularism.

THE NEW BOOKS

RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

SOCIOLOGY, ECONOMICS, HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Our Fight with Tammany. By Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, D.D. 12mo, pp. 296. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

Dr. Parkhurst has only added another to the distinctly public services for which New York and the nation stand in his debt, by undertaking just at this time the preparation of a brief record of the reform movement in which he has been the central figure. Such a record was needed, not merely as an exposition of events which have had everything to do with the shaping of recent history in a great municipality, but as an inspiration to good citizenship and patriotic endeavor in every community where official corruption threatens the purity of civic life. This book was needed to show just what was aimed at in the campaign of 1894 in New York City, and just what was hit. Furthermore, it was needed to show that the leaders in that campaign do not rest with victory, but realize more keenly than outsiders can that "it is harder to use success than to win it." As to the personal element in the narrative, it is needless to say to those who have the slightest acquaintance with the personality of the Madison Square pastor that the motive of self-glorification is as far as possible removed from his purpose. He tells this story because he alone can say of all its details, from the inception of the crusade of the Society for the Prevention of Crime against the police to the present hour, "I know." He takes the situation altogether too seriously to palter with considerations of personal triumph.

Swiss Solutions of American Problems. By W. D. McCrackan. Paper, 12mo, pp. 81. Boston: Arena Publishing Company. 25 cents.

Mr. W. D. McCrackan is well known as a writer on Swiss institutions. He is an earnest advocate of the adoption in the United States of such institutions as the referendum, initiative, proportional representation, and other methods used in Switzerland for registering the popular will. This pamphlet contains lucid expositions of these and other features of Swiss political and administrative machinery, written with special reference to American adaptation and use.

The Currency and the Banking Law of the Dominion of Canada, Considered with reference to Currency Reform in the United States. By William C. Cornwell. Paper, octavo, pp. 86. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75 cents.

The careful discussion of the Canadian banking system contained in Mr. Cornwell's pamphlet is especially welcome at this juncture in the experience of the United States. It seems truly remarkable that so little attention has been paid by our legislators, apparently, to the currency laws of our nearest neighbor on the north, whose conditions so closely resemble our own in many respects. Mr. Cornwell describes these laws in an interesting and suggestive way, and appends a complete copy of the present Dominion Banking act.

The Marquis de La Fayette in the American Revolution, with some Account of the Attitude of France Toward the War of Independence. By Charlemagne Tower, Jr., LL.D. Two vols., 8vo, pp. 504-537. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$3.

The remarkable service of the Marquis de La Fayette in the American cause during the Revolution is commemorated in Mr. Tower's comely volumes with rare fidelity. Public and private collections of manuscripts have been exploited to furnish information regarding the young French officer's career in this country, and many details have thus been brought to light which had been obscured or hidden in the lapse of years. This is particularly true of the military operations in which La Fayette held an independent command, and of his diplomatic efforts at the French Court while on leave of absence from the army. An etched copy of the portrait of La Fayette painted by C. W. Peale for Washington, forms the frontispiece of the first volume, while a copy from a miniature of Madame de La Fayette occupies a like position in the second volume. Both volumes are well supplied with maps to illustrate the text.

Outlines of English Industrial History. By W. Cunningham, D.D., and Ellen A. McArthur. 12mo, pp. 286. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

Those of our readers who are familiar with Dr. Cunningham's larger work, "Growth of English Industry and Commerce," can readily understand the scope of the present "Outlines," which is simply a brief and convenient treatment of the same topics that are covered by the longer treatise. Some of these topics, as indicated by the chapter headings, are: "Immigrants to Britain," "Physical Conditions," "The Manors," "The Towns," "The Beginnings of National Economic Life," "Money, Credit and Finance," "Agriculture," "Labor and Capital" and "Results of Increased Commercial Intercourse."

The Making of the England of Elizabeth. By Allen B. Hinds, B.A. 12mo, pp. 161. New York: Macmillan & Co. 90 cents.

In the period of English history covered by this monograph, various events gave rise to bewildering controversies which have gone on unceasingly ever since. None but an investigator of acknowledged acumen and authority should venture at this day to express positive opinions on these controverted points. That the writer of the essay before us has a standing of this character in the field of historical research is attested by the scholarly rank which he has attained at Oxford and which fully entitles him to a hearing on the questions discussed in his treatise.

Prince Henry the Navigator. 1394-1460. By C. Raymond Beazley, M.A., F.R.G.S. 12mo, pp. 363. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

This work is much more than a biography; it gives an account not only of the stirring events that characterized Prince Henry's time, but of the centuries of preparation that preceded the exploits of that bold navigator. The story of exploration and expansion is treated by the author as a continuous record beginning with Rome's dominion in Europe, and in this movement the life of the Portuguese Prince is taken as the central epoch. This account is based on original sources, and is noteworthy as one of the very few attempts in our literature to describe in a detailed and connected way the progress of geographical science during the Middle Ages. Seventeen reproductions of ancient maps, and other well-executed illustrations, accompany the text.

A Sketch of the Life of Rev. Joseph Hardy Neesima. LL.D. By Rev. J. D. Davis, D.D. 12mo, pp. 156. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. \$1.

Mr. Davis is professor of theology in the Doshisha University, Japan, of which Joseph Hardy Neesima was founder and first president. In preparing this sketch of Neesima's life, he has largely utilized the letters, diary and journal of the talented Japanese educator. The first edition of the work was published across the Pacific a few years ago. It is an interesting account though less complete, of course, than Mr. Hardy's well-known biography, and is brightened by sixteen appropriate full-page illustrations. Just at this time, when our attention is directed so much to the Japanese as warriors it is pleasant to be reminded of the life of this man so active in labors which make for peace.

The Life and Work of the Most Reverend John Medley, D.D., First Bishop of Fredericton and Metropolitan of Canada. By William Quintard Ketchum, D.D. Octavo, pp. 335. Saint John, N. B.: J. & A. McMillan. \$2.

This volume is a memorial biography of the first bishop of the Episcopal Church in New Brunswick, and to some extent a history of the development of Church interests in that province. It contains extracts from Dr. Medley's private letters, sermons, official addresses, etc., and is illustrated by a portrait and a view of the cathedral at Fredericton.

Daily News Almanac and Political Register for 1895. Compiled by Geo. E. Plumb. Paper, 12mo, pp. 456. Chicago: Daily News Co. 25 cents.

The almanacs issued from the great newspaper offices of the country at the beginning of each year are becoming veri-

table annual cyclopædias. They contain important information in a compact and convenient form. Besides the usual array of statistics, we note in the current number of the "Daily News Almanac" several special articles on such topics as proportional representation, the referendum, the Gothenburg liquor system, the Commonwealth Army movement of 1894, etc., etc.

The Wealth of Labor. By Frank Loomis Palmer. 12mo, pp. 241. New York: The Baker & Taylor Co. \$1.

A New Gospel of Labor. By A. Roadmaker. Paper, 12mo, pp. 220. Seattle, Wash.: S. Wegener. 50 cents.

Napoleon III and Lady Stuart. An Episode of the Tuileries. Translated from the French of Pierre de Lano. 12mo, pp. 260. New York: J. Selwin Tait & Sons. \$1.

RELIGION, CHURCH HISTORY AND ETHICS.

New Streams in Old Channels. Selected from the writings of Lyman Abbott, D.D. Edited by Mary Storrs Haynes. 16mo, pp. 307. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. \$1.

This little volume will extend the strong and distinct influence of Dr. Abbott as a religious thinker and especially as an interpreter of the "new theology." Dr. T. T. Munger in a brief introduction thus summarizes the service of Dr. Abbott to our time: "His work lies chiefly in three departments: theology, evolution and socialism; things not far apart, and daily drawing together, and revealing a common basis. In these related fields Dr. Abbott has become a great public teacher, and the leading feature of his teaching is that it shows how they are related." The selections of this book vary in length from single sentences to paragraphs occupying a page. They express in stimulating language convictions upon most of the great questions of individual religion and its relations to practical life, in the spirit of Dr. Abbott's liberal Christianity.

Herald Sermons. By George H. Hepworth. 16mo, pp. 251. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.

The peculiar circumstances under which these forty-five "sermons" first appeared determined their range and character. They were contributed to the columns of the Sunday edition of the New York Herald. Mr. Hepworth is careful to state that the idea of which they were the fulfillment was a journalistic one, not ministerial—was from the brain of Mr. Bennett, not from that of the sermonizer. Mr. Hepworth discusses in a practical, sympathetic, reverent spirit and in a simple, forcible style such topics of general human significance as "A Happy New Year," "Heaven," "Our Homes," "Prayer," "Resignation," "Science and the Soul," "The Discipline of Life," "Theatres and Their Influence," "Views of Death," "The Problem of Poverty," etc. His tone is optimistic and sensible, and he keeps free from sectarian confusions. An excellent portrait of the author is given as a frontispiece.

Master and Men; or, The Sermon on the Mountain Practiced on the Plain. By William Burnet Wright. 12mo, pp. 240. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

Mr. Wright devotes a sermon to each of the gospel "beatitudes," and in connection with each studies some human character whom he considers to exemplify its particular form of blessedness. Thus George MacDonald is a type of the "poor in spirit," Moses of the "meek," Socrates of those who "hunger and thirst after righteousness," George Fox of those who "see God," etc. Mr. Wright's style is direct and spirited, and has many excellent literary qualities. He takes the evangelical standpoint and believes that the Sermon on the Mount "contains the true solution of every problem which has troubled mankind in the past or troubles men in the present."

Landmarks of Church History to the Reformation. By Henry Cowan, D.D. 32mo, pp. 163. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. 30 cents.

The Religions of the World in Relation to Christianity. By G. M. Grant, D.D. 32mo, pp. 145. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. 30 cents.

These small volumes belong to a series of "Guild Text-Books," of which several numbers have been noticed in the REVIEW. The series is remarkably successful in presenting concisely, accurately, in a live and intelligent manner subjects which the student of religious history ought to know.

Dr. Cowan's manual summarizes the great councils of the church, the influences of monasticism, political events, the crusades, papal power, scholasticism, eminent religious thinkers and reformers, etc., etc., in an orderly account, from the days of the apostles to the death of Calvin. Principal Grant considers his subject from the standpoint of a firm believer in Christianity as the one all-satisfying religion, who can nevertheless appreciate the many elements of truth in other great religions. He examines the strength and weaknesses of Mohammedanism, Confucianism, Hinduism and Buddhism. Both of these manuals are as excellent for private reading as for class instruction.

Saint Paul and His Missions. By the Abbé Constant Fouard. 12mo, pp. 447. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$2.

This work has been translated from the French by the Rev. George F. X. Griffith, with the author's sanction and co-operation. The volume is in continuation of Fouard's "Saint Peter and the First Years of Christianity," which has also been rendered in English by Mr. Griffith. The record of Paul's missionary work as here given follows closely the narrative of the Acts and the Pauline epistles, but the notes at the bottom of the pages contain many references to non-scriptural sources of information. The Abbé writes less as a Catholic than as an enterprising student of the Apostle's character and career. The language of the translation is admirably clear. The book is not written for scholars, but may be read with ease by any one at all interested in the subject. Two large charts picture respectively the first and second and the third missionary journeys of Saint Paul.

Lutherans in All Lands. The Wonderful Works of God. By Rev. J. N. Lenker, D.D. Octavo, pp. 840. Milwaukee: Lutherans in All Lands Company. \$2.75.

This is the fourth, revised and enlarged, edition of a work showing a vast industry and zeal. Mr. Lenker has drawn his materials from personal correspondence and from reference to numerous authorities, mainly German and Scandinavian. He presents a systematic, detailed exhibit, including a large number of statistical tables, of the condition of the Lutheran denomination to-day in all parts of the globe, and of the work it is doing along the lines of education, charity, missions, religious literature and various practical Church effort. One is surprised at the range and careful organization of these enterprises. In the United States the Lutheran body has a strength of which it need not be ashamed, particularly among the Germans in Pennsylvania and other states and among the Scandinavians in the region northwest of Chicago. Mr. Lenker enumerates twenty-six theological seminaries, thirty-two colleges, forty-four academies, one hundred and forty-six magazines and newspapers and twenty publication houses controlled by his denomination in this country. In 1800 Lutheran communicants in the United States numbered 15,000; in 1893 they numbered 1,234,762. There are to-day more than a half-million communicants in the six Western states, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota. The patriotic citizen, whether religious or not, will be glad to note these evidences of church prosperity in the great Mississippi Valley, destined to become the centre of our national strength. Mr. Lenker's compilation contains hundreds of illustrations—portraits of Lutheran leaders, views of churches and institutions, etc. The majority of these cannot be commended from an artistic standpoint, but they doubtless are of interest to Lutherans. Typography and binding are satisfactory.

Religious Progress. By Alexander V. G. Allen. 16mo, pp. 157. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.

Mr. Allen's previously published works are "The Continuity of Christian Thought" and "Jonathan Edwards" in "American Religious Leader Series." His latest small volume contains two lectures delivered a year ago before the Divinity School of Yale University. They discuss in a broad and philosophic spirit "Religious Progress in the Experience of the Individual" and "Religious Progress in the Organic Life of the Church." Mr. Allen's style is intellectual, undogmatic, and the ideas he here brings forward will stimulate a thoughtful reader, whether a theological student or not. On the whole the author inclines to a somewhat conservative idea of progress.

Biblical Inspiration and Christ. By Marvin R. Vincent, D.D. Paper, 12mo, pp. 43. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. 25 cents.

That Monster, the Higher Critic. By Marvin R. Vincent, D.D. Paper, 12mo, pp. 41. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. 25 cents.

Doctor Vincent's pamphlets are written in a crisp, independent style. He rejects the old ideas of inspiration and believes "The Bible is a means, not an end. The design of revelation does not culminate in a book, but in Christ." He

gives an explanation of what the "higher criticism" really is and offers a vigorous defense of its rights. "Let it be plainly understood, and the sooner it is understood the better for all parties, that criticism. Higher Criticism, has come to stay, and to fight if necessary."

Religion and Business. Practical Suggestions to Men of Affairs. By Henry A. Stimson. 12mo, pp. 149. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. 75 cents.

Mr. Stimson is pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle Congregational Church, New York City. In the present volume he considers in a directly practical, religious spirit the topics "Fishers of Men," "God as a Partner," "Business in Religion," "Religion in Business," "Business and Christian Service," "The Demand for Progress," "The Home and the Business," "The Sure Promise," and "Christ and the Poor."

The Power of the Will ; or, Success. By H. Rishborough Sharman. 16mo, pp. 128. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 50 cents.

Like many another ethical thinker the author of these pages believes that a cultivated will is the secret of a true success in life. He addresses himself in a vigorous and a very practical way to common men and women, many of his ideas having been first given in lectures to working people. Mr. Sharman's subject is an old one, but his treatment of it is certainly sensible and stimulating—religious, but moral rather than religious, as a whole.

The Victory of Our Faith. By Anna Robertson Brown, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 36. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 35 cents.

A religious effort to help the educated men and women of our day to escape from the thralldom of pessimistic despair or indifference in which so many are bound. The author speaks sympathetically, from a firm belief in the efficacy of Christian faith. She has previously published the booklet "What Is Worth While?"

The Supremacy of the Spiritual. By Edward Randall Knowles, LL.D. 12mo, pp. 61. Published by the Author.

The first thirty pages of Mr. Knowles' booklet are occupied by a semi-scientific, semi-philosophical essay upon the "Ether" and its identity with the spiritual substance back of all material phenomena. The remaining pages contain English and Latin religious poems, inspired by the Catholic faith.

The Natural History of Hell. Being a Discussion of Some of the Relations of the Christian Plan of Salvation to Modern Science. By John Phillipson. Paper, 12mo, pp. 112. New York: Industrial Publication Company. 25 cents.

ESSAYS, CRITICISM AND BELLES-LETTRES.

Three Men of Letters. By Moses Coit Tyler. 12mo, pp. 200. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.25.

Of the three men who occupy Professor Tyler's attention in this book, one is Bishop George Berkeley, who is considered principally in connection with his sojourn in America, Timothy Dwight, president of Yale College from 1795 to 1817, and Joel Barlow, one of our leading literary lights at the opening of this century. Professor Tyler writes of these old-time celebrities with the accurate scholarship united with a genial, sparkling style which made his history of our early literature such excellent reading. Every serious student of American letters must know something of Joel Barlow, and he can find no more entertaining account of the author of the ponderous national epic, "The Columbiad," than that in these pages. Very many readers will be glad to know that Professor Tyler's great work upon our colonial literature will be continued soon by "The Literary History of the American Revolution."

Corrected Impressions: Essays on Victorian Writers. By George Saintsbury. 16mo, pp. 218. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25.

Mr. Saintsbury, the well-known English critic and literary historian, in these pages gives some account of the way in which the great Victorian writers first impressed him and the way in which time and study have corrected those impressions. The papers view matters, therefore, very largely from a personal standpoint; are, as Mr. Saintsbury says, samples of

"how it struck a contemporary." The authors considered are Thackeray, Tennyson, Carlyle, Swinburne, Macaulay, Browning, Dickens, Matthew Arnold, Anthony Trollope, George Eliot, Charlotte Brontë (these last three grouped as "mid-century novelists"), William Morris and Ruskin. Four of the twenty-two papers were first printed in the *New York Critic*. Mr. Saintsbury writes in an easy, pleasant style, and the general reader as well as the student of English literature will find these "critical notes" very enjoyable reading. A portrait of the author is given.

The Aims of Literary Study. By Hiram Corson, LL.D. 32mo, pp. 153. New York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

[Professor Hiram Corson is one of the veteran teachers of English literature in this country, having held the chair in that branch at Cornell University for something more than a generation. The main portion of his little work on the "Aims of Literary Study" has already appeared in "Poet-Lore." Professor Corson's well-known opposition to the confusion of philological study with the study of literature as art appears in these pages. Other matters emphasized are the value of literary study in enriching and disciplining the emotions, the danger of expending too much energy upon commentaries rather than upon great works themselves, and the important assistance which a proper vocal rendering gives to an appreciation of poetry. All real students of literature will find Professor Corson's principal ideas worthy of close attention, and the lover of its finer meanings, in verse especially, will probably agree with him in the main.]

From a New England Hillside. Notes from Underledge. By William Potts. 32mo, pp. 305. New York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

This little volume is uniform in style with that by Professor Corson noticed just above. It contains the chronicle of a thinker and a lover of nature in rural New England, from October, 1893, to October, 1894. In certain respects it bears some resemblance to Miss Mitford's "Our Village." The events of the changing year in fields and woods are noted, and to some extent the human affairs of a country region. Mr. Potts is a writer who, with ample knowledge of the pressure of modern city life, believes that "something can be gained even now by going 'back to nature.'" His little book is an excellent addition to the long list of our "prose pastoral" books, and is written in a quiet, reflective style most appropriate to that form of literature.

St. Andrews and Elsewhere: Glimpses of Some Gone and of Things Left. By the Author of "Twenty-five Years of St. Andrews." Octavo, pp. 397. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$4.

This is another volume by the rather prolific author of "The Recreations of a Country Parson," who has occupied a pulpit in St. Andrews, Scotland, for more than thirty years. It is quite largely autobiographical, and touches upon many matters which are mainly of local concern, yet it contains much that the American reader interested in Scottish and English ecclesiastical life will enjoy. For instance, Mr. Boyd gives separate chapters to recollections and anecdotes of Archbishop Tait and Dean Stanley, and briefer notice to Froude, to whose memory the book is dedicated, to W. E. Henely and other well-known men. A few chapters are moralizing essays on such subjects as "Saying Good-bye," "Periodicity of Sensations," and the never-ending struggle of life. Mr. Boyd has an easy style, conversational rather than literary.

The Melancholy of Stephen Allard. A Private Diary. Edited by Garnet Smith. 12mo, pp. 313. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.75.

The general tone of this volume is somewhat like that of the *Journals of Amiel* and *Maurice de Guérin*. It contains the supposed diary of a young Oxford graduate, who is a victim of the introspective melancholy which attacks many over-intellectual individuals in our day. The book is virtually a study of this form of mental disease, enriched by most abundant reference to the philosophical and literary works, ancient and modern, which bear upon the subject. "Stephen Allard" gives a profound analysis of his own melancholy, and considers the remedies of love, metaphysics, stoicism, action, culture, religion, and even music, none of which he finds satisfactory. If the reader has any sympathy with the type of mind presented in these pages, he will find the volume one of the most entertaining among recent publications. It is written in a clear and highly cultivated style.

Greek Studies. A Series of Essays. By Walter Pater. 16mo, pp. 328. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.75.

In this volume are collected a number of essays by the late Mr. Pater, which originally appeared in various magazines.

They compose two groups, one of them dealing with Greek mythology and Greek poetry, and the other with the history of Greek sculpture and Greek architecture. Mr. Pater is eminent among recent English writers for his mastery of style, and his very careful scholarship. Mr. Charles L. Shadwell, who has prepared this volume for the press, says in his preface that Mr. Pater's critical delicacy and penetration to the meaning of things, apparently the gifts of nature, were due to "hard, patient, conscientious study." These essays will interest not only the student of Greek life, but all lovers of art and of a competent interpretation of art.

Ethics of Literature. By John A. Kersey. Octavo, pp. 572. Marion, Indiana: Published by the Author.

It can safely be said that this is one of the largest volumes of a literary nature which has come from a Hoosier pen. Mr. Kersey believes that a great many of our judgments respecting famous authors and works of literature will not stand candid examination. He is something of an iconoclast and enters the arena as a free lance against quackery, imposture and frivolity. A few of his chapter headings may serve to indicate the character of his matter and style: "Religion's Obsequious Homage to Science," "Philosophic Fume, Mysticism, Eccentricity and Egotism," and "Substance of the Unsubstantial." He offers a labored criticism of books in many fields, of Butler's "Analogy of Religion," Kant's "Critique of Pure Reason," "Paradise Lost," "Natural Law in the Spiritual World," Kidd's "Social Evolution," etc., etc.

TRAVEL.

On India's Frontier; or, Nepal, the Gurkhas' Mysterious Land. By Henry Ballantine, M.A. 12mo, pp. 192. New York: J. Selwin Tait & Son. \$2.50.

The author of this book of travel was recently American consul at Bombay. He gives a pleasant narrative of his journeys, largely made on foot, in an interesting country on the frontier of India, inhabited by a powerful tribe and visited by very few foreigners except British officials. His written account is supplemented by about fifty full-page illustrations showing the scenery, temples and other public buildings, types of population, and government authorities in that remote corner of the world. Mr. Ballantine censures the lack of courtesy on the part of some of the representatives of the British government along the Indian frontier.

FICTION.

The Ralstons. By F. Marion Crawford. Two vols., 16mo, pp. 340-336. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$2.

After the idyllic interlude of "Love in Idleness," Mr. Crawford has returned to the series of novels picturing contemporary society life in New York City, which was begun by "Katharine Lauderdale." The connection between that story and the opening pages of "The Ralstons" is a close one, though to some extent Mr. Crawford reintroduces his characters. Briefly, the principal events which form the framework of the new novel are these: The exceedingly bad treatment of Katharine Ralston by her father; a fierce quarrel between her father and her husband, ending in physical violence and hastening the death of "Robert the Rich," in whose house it occurred; the spirited squabbling of the Lauderdale "tribe" over the disposal of the rich relative's eighty millions; reconciliations between Katharine and her father and between him and her husband; the revelation to the family of her marriage, so long kept secret; a rupture between Katharine and Heester Crowdie, due to the insane jealousy of the latter, and the death of Crowdie caused by an overdose of morphia ignorantly administered by his wife. In general, Mr. Crawford, who has told us so distinctly that the novelist's business first and last is to please his readers, writes only dialogue or explanatory narrative in this story. There are, however, a few passages more in the style of the modern "psychologists" of fiction, particularly those which analyze Katharine's idealization of love and her husband, and present Grigg's conception of the soul and immortality. To many readers the delightful element in "The Ralstons" must be Mr. Crawford's artistic use of his materials, for the characters and their environment are not eminently relishable. The god mammon can be seen receiving, perhaps with a scornful smile, the more or less humble worship of most of the people in this little comedy. Selfishness is a ruling motive in their actions. But it is doubtless well to know the truth about our frail human nature and about our American plutocracy, even if we are taught by one who has no desire to teach. Some admirers of Mr. Crawford may wish that he would produce a little less rapidly than he has recently; but they will read "The Ralstons" with eagerness and will anxiously await the declaration in future volumes of the mental and moral results of Katharine's marriage, as to which we are not yet fully informed.

Hero Tales of Ireland. Collected by Jeremiah Curtin. 12mo, pp. 610. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

Mr. Jeremiah Curtin is one of the most enthusiastic workers among our American students of folk-lore—that fascinating field which has been cultivated with much diligence in recent years. He has heretofore published several volumes devoted to this subject. Most of the tales of this new book were originally printed in the Sunday edition of the *New York Sun*. Mr. Curtin collected them personally in Ireland and he even gives the names of the individuals who related them to him. They are told in modern language, but are concerned with heroes and adventures of an ancient epoch and have characteristics of earliest methods of story-telling. The central figures, though now represented as human, were probably in the first forms of the tales considered divine persons. In an introduction of forty pages Mr. Curtin gives with other matter some hints of the results of his eight years' investigation of the mythology of our American Indians. He makes a plea for the speedy collection of folk-lore material from all the primitive peoples of the globe. Such labor completed might reveal a "history of the human mind in a form such as few men at present even dream of." Considered simply as old-time stories, these "Hero Tales of Ireland" are very successful.

Ballads in Prose. By Nora Hopper. 12mo, pp. 186. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.50.

This volume contains eleven prose tales and as many short poems relating to the old days of magic and mystery in Ireland. They are told in a simple, imaginative style appropriate to the subject-matter, and offer entertaining reading. The author has prepared a short glossary which helps one to catch the spirit of the time of Druids and enchantment.

Slum Stories of London. By Henry W. Nevinson. 32mo, pp. 238. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 75 cents.

The material—buckram—which covers this small volume gives its name to a series in which are included Mrs. Gardner's "Quaker Idyll," Hope's "Prisoner of Zenda," Beer's "Suburban Pastoral," and other recently issued favorites in fiction. These ten stories of the London slums, forming a connected series, are told in dialect by one of the boy characters therein. Mr. Nevinson's pathos—not that humor is lacking—is effective, for it comes to the reader indirectly, through the lips of one so accustomed to the sad and sordid side of life as to be somewhat indifferent to its tragedies. The humble people in these pages are real human beings. The book is very readable and a genuine contribution to the literature of the modern city's "submerged tenth."

The Land of the Sun. *Vistas Mexicanas.* By Christian Reid. 12mo, pp. 355. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.75.

We classify this with fiction as the author includes it in a list of novels. The story narrative is interesting and continuous, but the book is essentially a record of travel in Mexico. The author conducts a party of people from New Orleans to the towns Zacetas, Guadalupe, to the City of Mexico, Puebla, etc. Excellent descriptions are given of the various charms of the region, particularly in the way of natural scenery, historical and antiquarian relics, picturesque local customs and noble architecture. Some high-class Mexicans are characters in the story. An even score of attractive illustrations help carry the readers' imagination to the "land of the sun."

Under the Corsican. By Emily Howland Hopkin. 12mo, pp. 333. New York: J. Selwin Tait & Co. \$1.

An excellent story with the scenes laid in Paris in the first decade of our century, and a plot against the life of Napoleon as the central thread of affairs. The few characters are interesting people and are distinctly drawn. The young conspirator, Anatole d'Harcourt, and the young girl, Gabrielle Gourtin, daughter of an inn-keeper, both meet a tragic end. The tone of the story is quiet, as a whole, though it is really a romance and relates stirring events.

Little Dorrit. By Charles Dickens. 12mo, pp. 818. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

After a period of semi-neglect Dickens is coming into favor again. The REVIEW has previously noticed issues in this new edition of his works. The volumes are reprints from the texts of first editions, contain all the original illustrations, and are introduced by Charles Dickens, the novelist's eldest son, who gives a history of the writing and publication of each book, with other interesting details. Binding and typography are good, and considering the merits of the edition the price seems decidedly low. "Little Dorrit" in its primary appearance (1857) was made attractive by forty illustrations by "Phiz" (H. K. Browne), which are, of course, reproduced in the present volume.

The Doctor, His Wife, and the Clock. By Anna Katharine Green. 32mo, pp. 131. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 50 cents.

"Anna Katharine Green" is best known as the author of the remarkably successful hit "The Leavenworth Case," of "Marked Personal," etc. Her present story, which is the third issue in Messrs. G. P. Putnam's "Antonym Library," is a spirited and tragical bit of detective fiction. The initial event is a murder in Lafayette Place, New York City, within a stone's throw of the office of this REVIEW. While making criminal incident prominent, Mrs. Rohlfis does not neglect interesting character study.

Jean Belin, the French Robinson Crusoe. From the French of Alfred de Bréhat. 12mo, pp. 350. Boston: Lee & Shepard. \$1.50.

A book which ought to fascinate all young people who enjoy "Robinson Crusoe" and "Swiss Family Robinson." "Jean Belin" is introduced as a little Paris waif. His merits win him good friends, with a company of whom he is shipwrecked upon an uninhabited part of the coast of Africa. Here many adventures befall him and all his inventive resources are called into service. The story is told with a French clearness and simplicity. There are twelve illustrations.

In the Veldt. By Harley. Paper, 12mo, pp. 112. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

The reader is here given eleven short tales of contemporary English life in South Africa. They are bright, clear cut, strong in "local coloring," largely humorous or semi-humorous in nature, and told in a free and easy style without straining for literary effect. They relate to such topics as racing, hunting, primitive methods of traveling, especially to phases of the soldier's life in peace and in fighting, and follow essentially the Kipling method of colonial fiction-writing.

Sweetheart Gwen. By William Tirebuck. Paper, 12mo, pp. 277. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 50 cents.

A reissue of an excellent and decidedly original story by the author of "Dorrie"—whom Mr. Andrew Lang called, "in her way the most taking figure in recent fiction." The scenes of "Sweetheart Gwen" are laid in rural Wales and the local elements of language, manners and nature are very prominent. The story is in part the study of a child. The character drawing is distinctly good and a hearty humor abounds.

In Wild Rose Time. By Amanda M. Douglas. 12mo, pp. 299. Boston: Lee & Shepard. \$1.50.

Miss Douglas has added a new member to her list of pleasant stories of domestic life. The scenes and characters of "In Wild Rose Time" belong mainly to the slum region of the "East Side" of New York City. A little crippled girl, "Bees Quinn," and her unselfish sister "Dilsey" are central figures. Miss Douglas makes their story a pathetic one, and she infuses a strong religious element through her pages.

Madame Sans-Gene. An Historical Romance. Founded on the Play by Victorien Sardou. Translated by Louie R. Heller. 16mo, pp. 400. New York: Home Book Company.

Another translation of a romance of the time of Napoleon which we noticed in this department of the REVIEW last month. A frontispiece shows Mme. Réjane as "Catharine."

In Market Overt. A novel. By James Payn. Paper, 12mo, pp. 302. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 50 cents.

Poppæa. By Julien Gordon. 12mo, pp. 320. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$1.

Berria. By Katharine S. Macquoid. Paper, 12mo, pp. 286. New York: United States Book Company. 50 cents.

At Last. By Mrs. Maria Elise Lander. 12mo, pp. 310. Buffalo: Charles Wells Moulton. \$1.50.

POETRY AND THE DRAMA.

The Inevitable, and Other Poems. By Sarah Knowles Bolton. 16mo, pp. 100. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.

Mrs. Bolton is best known as a writer of excellent popular biographical works, though this new volume is not her first publication in verse. She expresses herself well in metre, but

commendation of these little poems belongs rather to their matter than to their technical finish. Of the longer pieces, "The Battle of Cuzzola," "A Queen's Undying Love" and "Giorgione," are written in blank verse. There are a number of sonnets upon various subjects. Mrs. Bolton's language is clear and some of her lyrical poems are especially satisfying to the ear. She voices in a sympathetic way our common human aspiration and needs. As a frontispiece a portrait from a recent London photograph is given.

The Poems of Henry Abbey. 16mo, pp. 299. Kingston, N. Y.: Published by the Author. \$1.25.

This is the third, enlarged, edition of the poems of a writer who occupies a worthy if not eminent position among our American versifiers. Mr. Abbey has a particular liking for long narrative poems of a style not now in great vogue, but welcome to the real lover of poetry if they are well executed. He finds the sources of some of these tales in Oriental legends. Thoughtful reflection and moral meaning are prominent in most of Mr. Abbey's verses, but he writes many lines which are worth reading for their musical effect alone. His volume as a whole deserves a cordial reception, and it might be considered as a sort of protest against some of the over-refined mechanism of our modern rhymers.

Shakuntala; or, The Recovered Ring. A Hindoo Drama by Kalidasa. Translated by A. Hjalmar Edgren, Ph.D. 16mo, pp. 206. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.50.

Although this drama originated in the far East, the credit of making it available to English readers must be given to Western scholarship, for the translation from the Sanskrit has been performed by a professor in the University of Nebraska. Dr. Edgren has rendered the metrical portions of the play into unrhymed octosyllabic iambic lines. The drama is of interest as a picture of ancient Hindoo life, and in itself as a story of love and magic. The general conception is poetical, in the old romantic meaning of that adjective.

Cecil the Seer: A Drama of the Soul. By Walter Warren. Octavo, pp. 151. Boston: Arena Publishing Company.

EDUCATION AND TEXT-BOOKS.

The German Universities: Their Character and Historical Development. By Friedrich Paulsen. 12mo, pp. 285. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$2.

This is a work of large interest to those concerned with the history of higher education and with its present problems, general and national. The author is Professor of Philosophy and Pedagogy in the University of Berlin, and the work was prepared in connection with the German Educational Exhibit at the World's Fair. The translation has been made by Prof. Edward Delavan Perry, of Columbia College, and an able introduction of twenty pages upon "The Relation of the German Universities to the Problems of Higher Education in the United States" has been contributed by Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler. The body of the work presents with great clearness the "General Character of the German University," outlines of its historical development from the middle ages to our own century, the relation of the universities to state, church and community, "Teachers and Teaching," "Students and the Pursuit of Study," and "The Unity of the University." Appendices contain a list of German universities with the dates of foundation, and a bibliography of several pages. Much matter in this volume will be valuable to those outside the educational profession. The treatment is eminently practical.

The Evolution of the Massachusetts Public School System. A Historical Sketch. By George H. Martin, A.M. 12mo, pp. 304. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

As sketch of the progress of school legislation in the State which is believed by Dr. Harris to possess a more interesting educational history than that of any other of our commonwealths. Much has been written on various phases of Massachusetts school history: Mr. Martin treats the development of the State's educational system from the evolutionary point of view. He disclaims any attempt to write an exhaustive history, but his sketch might well serve as the basis of a more elaborate treatise to be prepared later, it is to be hoped by Mr. Martin himself.

Roderick Hume: The Story of a New York Teacher. By C. W. Bardeen. Paper, 12mo, pp. 319. Syracuse, N. Y.: C. W. Bardeen. 50 cents.

As Number Six of his "Standard Teachers' Library," Mr. Bardeen publishes a new edition of a story by himself, first

issued in 1878. In "Roderick Hume" Mr. Bardeen followed a very realistic method, the characters and incidents being based mainly upon his own observations of actualities. The story in itself is of interest to teachers, but its value lies mainly in its picturing of various phases of the school principal's life in a typical small community of the Empire State. The board of education, the regents' examination, the agents for text-books, the mischievous pupil, the dishonest teacher, the school janitor, all receive attention. Love also plays no small part in the development of affairs. Mr. Bardeen's style is unaffected and straightforward. His novel would seem to be almost unique in our literature of "local fiction."

Lessons in the New Geography for Student and Teacher. By Spencer Trotter, M.D. 12mo, pp. 182. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. \$1.

Dr. Trotter is Professor of Biology in Swarthmore College (Pennsylvania), and in the suggestive chapters of this little work he considers geography in the broad spirit of the biologist. The "new geography" is not a study of dry and isolated facts, but it examines the earth as the one changeless and fundamental factor in all human affairs. It stimulates the imagination of the pupil and assists him to a truer conception of natural history, history, economics, politics and other fields of knowledge. Dr. Trotter writes pleasantly and systematically of "Geography in Its Relations to Life," "Some Past and Present Aspects of the Earth," "Climate," "plants and animals which have affected man," "Man" and "Commerce." He has given lists of readings in connection with the several lessons. Some useful material is given in an appendix, and there is a thorough index. Maps and a few other illustrations accompany the text.

Elimination System. Spanish in Spanish. By Louis Duque. 12mo, pp. 402. Boston: Allyn & Bacon. \$1.50.

The method of acquiring Spanish followed in these pages is based upon the author's large teaching experience and he believes it to be at once scientific and practical. The text begins in English, but Spanish words and phrases are gradually introduced until in the twelfth lesson the elimination of English is completed. Each lesson contains reading matter, grammar, explanation of idioms, etc., an exercise for written translation into Spanish and an exercise for oral translation from Spanish. The four divisions of the book treat respectively of the parts of speech, syntax, prosody and the principles of Spanish phonetic orthography. Nearly thirty pages are given to a list of words construed with prepositions, twenty pages to Spanish phonetics and seventy pages to Spanish-English and English-Spanish vocabularies. It is proposed to extend this elimination system, which seems sensible and effective, to text-books in German, Italian, Latin and Greek.

Partir á Tiempo. A Comedy in One Act. By Don Mariano José de Larra. Paper, 12mo, pp. 51. New York: William R. Jenkins. 35 cents.

This issue is Number Two in the publisher's "Teatro Español." It is edited by Alexander W. Herder, of Princeton University, who supplements the text with six or seven pages of philological notes in English.

El Final de Norma. By Pedro A. de Alarcón. Edited and Annotated in English by R. D. de la Cortina, M.A. Paper, 16mo, pp. 297. New York: William R. Jenkins. 75 cents.

Professor Cortina's notes, mainly philological, occupy about fifty pages. This novel is the first issue of a series of "Novelas Escogidas."

Little Nature Studies for Little People. From the Essays of John Burroughs. Edited by Mary E. Burt. 12mo, pp. 141. Boston: Ginn & Co. 30 cents.

This is a primary text-book in science and in reading, based on the works of John Burroughs and revised by him. There are numerous suggestions to teachers, but most of the space is filled by large print and pleasant illustrations for the little folks. The volume is worthy of place in the growing literature which aims to open the charms of nature to the child mind.

SCIENCE, NATURAL HISTORY AND TECHNOLOGY.

The Aeronautical Annual, 1895. Edited by James Means. Paper, octavo, pp. 172. Boston: W. B. Clarke & Co. \$1.

Aërial Navigation. By A. F. Zahm. Paper, octavo, pp. 32. Philadelphia: Journal of the Franklin Institute.

Mr. Means' sub-title reads "Devoted to the Encouragement of Experiment with Aërial Machines, and to the Advancement of the Science of Aërodynamica." A large portion of his annual is given to extracts from the literature of aërial locomotion, arranged in chronological order from Leonardo da Vinci's "Treatise Upon the Flight of Birds" to Franklin's aeronautical correspondence. Six pages are occupied by a bibliography, and much of the remaining space by a reprint of the editor's pamphlet on "The Problem of Manflight." Mr. Means is "firmly convinced that the soaring machine [with which he has experimented at Boston and elsewhere] is the instrument by which we must for the present acquire knowledge." The annual is illustrated by diagrams of modern machines and by many interesting reproductions of old-time cuts, of manuscript and mechanical drawings by Leonard da Vinci, and of a portrait of that artist drawn in red chalk by himself. The bare fact of the appearance of such a volume as this is of course highly significant. Mr. Zahm's pamphlet is a lecture upon the present problems and progress of aërial navigation.

Popular Scientific Lectures. By Ernst Mach. 12mo, pp. 313. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Company. \$1.

Some time ago the REVIEW noticed a translation of Professor Ernst Mach's "Science of Mechanics," a considerably larger volume than the present. Thomas J. McCormach is the translator of both volumes. In these lectures the author, Professor of Physics in the University of Prague, shows something of the more poetic side of research and the "substantial sameness of scientific and every-day thought." Four lectures deal principally with the methods and nature of scientific inquiry; of the remaining eight one is "On Instruction in the Classics and the Mathematico-Physical Sciences," one upon the "Causes of Harmony," one upon the "Forms of Liquids," etc. The text is explained by forty-four small cuts and diagrams. There is a thorough index.

Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin. Engineering Series, Vol I, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4; Science Series, Vol. I, No. 1. Paper, octavo. Madison: Published by the University.

The University of Michigan has in late years developed a great activity in its scientific and technical departments. The first four numbers of the "Engineering Series" of the Bulletin of the University are separate lectures delivered before the "College of Mechanics and Engineering" by competent authorities, and treat respectively of "Track," "Some Practical Hints in Dynamo Design," "The Steel Construction of Buildings" and "The Evolution of a Switchboard." The first number of the "Science Series" examines and tabulates the results of a laboratory investigation, by Herman Schlundt, of the "Speed of the Liberation of Iodine in Mixed Solutions of Potassium Chlorate, Potassium Iodide and Hydrochloric Acid."

Butterflies and Moths (British). By W. Furneaux, F.R.G.S. 12mo, pp. 372. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$3.50.

This work dealing with one small branch of natural history is by the author of "The Out-Door World." If it were devoted to American entomology it would be worthy of a more than perfunctory mention in this corner of the REVIEW. About one hundred and thirty pages are, however, as useful upon one side of the Atlantic as the other. They give an outline of the life history of the butterfly and practical directions as to the collection and care of specimens. The volume is beautified by twelve colored plates and by nearly two hundred and fifty illustrations in the text.

On the Origin of Language, and the Logos Theory. By Ludwig Noiré. Paper, 12mo, pp. 57. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Company. 15 cents.

An issue in the "Religion of Science Library." The author advances a novel, scientific but easily comprehended theory of the origin of language. Noiré thinks human speech developed through these stages: "The inner perceptual image that man wished to excite in his fellow man;" *gesture*, accompanied by inarticulate sounds; the permanence of these sounds as primitive language-roots.

Ædology: a Treatise on Generative Life. By Sydney Barrington Elliot, M.D. 12mo, pp. 275. Boston: Arena Publishing Co. \$1.50.

Law of Heat. By Maria Remington Hamlin. Octavo, pp. 1,132. Geneva, N. Y.: Published by the Author.

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ARTICLES IN THE MARCH MAGAZINES.

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Century Magazine.—New York. March.

Life of Napoleon Bonaparte.—V. William M. Sloane.
Eugène Ysaÿe. H. E. Krehbiel.
Hermann von Helmholtz. Thomas C. Martin.
The Horse-Market. Henry C. Merwin.
Pieter de Hooch. Timothy Cole.
Two War-Time Conventions. Noah Brooks.
Beyond the Adriatic: A New Field of Travel. Harriet W. Preston.
Jean Carriès: Sculptor and Potter. Émile Hovelague.
Blackmail as a Heritage. Clarence C. Buel.

The Chautauquan.—Meadville, Pa. March.

Queen Victoria and Her Children. S. P. Cadman.
Christianity and English Wealth. David H. Wheeler.
Underground Railway in London. A. E. Daniell.
Gustavus Adolphus. Max Lenz.
The World's Debt to Medicine. John S. Billing.
Scott's "Woodstock." R. G. Moulton.
Glimpse of a German Watering Place. Sidney Whitman.
Chauncey Mitchell Depew. Franklin Morris.
The New Reign in Russia. Victor Yarros.
The Bicycle—Its Pleasures and Perils. Robert Lew Seymour.
The Laws of Tempests. Alfred Angot.
Journalism of the Catholic Church in the United States. J. J. Dunn.
Woman Among the Early Germans. Louise P. Bates.

Cosmopolitan Magazine.—Irvington, N. Y. March.

Mont Saint-Michel. J. Howe Adams.
The Beautiful Models of Paris. Fr. Thiébaud Sisson.
A President of France. Ernest Daudet.
Pearl-Diving and Its Perils. Lieut. Herbert P. Witmarsh.
Beauty from an Indian's Point of View. R. W. Shufeldt.
The Observatory of the Vatican. J. A. Zahm.
The Story of a Thousand.—VII. Albion W. Tourgée.

Engineering Magazine.—New York. March.

The Relation of the Railway to Its Employees. W. H. Canniff.
Relations of the Employee to the Railroad. Cy. Warman.
Recent Architecture in France. Barr Ferree.
Sewers and Sewage Disposal. Rudolph Hering.
Pavements, Sidewalks, Roads, and Bridges. Major J. W. Howard.
Electric Wiring and the Fire Hazard. F. E. Cabot.
Mine Management and Superintendence. Covington Johnson.
Causes of Floods in Western Rivers. Charles B. Going.
The Conquest of Steel over Cast Iron. Horace L. Arnold.
Electric Power in Southern Cotton Mills. A. F. McKissick.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—New York. March.

Edison. Henry Tyrrell.
The Great Salt Lake and Mormondom. M. V. Moore.
Dogs and Their Keeping. S. H. Ferris.
Bulgarian Village Life. Celia R. Ladd.
The United States Revenue Cutter Flag. Capt. H. D. Smith.
Some Personal Recollections of Charles Reade. Howard Paul.

Cameos and Cut Gems. Theo. Tracy.
The National Deaf-Mute College. Catherine F. Cavanagh.
How Bronze Statues Are Cast. S. M. Miller.

Harper's Magazine.—New York. March.

Fox Hunting in the United States. Caspar W. Whitney.
The Trial Trip of a Cruiser. William F. Sicard.
The Literary Landmarks of Jerusalem. Laurence Hutton.
The New York Common Schools. Stephen H. Olin.
The Industrial Region of Northern Alabama, Tennessee and Georgia.
An American Academy at Rome. Royal Cortissoz.
Hereditv. St. George Mivart.

Lippincott's Magazine. Philadelphia. March.

A Glimpse of Cuba. James K. Reeve.
Furs in Russia. Isabel F. Hapgood.
Electric Locomotives on Steam Roads. George J. Varney.
The Story of the Gravels. Hervey B. Bashore.
A Question of Costume. W. D. McCrackan.
The Artist's Compensations. William C. Lawton.

McClure's Magazine.—New York. March.

An Ocean Flyer.
F. Marion Crawford: A Conversation. Robert Bridges.
Napoleon Bonaparte.—V. Ida M. Tarbell.
An Alpine Pass on Ski. A. Conan Doyle.
The New Treatment of Diphtheria. Hermann M. Biggs.
Diphtheria Anti-Toxine—Its Production. William H. Park.
The Lord's Day. W. E. Gladstone.
"Human Documents."
The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.

Munsey's Magazine.—New York. March.

Senator Elkins. Frank A. Munsey.
With Brush and Rod. C. Stuart Johnson.
The Players. James Clarence Harvey.
Among My Autographs. Lawrence Mendenhall.
Ferdinand De Lesseps. Theodore Schwartz.
Russell Sage. Harold Parker.

New England Magazine.—Boston. March.

Massachusetts in the Civil War. Thomas S. Townsend.
Northampton Association of Education and Industry. Oliver Rumsey.
Pottery of the Pennsylvania Germans. Edwin A. Barber.
Weather Studies at Blue Hill. Raymond L. Bridgman.
The Part of the Massachusetts Men in the Ordinance of 1787. Elizabeth H. Tetlow.
Harriet Beecher Stowe at Cincinnati. George S. McDowell.
Old Dutch Houses on the Hudson. William E. Ver Planck.
Old Milk Street, Boston. Hamilton A. Hill.
The First Harvard Graduate Killed in the Revolution. C. K. Bolton.
The Civil War Envelopes. J. H. Adams.

Scribner's Magazine.—New York. March.

A History of the Last Quarter Century in the United States. E. Benjamin Andrews.
American Wood-Engravers. Francis S. King.
The Art of Living: House-Furnishing and the Commissariat. Robert Grant.
Bedding-Plants. Samuel Parsons, Jr.
When Slavery Went Out of Politics. Noah Brooks.
Thoreau's Poems of Nature. F. B. Sanborn.
Orchestral Conducting and Conductors. William F. Apthorp.

THE OTHER ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PERIODICALS.

(From the latest numbers received.)

American Amateur Photographer.—New York. January.

With the Camera in Newfoundland. John Fretwell.
Fish Photography. M. Y. Beach.
Beginners' Column.—XV. Blue Printing. John Clarke.
Arc Light Photography. M. Y. Beach.
A Trip to Florida and Cuba. Nellie E. Arbison.

February.

Beginners' Column.—XVI. Bromide Paper Contact Printing. J. Clarke.

New Method of Developing Photographic Prints. H. J. Newton.

American Anthropologist.—Washington. (Quarterly.) January.

Stone Art in America. J. W. Powell.
The Huacos of Chica Valley, Peru. S. M. Scott.
Caste in India. J. H. Porter.
Micmac Customs and Traditions. S. Hager.
The Olmos Writings. J. C. Pilling.
Chinese Origin of Playing Cards. W. H. Wilkinson.

American Catholic Quarterly Review.—Philadelphia.
January.

John Baptist de Rossi. T. J. Shahan.
The Centenary of Maynooth. J. F. Hogan.
The Grandeur of Ancient Rome. Robert Seton.
Catholic Educational Exhibit at the Columbian Exposition.
The Recent Decrees on Church Music.
The Apostolic Delegation. Thomas Bouquillon.
The Relations of Experimental Psychology. E. A. Pace.
A Negative View of the Encyclical "Providentissimus Deus."
A. J. Maas.

The Treasures of the Church. William Barry.

The American Magazine of Civics.—New York. February.

Money. James A. Quarles.
Prison Reform, and How it Concerns the Public. W. C. Sel-
leck.
The Catholic Church and the Coming Social Struggle. C.
Robinson.

Economic Co-operation.—II. E. M. Burchard.
Suffrage for Woman. Mary E. Brooks.
Altruria. Edward B. Payne.
The Coming System of National Credit. A. C. Houston.
The Elements of Good Citizenship. Fred De Land.
The Republic: Endurance by Means of Revolution. W. Ma-
comber.

What the Citizen Owes the State. L. W. Keplinger.

The Mohonk Conferences. F. C. Sparhawk.

The American Monthly.—Washington. February.

Israel Putnam. Kate S. Wright.
Woman's Part in the War for Independence. Cornelia W.
Rankin.

Sketch of Leven Bowell. Kate Noland-Garnett.

American Naturalist.—Philadelphia. January.

Birds of New Guinea. George S. mead.
Leuciscus Balteatus: A Study in Variation. C. H. Eigen-
mann.
On the Evolution of the Art of Working in Stone. J. D. Mc-
Guire.

American University Magazine.—New York. February.

Napoleon as an Orator.—III. Eugene Van Schaick.
The Elmira Reformatory School of Letters. James R. Monks.
Undergraduate Customs of Princeton. H. S. Fisher.

Antiquary.—London. February.

Further Notes on Manx Folk-lore. A. W. Moore.
Notes on Engravings of St. Alban's Abbey. F. G. Kitton.
Archæology in the Warrington Museum. J. Ward.

The Arena.—Boston. February.

Penology in Europe and America. Samuel J. Barrows.
The Dynamics of Mind. Henry Wood.
The Italy of the Century of Sir Thomas More. B. O. Flower.
The President's Currency Plan. W. J. Bryan.
The Chicago Populist Campaign. W. J. Abbot.
Triennial Meeting of the Council of Women. Countess of Ab-
erdein.

Open Letter to Senator John Sherman. G. W. Pepperell.
The New Woman of the New South. Josephine K. Henry.
Attitude of Southern Women on the Suffrage Question.
Annah Watson.

Sexual Purity and the Double Standard. J. Bellanger.
Bimetallism and Legislation. C. S. Thomas.
Social Conditions as Feeders of Immorality. B. O. Flower.
Gambling and Speculation: A Symposium.

Art Amateur.—New York. February.

The Inness Paintings.
Carolus Duran.
Drawing for Illustration. Ernest Knauff.
Flower-Drawing in Pen and Ink. Elizabeth M. Hallowell.
Hints on Artistic Anatomy.
Landscape Painting.—XII. M. B. O. Fowler.

Art Interchange.—New York. February.

Amateur Photography as an Art Educator.
House Decoration as a Business for Women. P. G. Hubert,
Jr.
Leaded Glass for Amateur Workers. A. K. Watt.
Essentials of an Art Atmosphere. Estelle M. Hurl.

The Bankers' Magazine.—New York. February.

The Credit of the United States Government.
The World's Wool Situation. S. N. D. North.
Latest Aspects of the Bank Crisis in Australia. G. Marsland.
History of Bank Currency in the United States. Theodore
Gilman.
Mortgage Banking in Germany. D. M. Frederiksen.

Bankers' Magazine.—London. February.

The Australian Banking Outlook.
Joint-Stock Company Legislation.

The Reimposition of Import Duties on Cotton.
The Seven States Examination of the New York Life. W.
Schooling.

Biblical World.—Chicago. February.

Interpretation of the Old Testament. C. R. Brown.
The Teaching of Jesus.—II. George B. Stevens.
The Originality of the Apocalypse. George H. Gilbert.

Blackwood's Magazine.—London. February.

The End of a Chapter of French Literature.
A Congested District: South-West Cork and Kerry.
The Fancies of a Believer.
The Naval War in the East. W. Laird Clowes.
General Boulanger: An Object-Lesson in French Politics.
A Change of Czar.

Board of Trade Journal.—London. January 15.

The Russian Customs Revenue.
The Orange and Lemon Industry of Sicily.
The Railways of the United States.
The Foreign Trade of British India.
Gold-Mining in Victoria.

Bookman.—London. February.

On Some Tales of Mr. Kipling's. S. R. Crockett.
Some Reminiscences of Christina Rossetti. With Portrait.
Katharine Hinkson.
The Rev. William Barry: A Notable Critic.
From an Unpublished French Essay of Charlotte Brontë.
The Murder of Darnley. D. Hay Fleming.

Borderland.—(Quarterly.) London. January.

Life on the Other Side: Letters from "Julia."
Robert Louis Stevenson. A. Cargill, and W. T. Stead.
More About Hypnotism. Miss X.
Recent Exposures in Theosophy and Spiritualism.—W. Q.
Judge, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Mellon.
The Phenomena of Mediumship.
Second Sight in the Highlands. Miss X.

Calcutta Review.—(Quarterly.) London.

The Dawn of Indian Research. C. Johnston.
The Conquering March of Russia. Major-Gen. F. H. Tyrrell.
Loose Stanzas, by Omar Khayyâm. H. G. Keene.
The Criminal and Crime. Surgeon-Captain W. J. Buchanan.
Ancient Religions Before the Great Anno Domini.
The German Code of Judicial Organization. H. A. D. Phil-
lips.
Modern Progress in India. R. C. Dutt.
The Berara. C. E. Biddulph.
Bengal: Its Castes and Curses.
The Edinburgh Academy in India. O. W. Hope.

Canadian Magazine.—Toronto. February.

A Neglected Chapter in the War of 1812. A. F. Hunter.
Manitoba Revista. Barlow Cumberland.
False Insurance Methods. John Ferguson.
Canadian Short-Story Writers. Allan D. Brodie.
The New Tsar's Reign: His First Steps. Felix Volkhovzky.
The Royal Military College of Canada.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—London. February.

Some Royal Pets. A. Fish.
E. L. Stevenson as a Samoan Chief. W. H. Triggs.
Commencing in the Commons. A. F. Robbins.
The Beauties of Tick-Work. Josephine Crane.
Lewis Morris, Austin Dobson, Jean Ingelow, Christina Ros-
setti; Two Pairs of Modern Poets. A. H. Japp.

Cassier's Magazine.—New York. February.

Electricity in Textile Manufacturing. Louis Bell.
Recent American Direct-Connected Engines and Dynamos.
T. G. Smith.
Preservation of Wood. O. Chanute.
Something About Fire Engines. Joseph Sachs.
Direct Electric-Driven Machines. W. E. Hall.
Tooth Gears, or Ropes and Belts? W. H. Booth.
Straightening a Leaning Chimney. J. C. Platt.
The Incandescent Lamp of To-day. Johannes H. Cuntz.
John Fritz. J. F. Holloway.
Mechanical and Electrical Efficiencies. E. J. Willis.

Catholic World.—New York. February.

Reconciliation between State and Church in Italy. W. J. D.
Croke.
Catholicism in Scandinavia. Francis Janassens.
Father Tanqueray's Special Dogmatic Theology. A. F.
Hewitt.
The Pullman Strike Commission. George McDermot.
In Hoffman's Studio. Mary C. Crowley.
Missions to Non-Catholics. Walter Elliott.
A Poet's Romance. Walter Lecky.
The History of Marriage.

Catholic University Bulletin.—Washington. January.
The Church and the Sciences. Cardinal Gibbons.
Leo XIII and the Catholic University. Thomas O'Gorman.
Theology in Universities. Thomas Bouquillon.
A Programme of Biblical Studies. C. P. Grannan.
The MacMahon Hall of Philosophy. Edward A. Pace.
The American School at Athens. Daniel Quinn.
The Scientific Congress at Brussels. Thomas J. Shahan.

Chambers's Journal.—Edinburgh. February
Treasure Islands in the Polar Sea.
Old London Duelling Grounds.
Glasgow.

Charities Review.—Galesburg, Ill. January.
Society Can Afford to Neglect None of Its Fragments. W. E. C. Wright.
Concerning Labor Tests. Ansley Wilcox.
Investigation. Mary L. Birtwell.
Care of the Insane. S. G. Smith.
Concerning Causes of Poverty.

Church at Home and Abroad.—Philadelphia. February.
The New Spanish Reformation. James Johnston.
Hainan Heathenism. Frank P. Gilman.
An Outside Survey of the Shantung Mission. W. P. Chalfant.

Church Quarterly Review.—London. January.
The Primitive Church and the Papal Claims.
Professor C. B. Upton's Hibbert Lectures on the Bases of Religious Belief.
Dr. Pusey.
Bishop Creighton's "History of the Papacy."
Mr. Gladstone on the Atonement.
The Science of Church Missions.
B. W. Dale's "Christian Doctrine."
The Younger Poets.
Recent Works on Egypt.
Note on the Elections for the London School Board.

Contemporary Review.—London. February.
The House of Lords : A Plea for Deliberation. J. Fletcher Moulton.
Pascal. Walter Pater.
The Rural Revolution ; Parish Councils. Richard Heath.
Armenia. F. S. Stevenson.
Nervous Diseases and Modern Life. Prof. Clifford Allbutt.
Hegel. B. B. Haldane.
The Evolution of Cities. Elisée Reclus.
The Divine Sacrifice. Emma Marie Caillard.
The Method of Teaching Languages. Prof. John Stuart Blackie.
The Voluntary Schools. Archdeacon Wilson.

Cornhill Magazine.—London. February.
Birds in Winter.
The Old Criticism.
Misunderstandings.

Critical Review.—(Quarterly.) January.
McCurdy's History, Prophecy, and the Monuments. Prof. A. B. Davidson.
The Oracles Ascribed to Matthew by Papias of Hierapolis. Rev. A. Wright.
Hort's Judaistic Christianity. V. Bartlett.
Froude's Life and Letters of Erasmus. Prof. J. Gibb.

The Dial.—Chicago.

January 16.

Christina Georgina Rossetti.
Novels and Novel Readers. Richard Burton.

February 1.

The Use and Abuse of Dialect.
Tributes to Miss Rossetti.
The Future of the Negro in Fiction. Lavinia H. Egan.
Lafayette and Mirabeau. D. L. Shorey.

Dublin Review.—(Quarterly.) London. January.
Clerical and Social Life in Devon in 1287. Bishop of Clifton.
Buddhist Sects in Japan. Prof. C. de Harlez.
Two Mediaeval Christmas Offices. F. E. Gilliat-Smith.
Auch : A Gascon City and Its Church. R. Twigge.
Six Weeks in Russia. Lady Herbert of Lea.
An Electoral Experiment in Belgium. W. C. Robinson.
Mrs. Augustus Craven. Miss E. M. Clerke.
The Early History of Baptism and Confirmation. Dr. J. R. Gasquet.
The Dispensing Power of the Catholic Church.
Science in Fetters. Prof. St. George Mivart.

Economic Review.—London. (Quarterly.) January.
The Church of God and Social Work. Canon H. Scott Holland.

Co-operative Production. H. W. Wolff.
Graduated Taxation. J. G. Godard.
The American Situation. J. C. Hopkins.
Bogus Building.
The Quarterly Review and "The New Christian Socialism." Symposium.

Edinburgh Review.—(Quarterly.) London. January.

Twelve Years of Indian Government.
Mr. Meredith's Novels.
Navy Records of the Armada.
Modern Magic.
The History of the Cabinet.
The Commonwealth and Protectorate.
Professor Froude's "Erasmus."
Early Christian Monuments.
House of Lords ; a Counterfeit Revolution.

Education.—Boston. February.

The Future of the College. E. D. Warfield.
Every-day Uses of Herbartism. John T. Prince.
Methods of Historical Study. L. R. Harley.
Early Schoolmasters of New York. H. C. Kirk.

Educational Review.—New York. February.

Education of the Nervous System. Henry H. Donaldson.
Dr. McCosh as a Teacher of Philosophy.
Values in Secondary Education. W. B. Jacobs.
Uniform Standards in College Preparation. W. H. Butts.
The Religious Issue in the London Schools. J. G. Fitch.
The Kindergarten and the Elementary School. C. C. Van Liew.
Higher Education of Women in the South. Mary V. Woodward.
Choosing School Boards and Superintendents in New York.

Educational Review.—London. February.

Personal Recollections of Frances Mary Buss. Mrs. Bryant, and Miss A. Ridley.
The Superannuation of Headmasters. Rev. E. F. M. MacCarthy.
The New Preliminary Local Examination. Rev. C. G. Gull.
The Position of Private Schools with regard to the Organization of Secondary Education. William Brown.
The Annual Meeting of the Incorporated Association of Headmasters.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London. February.

Two Dozen Greek Coins. E. L. Cutts.
A Flight of Quails. Grant Allen.
Sir C. M. Palmer, and Jarrow-on-Tyne. F. Dolman.
How the Policeman Lives. W. Wemley.

Fortnightly Review.—London. February.

England and the Gothenburg Licensing System. Edwin Goodby.
The Novels of Mr. Hall Caine. George Saintsbury.
Turkey and Armenia. Richard Davey.
The Method of Organic Evolution.—I. Alfred R. Wallace.
Ancestor Worship in China. R. S. Gundry.
G. A. Sala's Autobiography ; London Pen and Gown in the Sixties and Since. T. H. S. Escott.
Belgian Socialism. H. G. Keene.
Experiments by Colonization. Edward Salmon.
Woman and Socialism. Dr. Karl Knödel.
A Note on Ibsen's "Little Eyolf." W. L. Courtney.
The Crimea in 1854, and 1894. General Sir Evelyn Wood.

The Forum.—New York. February.

Should the Government Retire from Banking ? W. C. Cornwall.
Why Gold is Exported. Alfred S. Heidelberg.
The Programme of German Socialism. Wilhelm Liebknecht.
The Social Discontent.—I. Its Causes. Henry Holt.
Has the Law Become Commercialized ? W. B. Hornblower.
The Outlook for Decorative Art in America. Frank Fowler.
A Religious Study of a Baptist Town. W. B. Hale.
Steps Toward Government Control of Railroads. Carroll D. Wright.
Colorado's Experiment with Populism. Joel F. Vaile.
The Great Realists and Empty Story-Tellers. H. H. Boyesen.
Student Honor and College Examinations. W. LeC. Stevens.
True American Ideals. Theodore Roosevelt.
The Barnacles of Fire Insurance. Louis Windmüller.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London. February.

Further Travels in Bozland. P. Fitzgerald.
London's Heights. C. N. Barham.
Some Recent Researches on the Air. C. M. Aikman.
Wark, An Old Border Castle. C. Hill Dick.
On Some Very Curious Correspondents. W. H. Bradley.
The Germans at Home. V. Rendall.
Sir Thomas Browne. E. W. Adams.
"King Arthur" at the Lyceum. H. J. Jennings.

Geographical Journal.—London. January.

Across Southern Bashan. With Map. G. Robinson Lees.
Notes in Eastern Mashonaland. W. Alfred Eckersley.
Notes on Mr. Selous's Map of Mashonaland and Manika. With Map. E. G. Ravenstein.
Mount Brown and the Sources of the Athabasca. With Map. Prof. A. P. Coleman.
The Westland Alps, New Zealand.

February.

Kolgueff Island. With Maps. A. Trevor-Battye.
An Artistic Expedition to the North Pole. J. V. Payer.
Crater-Lakes North of Lake Nyasa. With Map. Dr. D. Kerr-Cross.
The Development of Certain English Rivers. Prof. W. M. Davis.
The Great Siberian Railway. With Map. P. Krapotkin.

Girl's Own Paper.—London. February.

Literary Households. Sarah Tytler.
The Story of a London Factory Girl's Club. Mary Canney.
Something About Type-Writing and Typists.
Archæology for Girls.—IV.

Good Words.—London. February.

Some Authors I have Known. With Portraits. John Murray.
When the Kitchen is Dark; House Vermin. H. Stewart.
The Gothenburg System. E. S. Talbot.
The Korean People. R. K. Douglas.
Isaac Newton. Sir Robert Ball.
About the New Cure for Diphtheria. Dr. W. J. Fleming.
The Building of an Atlantic Greyhound. R. McIntyre.

The Green Bag.—Boston.

Samuel J. Tilden as a Lawyer. A. Oakley Hall.
The English Law Courts.—I. The Privy Council.
The Law of the Land.—IX. The Scientist. W. A. McLean.
Some Peculiarities of French Legal Procedure.
Charles O'Connor.—II. Irving Browne.

Home and Country.—New York. February.

Cups and Saucers. V. L. Hopper.
Denizens of the Winter Woods. John Fairfax.
The Rehabilitation of Valley Forge. Charles B. Todd.

Homiletic Review.—New York. February.

Fallacies of Higher Critics. William Henry Green.
Social Evolution. William W. McLane.
The Minister's Study of Science. Horace E. Warner.
Some Practical Thoughts on Composing Sermons. Gross Alexander.
Cyrus and the Return of the Jews. William Hayes Ward.

The Irrigation Age.—Chicago. February.

Irrigation Principles.—IV. W. H. Hall.
Irrigation and State Boundaries. O. M. Donaldson.
Measurement of Water in Streams.
Water Irrigation of Orchards. F. C. Barker.

Jewish Quarterly Review.—London. January.

James Darmesteter and His Studies in Zend Literature. Professor F. Max Müller.
Some Aspects of Rabbinic Theology. S. Scherhater.
On the Apocalypse of Moses. F. C. Conybeare.
The Expulsion of the Jews from England in 1290. B. L. Abraham.
Beliefs, Rites and Customs of the Jews Connected with Death, Burial, and Mourning. A. P. Bender.
Dominus, a Jewish Philosopher of Antiquity. Dr. S. Krauss.
A New Translation of the Book of Jubilees. Rev. R. H. Charles.

Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.—Philadelphia. December.

Transition Curves. Edwin E. Woodman.
Tests of Cement Joints for Pipe Sewers. F. R. Coffin.

Juridical Review.—(Quarterly.) London. January.

Proof in Civil Cases in Scotland. Sheriff Henderson Begg.
Religious Instruction in Board Schools. J. E. Graham.
Recollections of Colonial Service in British Guiana. Sir D. P. Chalmers.
Arrested Development and Responsibility. Dr. T. S. Clouston.
Arbitration. J. M. McCandlish.
The Historical and Philosophical Methods in Jurisprudence. A. Thomson.

Knowledge.—London. February.

Arthur Cowper Ranyard and His Work. With Portrait. W. H. Wesley.
The Smallest Flying Squirrel. R. Lydekker.

Automatic Stability in Aërial Vessels. T. Moy.
The Hessian Fly. E. A. Tuttle.
Gold in the British Isles. E. A. Smith.

Ladies' Home Journal.—Philadelphia. February.

The Queen of Italy. Arthur Warren.
My Literary Passions. William Dean Howells.
'Andromaniacs.' Charles H. Parkhurst.
The Enemies of Plants. Eben E. Rexford.

Leisure Hour.—London. February.

The Hausa People; Africa. H. H. Johnston.
Robert Louis Stevenson. With Portrait. Mrs. J. M. Scott-Moncrieff.
Rambles in Japan. Canon Tristram.
The Wit of Common Speech. Elsa D'Esterre-Keeling.
Mysore, and the Late Maharajah. Gen. Sir George Wolseley.
Christina Rossetti. With Portrait. Mrs. Watson.
New Oxford. W. J. Gordon.
A Bird's-Eye View of the Argentine Republic. May Crommelin.

Lend a Hand.—Boston. February.

Abolition of Pauperism.
Indians of Minnesota. Bishop H. B. Whipple.
Massachusetts Indian Association. Mary E. Dewey.

London Quarterly.—London. January.

Puseyism and the Church of England.
The Karakoram Mountains and Tibet.
Foreign Missions; The New Acts of the Apostles.
Christian Theology and Modern Thought.
Manxland and "The Manxman."
The Unification of London.
China, Corea, and Japan.

Longman's Magazine.—London. February.

English Seaman in the Sixteenth Century. J. A. Froude.
Ferdinand de Lesseps and the Suez and Panama Canals. W. H. Wheeler.

Lucifer.—London. January 15.

Helena Petrovna Blavatsky. Continued. V. P. Jelihovsky.
The Heavenworld. H. Coryn.
Theosophy and Crime. B. Crump.
Illusion. M. U. Moore.
Father Bogolép; a Master of Occult Art. Continued. N. S. Leaskoff.
The Mosaic Story of Creation. M. Knights.

Macmillan's Magazine.—London. February.

Recollections of the Chinese War. Lieut.-Colonel Hill James.
The Sixcentenary of the English Parliament. J. W. Root.
The Modern Theatre; Dramatis Personæ.
Dusky Sound, New Zealand; in the Wake of Captain Cook.
The Escape of Maria Clementina. Andrew Lang.
Rev. A. J. Church's "Fall of Athens;" A Lesson from History.

Manchester Quarterly.—Manchester. January.

Alexander Ireland. With Portrait. J. Mortimer.
Syracuse, the Country of Theocritus. C. E. Tyrer.
Winckelmann and the Art of Ancient Greece. J. Walker.
John Vairey's Cash Book. J. Mortimer.
Miss Lahee; a Lancashire Novelist. W. Dinsmore.

Menorah Monthly.—New York. February.

What is Judaism? M. Ellinger.
An Atrocious Chapter in the History of Humanity. R. Grossman.
American Jewish Historical Society. Oscar S. Straus.
Methodist Review.—Nashville, Tenn. (Bi-monthly.) Jan.-Feb.

The Higher Criticism. Wilbur F. Tillett.
Study of History and Political Science for Southern Youths.
Oliver Wendell Holmes. W. M. Baskerville.
Old Japan. J. C. C. Newton.
Christian Liberty and Church Organization. E. L. T. Blake.

Midland Monthly.—Des Moines, Iowa. February.

A Bit of Holland in America. Cyrenus Cole.
Among the Moors. Catharine C. Taylor.
Saundersings in Summer-Land. J. T. Connor.
Joseph Keppler. C. F. Collisson.
The Land of Ophir. Ben el Hassan.
Life in Andersonville Prison. J. N. Miller.
Women Writers in Washington. Juliette M. Babbitt.

Missionary Herald.—Boston. February.

The War Between China and Japan. Henry Blodgett.
Medical Work in the Shansi Mission. I. J. Atwood.
Variety and Extent of Organized Congregational Work.

Missionary Review of the World.—New York. February.
The Pentecost at Hilo. A. T. Pierson.
Foreign Missions and Sociology in China. Arthur H. Smith.
Three Missionary Ambitions. A. J. Gordon.
The Chinese Philosopher Lao-Tsé.
Scriptural Reference to the Higher Classes. Gilbert Reid.
A Half Century of Faith Work. A. T. Pierson.
Missionary Success in Northern Formosa.

Month.—London. February.

Miracles in Holywell, N. Wales, in 1894. Rev. M. Maher.
The Gunpowder Plot.
The East End of London. A. Streeter.
Life and Letters of Dean Church. C. Kegan Paul.
President Bonjean, a Modern French Hero.
Father Southwell the Euphuist. Rev. H. Thurston.
The Newly Established Diplomatic Relations Between Russia and the Holy See. W. J. D. Croke.
Joan of Arc in History. J. G. Colelough.
The French Naval Station of Biserta. Lieut.-Col. Gowan.

Music.—Chicago. February.

Music in Court. J. J. Kral.
Woman Before the Musical Tribunal. Catherine Selden.
The Story of Brass Wind-Instruments.—II. E. O. Hiler.
Some Armenian Melodies. Mary Grace Reed.
Beethoven's Note-Book of 1803.—I.
Antoine Rubinstein.
The Future of Music and the Inner Life of Man. W. S. B. Mathews.

National Review.—London. February.

An Irish Compromise? Lord Stanmore, and others.
Christina Rossetti. A. C. Benson.
Foxhunters and Farmers. Edward Heneage.
The Primrose League. Sir William T. Marriott.
Autumn Manœuvres, for Civilians. Colonel Lonsdale Hale.
Mr. H. D. Macleod on Bimetallism. T. E. Powell.
A Visit to Daahur. Mrs. St. Loe Strachey.
Gibraltar's Grievance. Charles Bill.
The Commercial Collapse of Newfoundland. A. R. White-
way.
Work and Policy of the London County Council. R. Melvill
Beachcroft and H. Percy Harris.

Natural Science.—London. February.

Stevenson and Science.
The Javanese Skeleton.
The Mammals of the Malay Peninsula. Part II. H. N. Rid-
ley.
Antarctic Exploration. T. Southwell.
Continuity of Protoplasm in Plants. Rudolf Beer.
The Structure and Habits of Archæopteryx Illustrated. C.
H. Hurst.
Earthworms and Oceanic Islands. F. E. Beddard.

New Review.—London. February.

The Teaching of Naval History. David Hannay.
India: Impressions. C. F. Keary.
Robert Louis Stevenson. Marcel Schwob.
The Government: The Great Democratic Joke. "Outis."
Christ's Hospital. E. H. Pearce.
The Last Conquest of China. John O'Neill.
Antitoxin Cure for Diphtheria: The New Cure. Dr. H. B.
Donkin.
Christina Rossetti. Alice Meynell.

Nineteenth Century.—London. February.

Single Chamber "Democrats." R. Wallace.
How to "Mend" the House of Lords. Earl of Meath.
Infringing a Political Patent. St. Loe Strachey.
Should We Hold on to the Mediterranean in War? Lieut.-
Col. H. Eldale.
"Social Evolution." Benjamin Kidd.
Delphi. Hon. Reginald Lister.
Ghost Stories and Beast Stories. Andrew Lang.
Sir Walter Scott and Mrs. Veal's Ghost. R. S. Cleaver.
Is Bimetallism a Delusion? Edward Tuck.
Auricular Confession and the Church of England. Canon
Carter.
Language *versus* Literature at Oxford. J. Churton Collins.
The Crown's "Right of Reply." Alfred Cock.
The Making of a Shrine. Mrs. Wolffsohn.
Marriage of Innocent Divorcees. Lord Grimthorpe.
Reminiscences of Christina Rossetti. Theodore Watts.

North American Review.—New York. February.

The Financial Muddle. J. S. Morton, W. M. Springer, H. W.
Cannon.
Literature and the English Book Trade. Ouida.
Politics and the Farmer. B. F. Clayton.
The New Pulpit. H. R. Haweis.
Recollections of Robert Louis Stevenson. Andrew Lang.
Problems in the Indian Territory. O. H. Platt.
The Matrimonial Puzzle. H. H. Boyesen.

Why we Need a National University. Simon Newcomb.
The Psychical Comedy. C. S. Minot.
Personal History of the Second Empire.—II. A. D. Vandam.

Our Day.—Springfield, Ohio. February.

Walter Besant—A Character Study. Frances Handley.
The Drift of Psychical Research. Frederic W. H. Myers.

Outing.—New York. February.

With Gun and Palette Among the Red-skins.
An Adventure with a Tarpon. Fred J. Wells.
Irish Hounds and Hunting. Thomas S. Blackwell.
Miniature Yacht Modeling.—I. Franklyn Bassford.
Græco-Roman Games in California. Arthur Inkersley.
Curling in the Northwest. Henry J. Burnside.
National Guard of the State of New York. Capt. E. E.
Hardin.

Overland Monthly.—San Francisco. February.

Famous Californians of Other Days.—II. J. J. Peatfield.
Evolution of Shipping and Ship-Building in California.—II.
The Mongol Triad: Japan, Corea, China. Margherita A. A.
Hamm.
Wild Flowers of Hawaii. Grace C. K. Thompson.
Divination and Fortune-Telling Among the Chinese in
America.
Pine Boughs: A Salmon River Outing. E. W. Wooster.
Is Opposition to the Income Tax Either Logical or Legal? C.
J. Swift.
Oregonian Characteristics. Alfred Holman.

Pall Mall Magazine.—London. February.

Through Apple-Land: Tasmania. R. E. Macnaghten.
Westminster. Walter Besant.
Looting at Summer Palace, Peking.

Photo-Beacon.—Chicago. February.

Intensification.
On Color Photography. J. Jolly.
The Workshop of Technique.
A Neglected Printing Process.
Cause of the Fading of Albumen Prints. A. Haddon.
February.

The Religion of Robert Burns. Walter Walsh.
The Friendship of Whitman and Emerson. William S. Ken-
nedy.
Moral Proportion and Fatalism in Shakespeare. Ella A.
Moore.
Ibsen's New Play: "Little Eyolf."

Photographic Times.—New York. February.

The Sky. H. P. Robinson.
Atmosphere and Effect. Xanthus Smith.
"Hypo," and How it is Abused. J. H. Janeway.
Plate Values. S. Hemingway.
Submarine Photography.
The Tegetype Process. P. C. Duchochola.
The Photography of Snow-Flakes. G. Nordenföhr.
Intensifiers. W. DeW. Abney.

Poet-Loré.—Boston. January.

Rossetti's "Jenny." W. G. Kingsland.
Shelley's Influence on Browning. Florence Converse.
Who Wrote "Venus and Adonis"? Warren Truitt.

Popular Astronomy.—Northfield, Minn. February.

Nearer to the Stars. E. E. Barnard.
The Study of Physical Astronomy. T. J. J. See.
Mars: The Canals.—I. Percival Lowell.
The Astrolabe.—II. Margaret L. Huggins.
The Spectroscope in Astronomy. Taylor Reed.
On the Variable Stars of Short Period.—III. Paul S. Yendell.

Popular Science Monthly.—New York. February.

Studies of Childhood.—VI. James Sully.
A Day's Hunting Among the Esquimos. F. Nansen.
Natures Triumph. James Rodway.
Pleasures of the Telescope.—III. Garrett P. Serviss.
The United States Geological Survey. C. D. Walcott.
The Thorns of Plants. M. Henri Coupin.
Some Material Forces of the Social Organism. John W.
Langley.
The Serum Treatment of Diphtheria. S. T. Armstrong.
Windmills and Meteorology. P. J. De Ridder.
Brain Development as Related to Evolution. G. Hilton
Scribner.
Symbols. Helen Zimmern.
Sketch of C. A. Le Sueur. D. S. Jordan.

Preacher's Magazine.—New York. February.

The Caparnaum Mission. Alex. B. Bruce.
Esther the Queen. Mark G. Pearse.
Ministerial Ethics. Charles B. Galloway.

Quarterly Review.—London. January.

Erasmus.
The Ordnance Survey.
Our Sporting Ancestors.
Horace and His Translators.
The Methods of the New Trade Unionism.
Professor Huxley's Creed.
Oliver Wendell Holmes.
English Surnames.
The Squirearchy and the Statute Book.
England in Egypt.
Lost Masterpieces of Greek Sculpture.

Quiver.—London. February.

American Quakers.
Missionary Ships. Rev. B. Shindler.
With the Fish-Curers. T. Sparrow.
A Day in the Life of a Bishop.

Review of Reviews.—New York. February.

The Cotton States and International Exposition. Clark Howell.
Canada's Prairie Province. E. V. Smalley.
Anton Rubinstein.
Robert Louis Stevenson. Charles D. Lanier.
Stevenson—and After. Jeannette L. Gilder.

Sanitarian.—New York. February.

Economical and Efficient Disposal of Garbage. T. H. Manley, D. H. Stewart.
Car Ventilation. Granville P. Conn.
Prevention of the Spread of Yellow Fever. Felix Formento.
New York Tenement Houses.

School Review.—Hamilton, N. Y. February.

National Uniformity in Secondary Instruction. W. H. Butts.
Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools. L. C. Hull.

Scots Magazine.—Perth. February.

Robert Louis Stevenson. Alex. Small.
A Novel Camping Tour in the Alps.
The Roman Wall in Scotland. D. Fraser Harris.
In Norway. W. Mason Inglis.

Scottish Review.—(Quarterly).—Palaley. January.

The Culdees. Dr. A. Allaria.
Ale-Drinking, Old Egypt and the Thrako-Germanic Race. Karl Blind.
The "Princely Chandos" and the University of St. Andrews. J. Maitland Anderson.
The Court of Ferrara in the Fifteenth Century. Count Gandini.
Some Shetland Folk-Lore. J. J. Haldane Burgess.
Rural Scotland in the First Half of Last Century. H. Grey Graham.
Pauper Lunacy and Ordinary Pauperism.—A Contrast. T. W. L. Spence.
The Franco-Italian Question in History. E. Armstrong.

Social Economist.—New York. February.

Why Northern Wealth Grows Faster than Southern.
French View of Socialism.
Fallacies that Fool Flatists.
Spencer's Ethical System. Van Buren Denalow.
Social Conditions at the South. G. F. Milton.

The Stenographer.—Philadelphia. February.

Law Reporting. H. W. Thorne.
Mr. Howard and the Missing Link.—V. G. R. Bishop.

Strand Magazine.—London. January 15.

The Duchesse of Albany. Mary Spencer-Warren.
Some Curiosities of Modern Photography. W. G. Fitzgerald.

Hospital Days and Hospital Ways. Augusta E. Mansford.
A Vision of Gold. J. Holt Schooling.
Oxford at Home. H. George.

Students' Journal.—New York. February.

Signaling at Sea.
Woman Suffrage. Helen B. Montgomery.
Engraved Shorthand—eight pages.

Sunday at Home.—London. February.

Mr. Moody's Work at Northfield, Massachusetts. E. Porritt.
A Visit to Baahan and Argob. Major A. Heber-Percy.
Sunday at Shoreditch and Bethnal Green West.
New Guinea Under Christian Training. Rev. J. Chalmers.

Sunday Magazine.—London. February.

Labor and Laborers. Rev. Harry Jones.
On Pulpits. Rev. S. Baring-Gould.
The Huntingdon Club for Working Lads. Priscilla Emerson.
Salisbury Palace. Precentor Venables.
London Under England's Old Laws. W. J. Hardy.
The Eve of Christianity; Greece and the East. F. T. Richards.

Temple Bar.—London. February.

Letters of Edward Fitzgerald to Fannie Kemble, 1871-1883.
Erasmus and the Reformation. J. C. Bailey.
Magic Verses.
Philip II of Spain. A. Harcourt.
An Unpublished Page in Madagascar History. Alice Zimmerman.
On Curio-Hunting in China.

The Treasury.—New York. February.

The Kingdom of Heaven Like Unto Leaven. Richard S. Storrs.
The Uses of Temple Beauty.—IV. David Gregg.
Two Decades of Methodism. Albert D. Vail.

The United Service.—Philadelphia. February.

China vs. Japan. W. H. Shock.
Organization of the Line of the Army. Capt. A. D. Schenck.
Origin and Development of Steam Navigation. G. H. Preble.

United Service Magazine.—London. February.

Mounted Troops in War. Major-Gen. Hutton.
The New Military Rifles. W. Laird Clowes.
The Actual Sea-Power of England To-day. H. W. Wilson.
The Volunteer Brigade Question.
The Expedition to Madagascar. With Maps. Captain Palfeld Oliver.
Life in Bermuda.
Infantry Attack. Major A. W. A. Pollock.
The War Between China and Japan. With Map. Colonel Maurice.

Westminster Review.—London. February.

Intellectual Liberty and the Blasphemy Laws. E. G. Taylor.
Betting and Gambling.
Historical Lessons Taught by American Archaeology and Ethnology. J. F. Hewitt.
The Sexual Problem; a Rejoinder. Beswicke Ancrem.
Free Thought, Scepticism, Agnosticism. S. Dewey.
The Actualities of Liberty. J. C. Macdonald.
Wills and Inheritance. Lady Cook.
Micawberism in Politics. J. J. Davies.

Wilson's Photographic Magazine.—New York. February.

Atmosphere. Edward L. Wilson.
Marine Photography.
Art Talk by a Veteran Photographer.
Elementary Color Photography. W. T. Wilkinson.
Papers for Professional Photographers. John L. Tennant.
Process Work. A. C. Austin.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Alte und Neue Welt.—Einsiedeln. Heft 5.

Japan. Dr. O. Nippold.
The German Gustavus Adolphus Celebration. H. Kerner.
The New Parliament Houses at Berlin. F. Wahr.

Daheim.—Leipzig. January 5.

Massage and Gymnastics. Dr. M. Dyrenfurth.
Organ-Building. H. von Spielberg.

January 19.

Sick-Nursing. T. Schäfer.

January 26.

New Astronomical Discoveries. Dr. Klein.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg. Heft 5.

Alcohol and Health. Dr. A. Schmid.
Janssen's Eighth Volume. H. Kerner.
The Italian Climate. E. Eckstein.
Johann Strauss.
Karl Baumeister, Artist. F. Festing.

Deutsche Revue.—Stuttgart. January.

Prince Bismarck and the Parliamentarians. Continued. H. von Poschinger.
The Literature of the Ancient Egyptians. Georg Ebers.
The Quinine Fever Remedy. Prof. C. Binz.
Where Are We and Whither Are We Tending? M. Carriera.
Franz Defregger, Artist. Luise von Kobell.

Women of the Modern Stage. R. von Gottschall.
Queen Victoria.
Letters of G. F. Parrot. F. Bienemann.
Bull-Fighting. U. R. Quifones.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin. January.

Eduard Mörike's Letters, 1836-1884. R. Krauss.
Ground Rents and Dwelling-House Reform. H. Albrecht.
The Brothers Grimm. H. Grimm.
Catherine Sforza. O. Hartwig.

Die Gartenlaube.—Leipzig. Heft 1.

Music: *Gartenlaube* Waltzes. Johann Strauss.
Women's Head Dress. C. Gurlitt.
Headaches. Dr. H. Schaefer.
Diamond and Gold Fields of South Africa. A. Richter.
The Governess in Germany. Marie Loeper-Housselle.
A Day at Wörishofen. Max Haushofer.

Die Gesellschaft.—Leipzig. January.

The Agrarian Question a Social Question. Dr. G. Ruhland.
Prince Ferdinand I of Bulgaria.
Dr. Gustav Ruhland. With Portrait. E. Ramstein.
Bayreuth and Homosexuality. Dr. O. Panizza.
Individuality and National Life. Dr. M. Schwann.

Konservative Monatschrift.—Leipzig. January.

Experiences of the Campaign of 1814.
Japan. Spanuth-Pöhlde.
Reminiscences of the War of 1866. G. E. von Natzmer.
Reminiscences by Heinrich von Struve.

Neue Revue.—Vienna.

January 2.

The Reaction in Italy. G. Ferrero.
The Condition of Universal Education in Austria.

January 9.

Education in Austria. Concluded.

January 16.

Ranks and Titles in Scientific Life. M. Wilckens.

January 23.

Max Ernest Mayer's Tragedy, "Everlasting Peace." Karl Bleibtreu.

Contemporary Criticism. P. Pauli.

The Meat Supply of Vienna. Dr. Jos. L. von Liburnam.

Neue Zeit.—Stuttgart.

No. 14.

Argentina. G. A. Lallement.
Boiler Inspection and Industrial Inspection in Prussia in 1893.
Dr. M. Quarek.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—January.

The Swiss From an American Point of View. Numa Droz.
Scientific Photography. Ch. Ed. Guillaume.
"Reminiscences of a Portrait Painter," by George P. A. Healy.

Four Generations of Czars of Russia. A. de Verdilhac.

Journal des Économistes.—Paris. January 15.

1894. G. de Molinari.
Financial Progress in 1894. A. Raffalovich.
Bank-Note Reform in the United States. R. G. Lévy.
Protection and Communism. Vilfredo Pareto.
The Colonial Movement. Dr. Meyners d'Estrey.
Agriculture and Agrarianism in Germany. Paul Müller.

Nouvelle Revue.—January 1.

Jerusalem. Pierre Loti.
"Little Eyolf" (Second Act). Henrik Ibsen.
James Darmesteter. E. Lédain.
Mlle. Desclée's Letters to Fanfan.—II. P. Duplan.
The Siege and Assault of Gheok Teppé. A. de Mayer.
Through Some French Exhibitions. M. Vachon.
Letters on Foreign Politics. Mme. Juliette Adam.

January 15.

"Little Eyolf" (Third Act). Henrik Ibsen.
The First Impressions of a Deputy. E. Dejean.
Mlle. Desclée's Letters to Fanfan.—III. P. Duplan.
Tonkin and the Red River. L. Escande.
Wagner and the Social Revolution (1848-1849). H. Lichtenberger.

The Treatment of Diphtheria. A. Chaillou.
Letters on Foreign Politics. Mme. Juliette Adam.

Nouvelle Revue Internationale.—Paris. January 15.

Review of European Politics. Emilio Castelar.
Military Parade. Jean Reibach.
Pierre Loti. H. Caro Delvalle.

No. 15.

The End of the Berlin Beer War.
Boiler Inspection. Continued.
Treitschke's German History. F. Mehring.
Agriculture in Uruguay and European Competition. Dr. P. Ernst.

No. 16.

Treitschke. Continued.

No. 17.

Legislation for the Protection of Workers in the Building Trades.

Nord und Süd.—Breslau. January.

Madonna Alessandra: A Noble Mother. Helen Zimmer.
Agriculture and Agrarian Rights. L. Fuld.
The Devil Legends in Connection with the Christian Dogma of the First Century and Old German Superstition. A. Wünsche.
The Over-Population Problem. Alexander Tille.
Benefactors to Humanity; Drama. F. Philippi.
Portrait of F. Philippi.

Sphinx.—Brunswick. January.

Dr. Franz Hartmann. Dr. H. Göring.
Phrenological Examination of the Skull of Paracelsus. Dr. F. Hartmann.

Ueber Land und Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 7.

The Weimar Park, 1776-1832. Dr. Burckhardt.
Count von Moltke. S. Whitman.
Dutch Fisher-Life. K. Kollback.
Lavater's Letters. G. Müller.
American Sketches. Dr. M. W. Meyer.

Velhagen und Klasing's Monatshefte.—Steglitzerstr.
January.

Military Fancy Dress. H. von Zobeltitz.
The Berlin Theatres. P. von Szczepanski.
A Journey Through Corsica. Ida Boy-Ed.
A Few Hours in Corea. A. Mensing.
The Secrets of Artificial Plant Production. M. Heesdröffer.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 10.

The Swiss Parliament. Dr. J. Langhard.
The Guestphalia Corps-House at Heidelberg.

Heft 11.

The Utilization of Niagara. U. Brachvogel.
Eduard Grisebach. With Portrait.

Quinzaine.—Paris.

January 1.

Baroness de Vaux and Her Correspondence. P. B. des Valades.
Maurice de Guérin. Concluded. G. Maze-Sender.
Armand de Chateaubriand. Continued. Comte G. de Contades.

John Bull and His Country. Concluded. Baron E. de Mandat-Grancey.

Song: "Chanson," by Henry Eymiep.

January 15.

Père Ollivier. Michel Solomon.
Baroness de Vaux. Continued. P. B. des Valades.
Armand de Chateaubriand. Concluded. Comte G. de Contades.

The Graduated Income-Tax for France. J. A. des Rotours.
Song: "Consolation," by F. le Borne.
Organ Music: "Pastorale," by P. L. Hillemacher.

Revue Bleue.—Paris.

January 5.

The French Parliamentary Crisis. Paul Laffitte.
Literary Reminiscences of Bohemia. Jules Levallois.
Catherine II and the French Revolution. Alfred Rambaud.

January 12.

M. Édouard Rod. Ch. Recolin.
Egypt in 1798. Continued. Abel Hermant.
Travels in Africa. Paul Monceaux.

January 19.

The Question of State Aid to the Destitute. Maurice Spronck.
Gustave Planche and George Sand. Jules Levallois.

January 26.

Louis Marie La Revellière-Lépeaux and His Memoirs. E. Charavay.
Ernest Théodore Hoffmann. E. Neukomm.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—Paris.

January 1.

Roman Africa. G. Boissier.
The Latter Part of the Second Empire. E. Lamy.
After a Visit to the Vatican. F. Brunetière.
The Mechanism of Modern Life.—III. Vicomte G. d'Avenel.
A Journey in Central Asia.—Russian Turkestan. E. Blanc.
Gabriel d'Annunzio, the Post-Novelist. Vicomte de Vogüé.
Count Caprivi. G. Vabert.

January 15.

An Historic Democracy: Switzerland. C. Benoist.
The Latter Part of the Second Empire. E. Lamy.
The Forthcoming Exhibition of 1900. Comte A. de Colonne.
Contemporary English Art. R. de la Sizeranne.
Orchids. E. Plauchut.

Revue Générale.—Brussels. January.

The Second Empire. Charles Woeste.
Marquis Albert Costa de Beauregard. Henry Bordeaux.
Belgium and the Fall of Napoleon I. P. Poulet.
Round the Cape of Good Hope. Jules Leclercq.

Revue de Paris.—Paris.

January 1.

Miguel. Henry Meilhac.
A Betrayal in 1812. A. Vandal.
The Chicago Congress on Real Property. Marquis de Chasseloup-Laubat.
R. L. Stevenson's Last Novel. P. Mille.
Letters to the Foreign Lady. H. de Balzac.
The Ideas of Frederick Nietzsche. L. Bernardini.

January 15.

Victor Duruy. E. Lavisse.
The First Thiers Ministry (February to August, 1836). Baron de Barante.

On the Niger: An Attack on Samory. Commandante Perroz.
The Correspondence of Adrienne Lecouvreur. M. Paleologue.
The Memoirs of General Baron de Sale. Denys de Champeaux.
Puis de Chavannes. Ary Renan.

Revue des Revues.—Paris.

January 1.

The Third Sex: the New Woman. Prof. G. Ferrero.
The Brain of Woman. H. de Varigny.
Japanese Journalism. Motoyosi Saizant.

January 15.

The Disappearance of the Aristocracy in Germany. Dr. P. Ernst.
The Literary Movement in Poland. A. Krzyzanski.

Revue Scientifique.—January 5.

Study at the Physiological Station at Paris. Concluded. M. Marey.
Galileo and Modern Science. F. Picavet.

January 12.

Is Cancer Contagious? H. Morau.
The Exaggeration of Aesthetics. Felix Regnault.

January 19.

The Civilization of the Chinese. L. de Saussure.
Photographic Photometry. J. Janssen.

January 26.

Mountain Sickness. Mr. Kronecker.
The Radiation of the Lower Temperatures. Raoul Pictet.

Revue Socialiste.—Paris. January.

Land Nationalization. Charles Secrétan and H. Pronior.
Puis de Chavannes. Gustave Geoffroy.
The Socialist Movement in Germany. H. Thurov.
Socialism in England. H. W. Lee.

THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

La Nuova Antologia.—Rome.

January 1.

On Recent Parliamentary Events. Senator R. Bonghi.
Tasso's Aminta. G. Carducci.
The Solution of the Military Problem. G. Gioran.
The Struggles of Nationalities in the Balkan Peninsula. C. de Stefani.
The Origins of Christianity. Continued. R. Mariano.
Our Protected States: Abyssinia and Somali. L. Robecchi.

January 15.

A Programme of Ecclesiastical Policy. R. de Cesare.

La Civiltà Cattolica.—Rome.

January 5.

Encyclical of Pope Leo XIII on Discipline in the Eastern Church (Latin Version).
The Jubilee Year of the Taking of Rome.
The Education of Catholic Youth.

January 19.

Leo XIII and the Christian State.
The Hittite-Pelasgians in the Islands of the Aegean Sea.
The Morals of Freemasonry.
Frederick II of Sicily and Provençal Poetry. F. Torraca.

Socialism and Anarchy. F. Nobili-Vitelleschi.
Amongst Flies and Mosquitoes. Paolo Livy.
The Origins of Christianity. Conclusion. R. Mariano.

La Rassegna Nazionale.—Florence.

January 1.

Religious Instruction in Schools. P. R.
Scientific Socialism in Italy. G. Fiamingo.
Love, the Only Educator of the People. Aug. Conti.
The French Revolution and the First Empire. Continued. G. Grabinski.

January 16.

Catherine de Medici, Duchess of Mantua. Conclusion. L. Grottanelli.
The Istrian Agitation and the Triple Alliance. D. Zanichelli.
Socialism in the Civil Code. L. Rossi.

La Riforma Sociale.—Rome. January 8.

To the Readers of the *Riforma*.
The Social Policy of Communes. Dr. Victor Mataja.
Socialism and Anarchism. Prof. A. Posada.
A Psychological View of Anarchism. A. Hamon.
A Final Answer to M. Naquet. C. A. Conigliani.
The Suppression of the Schools of Agriculture. Prof. F. S. Nitti.

THE SPANISH MAGAZINES.

Ciudad de Dios.—Madrid.

January 5.

The Pentateuch and Prehistoric Archaeology. Honorato del Val.
Modern Anthropology. Z. Martinez.
Chronological and Astronomical Notes for 1896. Angel Rodriguez.

January 19.

Light in the Heavens. F. B. Garcia.
Explosives. Justo Fernandez.
The Religious Press in France and the Augustinians of Asuncion. J. Rodrigo.
Catholic Priests and the Bicycle. A. Moreno.
The Magnetic North Pole.

España Moderna.—Madrid. January.

Goya. Z. A. Sanchez.

Recollections. José Echegaray.
Some Unpublished Letters of Cadalso. E. Cotarelo.
Historical Poems Relating to Chili. M. Menéndez y Pelayo.

Revista Contemporánea.—Madrid.

December 30.

Ferdinand VII in Bilbao. Pablo de Alzola.
The Replanting of Forests. José Jordana y Morera.
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Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

A.	Arena.	FR.	Fortnightly Review.	NW	New World.
AA.	Art Amateur.	G.	Godey's.	NH.	Newbery House Magazine.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.	GJ.	Geographical Journal.	NN.	Nature Notes.
AI.	Art Interchange.	GB.	Greater Britain.	O.	Outing.
AMC.	American Magazine of Civics.	GBag.	Green Bag.	OD.	Our Day.
ACQ.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.	GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.	OM.	Overland Monthly.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.	GOP.	Girl's Own Paper.	PA.	Photo-American.
AmAnt.	American Antiquarian.	GW.	Good Words.	PB.	Photo-Beacon.
Ant.	Antiquary.	HC.	Home and Country.	Past.	Popular Astronomy.
AP.	American Amateur Photographer.	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	PL.	Post Lore.
Arg.	Argosy.	HGM.	Harvard Graduates' Magazine.	PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
Ata.	Atlanta.	HomR.	Homiletic Review.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine (London).	IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	IA.	Irrigation Age.	PT.	Photographic Times.
Bkman.	Bookman.	JEd.	Journal of Education.	PR.	Philosophical Review.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.	PS.	Popular Science Monthly.
BW.	Biblical World.	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.	PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly.
C.	Cornhill.	JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy.	PsyR.	Psychical Review.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	JurR.	Juridical Review.	Q.	Quiver.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.	JAP.	Journal of American Politics.	QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
ChHA.	Church at Home and Abroad.	K.	Knowledge.	QR.	Quarterly Review.
ChMisl.	Church Missionary Intelligence and Record.	KO.	King's Own.	RR.	Review of Reviews.
ChQ.	Church Quarterly Review.	LAH.	Lend a Hand.	RRL.	Review of Reviews (London).
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.	LH.	Leisure Hour.	RC.	Review of the Churches.
CM.	Century Magazine.	LEJ.	Ladies' Home Journal.	SJ.	Students' Journal.
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.	SRev.	School Review.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	San.	Sanitarian.
CRev.	Charities Review.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review.	SEcon.	Social Economist.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.	LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly Review.	ScotGM.	Scottish Geographical Magazine.
CR.	Contemporary Review.	Luc.	Lucifer.	ScotR.	Scottish Review.
CritR.	Critical Review.	LudM.	Ludgate Monthly.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
CSJ.	Cassell's Saturday Journal.	M.	Month.	Sten.	Stenographer.
CW.	Catholic World.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	Str.	Strand.
D.	Dial.	McCl.	McClure's Magazine.	SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	Men.	Menorah Monthly.	SunH.	Sunday at Home.
DR.	Dublin Review.	MidM.	Midland Monthly.	TB.	Temple Bar.
EconJ.	Economic Journal.	MisR.	Missionary Review of World.	Treas.	Treasury.
EconR.	Economic Review.	MisH.	Missionary Herald.	UE.	University Extension.
EdRA.	Educational Review (New York).	Mon.	Monist.	US.	United Service.
EdRL.	Educational Review (London).	MM.	Munsey's Magazine.	USM.	United Service Magazine.
Ed.	Education.	Mus.	Music.	WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.
EngM.	Engineering Magazine.	MP.	Monthly Packet.	WR.	Westminster Review.
EL.	English Illustrated Magazine.	MR.	Methodist Review.	YE.	Young England.
ER.	Edinburgh Review.	NAR.	North American Review.	YM.	Young Man.
Ex.	Expositor.	NatR.	National Review.	YR.	Yale Review.
F.	Forum.	NC.	Nineteenth Century.	YW.	Young Woman.
FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly.	NEM.	New England Magazine.		
		NR.	New Review.		
		NSR.	New Science Review.		

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AN ANGEL AT THE SEPULCHRE.

(From the picture "The Resurrection Morn," by Mr. Herbert Schmalz.)

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

VOL. XI.

NEW YORK, APRIL, 1895.

No. 4

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*Estimates
of the
Late Congress.*

The Fifty-third Congress came to an end on March 4, at high noon, by virtue of the expiration of the two years' term for which its members were elected; and its exit was the occasion of judgments as severe and unqualified as were ever pronounced upon any of its predecessors, so far as our own recollection or our knowledge of history enables us to make comparison. The *Outlook*, which certainly cannot be accused of revealing undue Republican sympathies masked behind its garb of non-partisanship, sums up its opinion of the retiring Congress in the following comprehensive paragraph:

Congress has adjourned. It has lived without achievement, it dies without honor. It was elected by an overwhelming majority. At the end of its career it was defeated by a majority not less significant. The moral is plain and easy to be read. The American people has little patience with a party which does not know its own mind, has no definite purpose, and lacks even the capacity to follow its leader. Mr. Cleveland, as the leader of the Democratic party, had definite convictions on the tariff question and on the financial question. The Congress which Mr. Cleveland's popularity helped to bring into power was without definite purpose on either of these questions. It had no leaders whose counsel it was willing to follow. It had not even the political sagacity to get together in a caucus and by a majority vote determine on a policy and carry it out consistently. It undertook to reform the tariff, and we get, in lieu of a protective tariff founded on principle, another protective tariff founded on personal, political and local interests. It undertook to deal with the financial question, but it did not know whether it wanted notes issued by state banks, national banks, or the Government, nor whether it wanted gold monometallism, national bimetalism, or gold monometallism until international bimetalism could be accomplished. We hope that its successor will have some policy on these two great questions, and will pursue that policy with some consistency of purpose. In a nation, as in an individual, the worst of all blunders is vacillation. Any decision is better than indecision.

*Validity
of the
Income Tax.*

Our contemporary might have made at least one exception to the statement that the Fifty-third Congress was without achievement. While elected on a platform that was almost wholly devoted to questions of taxation and fiscal reform, it is true that Congress avoided doing nearly everything it had been most conspicuously

pledged to do. But, by what seems a curious whim, it enacted in time of profound peace an inquisitorial tax upon incomes, although not a word about an income tax had been contained in the party platform, nor had the matter been discussed as an issue in the campaign. No member of this late Congress will for a moment pretend that the income tax was framed as a part of any deliberate policy upon the strength of which the Democrats were returned to full power after a lapse extending from the Congressional elections of 1858 to those of 1892,—a period of thirty-four years. In the closing days of this last session Congress voted to extend (from March 1 to April 15) the period within which the income tax returns for 1894 must be filed, and some of its leading members lingered in Washington to hear a great debate before the Supreme Court touching the constitutionality of the enactment. The attack upon the law was conducted by a brilliant array of famous lawyers, the chief oral arguments being presented by ex-Senator George F. Edmunds, of Vermont, and Hon. Joseph H. Choate, of New York. Attorney-General Olney and Hon. James C. Carter, who is regarded as sharing with Mr. Choate the leadership of the New York bar, led in defending the income tax as constitutionally valid. The questions raised in this great debate, though of vast consequence in their bearings, turn upon technical interpretations, and the reasoning of the lawyers is not easy to follow.

*Is the Income
Tax a
"Direct Tax?"*

The Constitution in Section 1 of Article I declares that "direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers." In Section 8 of the same Article we read: "The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States." What did the Constitution makers mean by "direct taxes?" Nobody can answer that question so conclusively as to silence all disputants. But certainly if the language of the Constitution were to be interpreted by common usage, an income tax would be deemed a direct tax. The political economists have nearly all agreed in

the broad distinction between direct and indirect taxation. John Stuart Mill has summed the matter up in a way that other economists have very generally accepted. Because the question is in fact the public issue of the month, our readers may not be impatient if we quote for their benefit and convenience John Stuart Mill's well-known paragraphs at the opening of the third chapter of the fifth book of his "Principles of Political Economy:"

Taxes are either direct or indirect. A direct tax is one which is demanded from the very persons who it is intended or desired should pay it. Indirect taxes are those which are demanded from one person in the expectation and intention that he shall indemnify himself at the expense of another: such as the excise or customs. The producer or importer of a commodity is called upon to pay tax on it, not with the intention to levy a peculiar contribution upon him, but to tax through him the consumers of the commodity, from whom it is supposed that he will recover the amount by means of an advance in price.

Direct taxes are either on income, or on expenditure. . . . The sources of income are rent, profits and wages. This includes every sort of income, except gift or plunder. Taxes may be laid on any one of the three kinds of income, or an uniform tax on all of them. . . . A tax on rent falls wholly on the landlord. . . . A tax on profits, like a tax on rent, must, at least in its immediate operation, fall wholly on the payer. . . . We now turn to taxes on wages. . . . Any tax levied on these [the higher grades of mental or educated labor] falls on those who pay it.

Thus Mr. Mill puts an income tax in the *“Is the Tax
Uniform?”* very forefront of direct taxes, and most economists have agreed with him. Professor Ely, in his work on "Taxation in American States and Cities," specifically declared that an income tax is a direct tax. And this accords entirely with the common understanding. But if this view were accepted in interpreting the Constitution, Congress has no power to levy an income tax. On the other hand, if this injunction regarding the levy of "direct taxes" be explained away (as it was thirty years ago), it is argued that in such case this must at least be one of those "taxes, duties, imposts and excises" of which the Constitution declares that they "shall be uniform throughout the United States," and that the exemption of incomes under \$4,000, together with some other requirements of the new act, is a palpable violation of the principle of uniformity. This does not seem to us so clear an objection. The new law requires uniformity throughout the United States in the taxation at 2 per cent. of the excess of incomes above \$4,000. There are in the act details, as to methods of computation, assessment and collection, and as to rights of appeal, that certainly seem to contravene the guaranteed rights of the citizen. But the arguments before the Supreme Court have dwelt mainly upon the broad issues involved in a federal income tax. It is expected that the Court will decide the case before the end of April. Everyone perceives that the decision will have very far-reaching consequences.

The Question of Policy.

The legality of the imposition is one thing, and the wisdom and policy of it are quite a different thing. Whatever the Supreme Court may rule as to the constitutional bearings, the American people have yet to be convinced that a federal income tax is an advisable means of securing public revenue. Mr. John Stuart Mill, who may well be quoted further for his opinions upon the policy of such a tax, reasons that however fair it might be in theory, it is in practice one of the most difficult to apply. "Notwithstanding," says Mr. Mill, "what is called the inquisitorial nature of the tax, no amount of inquisitorial power which would be tolerated by a people the most disposed to submit to it, could enable the revenue officers to assess the tax from actual knowledge of the circumstances of contributors. Rents, salaries, annuities and all fixed incomes, can be exactly ascertained. But the variable gains of professions, and still more the profits of business, which the person interested cannot always himself exactly ascertain, can still less be estimated with any approach to fairness by a tax collector." And he finally concludes that "direct taxes on income should be reserved as an extraordinary resource for great national emergencies, in which the necessity of a large additional revenue overrules all objections." It seems to us that this is a justifiable conclusion and one particularly applica-



ATTORNEY-GENERAL OLNEY.



Photo by Sarony.

HON. JOSEPH H. CHOATE, OF NEW YORK.

ble to the United States. We tried an income tax once, in a time when "great national emergencies" overruled constitutional objections not only to this particular measure but also to several other Congressional ventures quite as doubtful from the legal standpoint. But in times of peace the country may well prefer a close regard for the Constitution. If that venerable document does not suit the times, there are processes by which it can be amended.

*The Bond
Issue and the
Gold Reserve.*

It was thought for a time that the Fifty-fourth Congress would probably be convened in extra session in April in order to deal with the vexed and perilous question of the currency. The expiring Democratic Congress refused to do anything on its own account to remedy the situation, nor would it do anything to enable the Democratic President and Secretary of the Treasury to deal directly and advantageously with the problem. It refused to authorize the issue of expressly worded "gold" bonds, although the whole financial world understands that the new debt must in honor be paid in gold. It was calculated that the insertion of the word "gold" would have saved the treasury \$16,000,000. This profit was reaped by the intermediaries who dealt in the bonds; for investors showed their faith in "Uncle Sam" by paying prices that were evidence of their full expectation that nothing cheaper than gold dollars would be returned to them when the day of redemption should come. So great was the demand, that twenty or thirty times as large an amount was subscribed for as

was issued. This proof of the borrowing power of our Government, together with the assurance that the Administration would use that borrowing power with promptness and freedom whenever the stock of gold in the treasury had fallen below the danger point, has had a calming and reassuring effect, at least for the moment. It is quite possible that no further difficulty may be experienced for some time to come in maintaining the customary gold reserve for the redemption of greenbacks. But the system is not worth all this strain and expense. There is no sacred reason for attempting to preserve and to reconcile two such inharmonious things as the absolute gold basis and standard and the plan of a perpetual reissue of a fixed volume of treasury notes which can always be used to draw gold out of the treasury. What to do about it all was quite too baffling a problem for the late Congress. Nobody can tell how much wiser and firmer the Republican House will show itself to be next winter.

*Silver and
the Next
Conference.*

The Senate did not adjourn without giving the country some evidence of its continued faith in the free coinage of silver. But every one understands that with Mr. Cleveland in the White House no free coinage bill would be allowed to go upon the statute books. The possibility that the new wave of European interest in the silver question would cause the early call of another international conference, led Congress to provide in advance for an American representation. It was agreed that nine delegates should be appointed and that each House should name three from its own membership, while the President should name three at his discretion. The Senate proceeded to select Senator Teller, of Colorado, who is a Republican, and Senators Jones, of Arkansas, and Daniel, of Virginia, who are Democrats. All of these are pro-silver men of the most pronounced type. The House selected Speaker Crisp, of Georgia, and Mr. Culbertson, of Texas, Democrats, who have in general been identified with the free silver element, and Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, Republican, who holds the views of the international bimetallicists. Thus, no matter who may be selected by the President, it is certain that five of the nine American delegates will represent the opinions of the free coinage men. Nothing very definite has happened in Europe, but Germany seems to be rapidly apostatizing from its high creed of gold monometallism adopted twenty years ago, and has taken action that commits it to the idea that it will be advisable to summon an international conference on silver to meet in Berlin. England, also, has altered its tone, and the House of Commons has adopted a resolution which declares that it "regards with increasing apprehension the constant fluctuation and growing divergence of the values of gold and silver, and heartily concurs in the recent expressions of opinion of the governments of France and Germany in regard to the serious evils arising therefrom." It is estimated by European authorities that there was, as regards land and staple commodities, an average price decline of about seven and a half per

cent. last year, and this is attributed by the bimetalists chiefly to the appreciation of gold as a standard. There is likely enough to be an international conference within a few months, though no one can say that definite results from it are very probable.

Utah, the West, and the Money Question. It is not believed that the admission of Utah to the Union and the appearance of two new western senators will of necessity strengthen the silver forces. Utah has had the reputation hitherto of great conservatism on the money question. If New Mexico and Arizona should at an early day become states, the monetary ideas of the Southwest would be reinforced at Washington beyond doubt by the accession of four additional free silver senators. But until the settlement of the monetary question has made some progress, it is scarcely likely that the House of Representatives will act favorably upon bills for the admission of any more states. The silver men who rally under the banner of the American Bi-Metallic League have issued a manifesto in which they declare that the time has come for the organization of a new political party for the sole purpose of bringing the silver question to a direct issue. The League advocates the immediate opening of the mints for the unlimited coinage of silver dollars at the present weight-ratio of 1 to 16. The League also opposes any form of paper money except that which is issued directly by the national treasury, and it declares against the sale of interest-bearing bonds in time of peace. Some of the western silver senators, like Mr. Stewart and Mr. Jones, of Nevada, are announced as favoring this movement, but Mr. Bland, of Missouri, Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska, and other prominent free silver men who have been identified with the Democratic party hitherto, have in turn issued their appeal to men of like opinions in which they declare their belief that the Democratic party can be completely dominated by the free silver men, and that an independent political movement would be a great mistake. It can only be said that however parties may shape themselves the money question is very much alive, while the tariff question is, relatively speaking, very much in the background.

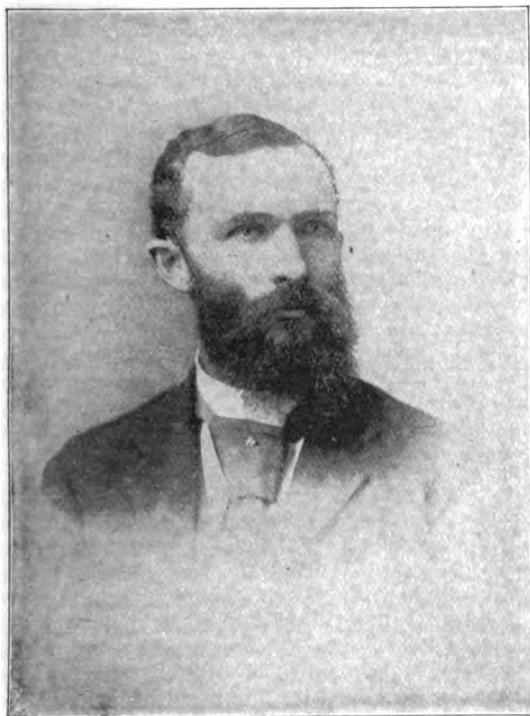
The Future of Mormonism. The statehood convention which is in session at Salt Lake City to frame a constitution for Utah, contains a large majority of Mormons. The announcement of this fact seems to have created some disquietude among those who have always been accustomed to regard the Mormons with dread and aversion. But since polygamy has been eliminated from the Mormon theory and practice, there remains nothing that a land of religious freedom like ours can properly interfere with. There is no sound reason for apprehending a union of church and state in Utah, and very little reason for supposing that the Mormons can much longer maintain their effective majority of the total population. The growth of the so-called "Gentile" element has been formidable in recent years, and it will doubtless be yet more rapid in the future; while,



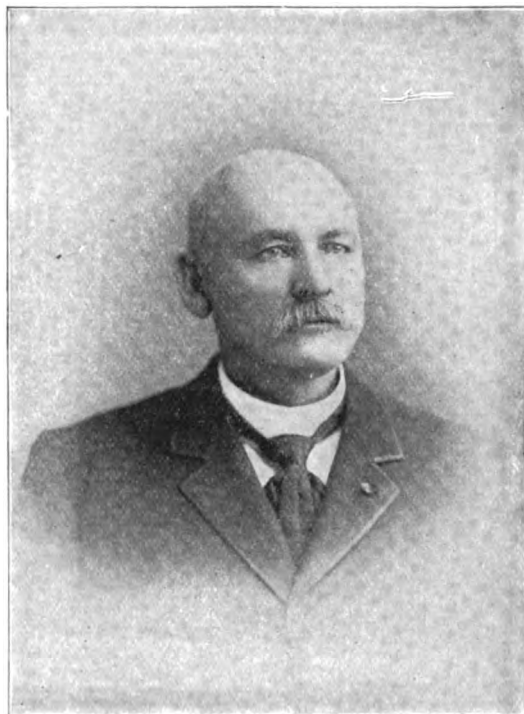
JOHN HENRY SMITH,
President of Utah Constitutional Convention.

on the other hand, there is no ground for the opinion that Mormonism will be the one creed of the descendants of Mormon pioneers. Under state institutions, Utah will tend to become assimilated with the general life of the country. It will lose its peculiar Mormon characteristics, and the church of the Latter Day Saints will itself tend to become more like other churches in creed, in forms, and in methods. Mormonism was a strange phase of western life which in its very nature was destined to be transient. With the admission of Utah as a state, the transition from peculiar to normal conditions will be much accelerated. For a long time Utah was a singular anomaly. It was absolutely ruled by the leaders of the Mormon church, under circumstances which were wholly out of accord with the constitution and laws of the United States. That period has happily passed away forever.

The Indian Territory. There remains another territorial and social anomaly almost, if not quite, as remarkable as Utah ever was. This solitary relic is the Indian Territory. Some means must be found to assimilate that region to the American system. It has become the paradise of roving and adventurous spirits, of outlawed fugitives from justice, and of sharp dealers in various businesses and trades



SENATOR M'BRIDE, OF OREGON.



SENATOR SHOUP, OF IDAHO.

who are thriving upon the abnormal conditions of society that have come into existence. Ex-Senator Dawes and his fellow commissioners, who have been thoroughly investigating the whole situation, find a state of facts stranger than any fiction that they could possibly invent. It will require patient and careful statesmanship to solve the land problem, to do justice in the wisest way to the Cherokees and other civilized tribes, and to bring the whole region under a *régime* of good administration and into harmony with the American system. Here again, as in the case of Utah, the natural forces of civilization must inevitably work toward a solution. Peculiar and anomalous conditions will break down, and the force of circumstances will inevitably compel the Indian Territory to seek admission as a state of the Union.

As to the Choosing of Senators. In all but one state the senatorial contest had been ended when these comments were written. The Idaho Legislature concluded its long weeks of distracting struggle and deadlock by the election of Mr. Shoup for another term. In Oregon, on February 23, a decision was reached in favor of Hon. George W. McBride, who will therefore succeed to the seat just vacated by Senator Dolph. In Delaware alone the contest had not ended. This stubborn fight is due primarily to the fact that a certain Mr. Addicks, who is said to have spent a portion of his great wealth in helping the Republicans to secure a majority in the Delaware

Legislature, has an unyielding determination to be rewarded by a seat in the United States Senate. His opponents declare that he is an interloper who does not properly belong in Delaware, and that he has impudently invaded that little Commonwealth with the idea that his money can pave the way from Dover to the Capitol at Washington. We are not in possession of all the facts, but must at least conclude that Mr. Addicks is not one of the thoroughly representative public men of Delaware, from whom, in the natural order of things, the United States Senator should be selected. Senator Higgins, who is a candidate for re-election, has been Mr. Addicks' chief opponent. The election of senators seriously interferes with the law-making duties of the state legislatures when these protracted contests occur; and every such case, like half a dozen very recent ones easy to enumerate, adds something to the sentiment that is growing in favor of the direct election of senators by the voters of the states. An amendment to the constitution would be necessary; but there is some reason to think that such an amendment would be adopted if once submitted by Congress to the states. With the growth of wealth there has come to be a feeling that money can conquer everything for its possessor; and the honor of a place in the United States Senate is a thing that many a rich man feels himself willing to invest a great sum to secure. There are means by which such candidates may greatly influence a legislature; while if the senator-

ship, like the governor's chair, were a matter of direct popular election, their wealth would be much less potent. In any case, a legislature ought to be elected with reference to the business of the state, and not with reference to the senatorial aspirations of any man. It would seem reasonable to provide that the states might, at their own option, take up the plan of direct election of senators.

Party Lines in the Senate. In calculating the strength of parties in the Senate as it will be reorganized next winter, it must be remembered that Utah will adopt a constitution and elect a state legislature in November and that two senators from this forty-fifth member of the union of states will bring the whole number up to ninety. If, as would now seem likely enough, Utah's first senators should be Republicans, that party would be very near the point of control. On questions other than monetary ones, enough Populists would probably act with the Republicans to give the Senate a Republican complexion. But it is clear that party lines cannot be maintained in the Senate on any of the really critical issues that are likely to arise, and no one looks forward with any degree of confidence to the conclusive settlement of any monetary or economic problem by the new Congress.

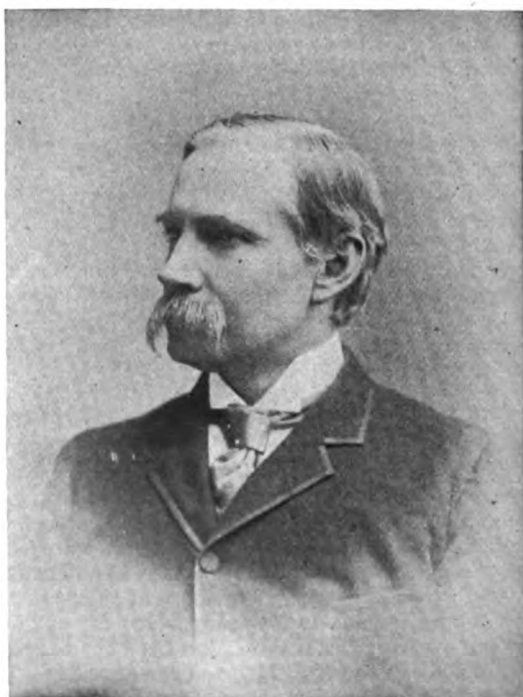
Postmaster-Generals. Old and New. Mr. Wilson's fidelity to the views and policy of the White House, though doubtless due to no expectation of personal reward, has nevertheless proved fortunate for the retiring chairman of the Ways and Means Com-

mittee and author of the tariff bill. Defeated by a Republican in his West Virginia district, and much impaired in health and strength by his very trying and not too highly appreciated labors in Congress, he was about to retire to private life. At this juncture Mr. Bissell, by a felicitous coincidence, finds public life unprofitable, and having reaped all the honor and prestige he could well hope to enjoy from the position of Postmaster-general, insists upon retiring from the Cabinet where his \$8,000 salary is small compensation for the loss of a lucrative law practice. But an \$8,000 cabinet position for a defeated Congressman who has no lucrative law practice to fall back upon, is distinctly preferable to another term in Congress at \$5,000 a year. At the end of Mr. Cleveland's term, the wave of Republicanism in West Virginia may have subsided, and then Mr. Wilson may find his old seat in Congress waiting for him—or perhaps a senatorship may fall to his lot.

Expert Talent Needed in the Postal Service. Speaking frankly, Mr. Bissell has made an excellent postmaster-general and leaves the Cabinet with a high reputation, justly earned; while Mr. Wilson comes into the place with as fine a standing as any man in his party possesses. Either of these men could with due experience become one of the great postal administrators of the world. Mr. Bissell had fairly acquired some grasp of the immense business of which he was at the head, when he found that his interests required his abandonment of the post. Absolutely nothing in his previous experience had qualified him in any special way for that kind of a place. Mr.



HON. WILSON S. BISSELL.



HON. WILLIAM L. WILSON.

Photos by Bell, Washington.

Wilson now takes up the work solely because he was defeated in his race for Congress, and not because he has any trained aptitudes for managing the post office department, or any prospect of long service in that capacity. This is not said in disparagement of Mr. Wilson. He is an exceedingly favorable product of a system that does not tend to give us such a postal service as we ought to have. The American postal service is not holding its own. In various particulars the European countries are going ahead of us, simply because their postal administration commands a higher quality of permanent, expert, managerial ability. Meanwhile, we hope that Mr. Wilson may take up his duties with the zest and interest that a change of work often brings, and that he may be able to accomplish some notable reforms. For one thing, he should endeavor to secure a pneumatic tube service for all our large cities. For another thing, he should do everything in his power to advance civil service reform principles and practices in every part of the colossal system over which he finds himself presiding.

*Passage
of the
Lottery Bill.*

One important action in the interests of morality must be remembered to the credit of the late Congress. In its closing hours it passed the anti-lottery bill, which was designed to give complete and full effect to the national victory won by the best people of Louisiana when they spurned a bribe of thirty millions of dollars or more, and refused to extend the charter of the Louisiana Lottery Company. The business of that concern was transferred nominally to Central America as headquarters. By various methods of evasion it has been able in great measure to baffle our postal administration; and where it could not make use of the post office it has had especially favorable contracts with the express companies. These indeed have been its chief allies; and through them it has carried on an immense business in the United States from its secure rendezvous in Honduras. The measure which has now become a law has had its most aggressive and untiring instigator in the person of one of the professors in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Mr. S. H. Woodbridge. For nearly two years he has been working for the passage of this law, which is so drawn as to make the Honduras Lottery Company and every concern of that sort an absolute outlaw. The circumstances under which final action was reached in the Senate on the last day of the session, in time for the engrossed bill to be signed by the President only five minutes before the latest legal moment, form a story that is quite dramatic. Mr. Woodbridge's campaign well illustrates what one earnest reformer can do when he has wisely selected his point of attack and has the persistence to keep constantly at work upon it.

*The Winter
and
the South.*

The cautious approach of spring makes it opportune to say a parting word about the extraordinary winter that lies behind us. The chief satisfaction it has brought to some members of the younger generation has consisted in the silencing and complete discomfiture of the typical "oldest inhabitant." This personage had dominated

us all too loftily. He had prated of the long and severe winters of his childhood, and had tried to make us feel that in these degenerate days a "regular, old-fashioned winter," with heavy snowfalls, unlimited sleighing and weeks and months of skating, were quite out of the question, belonging to a set of topics which nobody but historians and old settlers could properly discuss. The solid freeze-up of the Hudson river even in its lower tidal stretches, though an unusual spectacle, is not without numerous precedents. But the unprecedented thing about the past winter has been its severe visitation of regions which are usually exempt. At least until very recent years plenty of men and women had grown up in New Orleans without ever having seen so much as a flake



From photo by Henry Grabau.

SNOW BUST OF WASHINGTON AT NEW ORLEANS.

of snow. But late in February of this year the snow fell to a depth of ten inches all along the lower Gulf region. No Northerner can possibly realize how sensational an experience this was to our fellow countrymen of the sunny South. If the people of Montreal or Minneapolis, after half a winter of deep snow and zero temperature, should wake up some morning to find the thermometer recording ninety in the shade, and to find their parks and gardens transformed into orange and banana groves laden with ripe fruit, while brilliant flowers were blooming everywhere,—the sensation would not be so novel and extraordinary by any means as that which the people of New Orleans felt in February when they experienced a Minnesota snowfall.

A Snow Statue of Washington. An ingenious young citizen of New Orleans possessing a natural artistic ability which speaks for itself, set up in a prominent street a huge snow man twelve feet high, which he modeled into an heroic statue of the Father of his Country. We publish on page 377 an illustration made from a photograph of this statue. New Orleans happens to be very badly supplied with public monuments, and possesses nothing which commemorates the first President of the Republic. This snow statue ought to be reproduced in white marble and erected both to honor George Washington and also to preserve the memory of the great snowfall of 1895, which is an event of much historic interest.

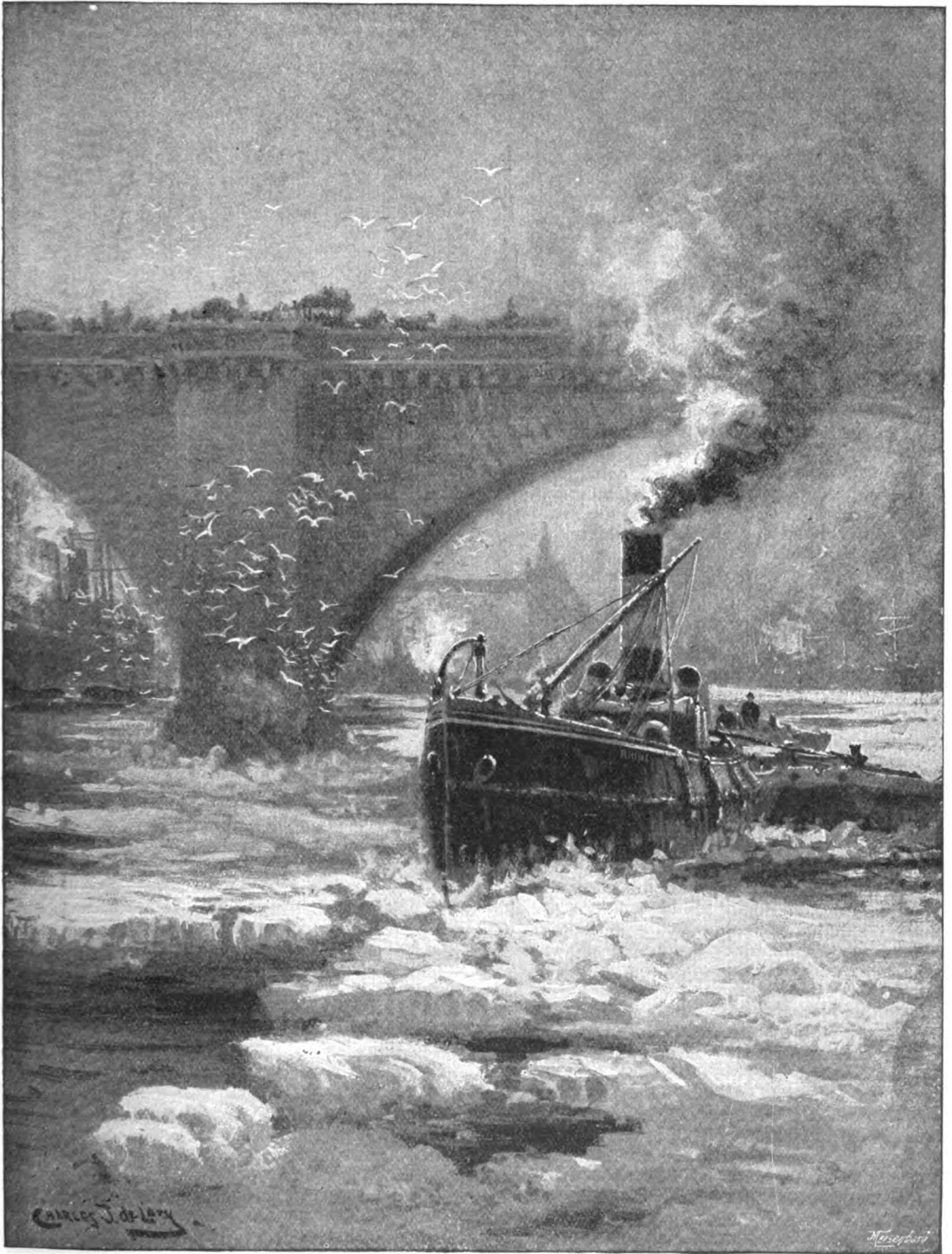
New York's Washington Arch. By the way, it is worth noting in this connection that an April date has been set for the dedication of the completed Washington arch in New York, which stands in Washington Square at the foot of Fifth Avenue. New York celebrated, in 1889, the centennial anniversary of the inauguration of President Washington; and as one of the street decorations on that occasion a temporary wooden arch was erected at the south end of Fifth Avenue. It was so attractive an object that patriotic citizens determined to secure enough money by popular subscription to perpetuate the arch in marble. The structure has been practically completed for a year or two. At length the last carvings have been done, and New York possesses in the arch an architectural monument of great beauty.



WASHINGTON ARCH, NEW YORK.

Havoc of the Frost King. But to return to our reflections upon the winter, there is a very calamitous side to so violent and wanton an invasion by Jack Frost of regions lying far beyond his proper domain. The devastation of a modern army is nothing as compared with the havoc that the cold weather has wrought in portions of the South. Not only has this year's orange crop been destroyed in Florida, but many of the orange groves have been blighted beyond hope of resuscitation; and various other crops and fruit-bearing trees have been sacrificed. The aggregate loss to the South would amount to many millions of dollars if it were fully computed. Nevertheless, there is no ground for discouragement. The agricultural and economic prosperity of the South is now assured beyond any question. On the continent of Europe the cold made somewhat similar inroads upon the very regions whose reign of perpetual summer had been deemed most unassailable. England's winters are usually wet and disagreeable, but they are seldom cold, and skating is a comparatively rare sport. But the past winter leads to the suspicion that the Gulf Stream, upon which the British islands have always relied for their mild, green winters and their perennially even temperature, has either shifted its course or else lost some of its caloric. Mr. Stead early in March wrote from London as follows touching the weather and its relations to English politics:

England's Arctic Season. The United Kingdom is emerging from a spell of winter weather severe and protracted beyond all precedent in the lifetime of this generation. The frost began on January 22. It did not finally disappear till March 1, when the moon changed and the weather became warm and damp and springlike. For nearly six weeks all outdoor work was either totally suspended or carried on with difficulty. Even yesterday, although the surface of the ground thawed, the gardeners complained that their spades could not penetrate more than three inches. Below that depth the frost still held. The Clyde is still blocked with ice, and it will be some days yet before we can take our farewell of Jack Frost. Skating still continues—never have skaters and skatemakers enjoyed so long an innings—and London householders are still groaning under the misery of frozen water pipes. The plumber's harvest is beginning to be gathered, but as yet the thaw has not fully set in. The ice has gone from London's river, but the sea gulls linger, bearing up as best they can under their enforced vegetarian diet, for even tame kittiwakes do not take kindly to baker's bread, and comparatively few good Samaritans provided them the diet which they craved. What a February we have had! From my office window it was like looking out on the Arctic ocean across to the North Pole. The great river was full of floating ice, which rose and fell with the tide, making navigation almost impossible. Down below London Bridge, where the ice-pack was the thickest, an adventurous fellow is said to have crossed from bank to bank dry



THE FROZEN THAMES : A STUDY AT LONDON BRIDGE, LOOKING EAST.

shod with less difficulty than Eliza crossed the Ohio in "Uncle Tom." Even now occasional islands of ice slowly melting in the warmer water float up and down the river, carrying crews of sea birds looking very odd as they stand gravely on the deck of their half-submerged sea craft voyaging from bridge to bridge. There was very little snow in London. Seldom, indeed, has street traffic been less impeded when the temperature has been so low. Distress has been severe, but it was borne in patience and relieved with promptitude and with such efficiency as was possible. The death rate rose as the thermometer fell. Jack Frost is as a knife at the throats of the aged, the infirm, and the consumptive. But, on the whole, the people, whether they lived or whether they died, were singularly patient, and shivered along as best they could in silence.

*The Influenza
in England.*

When the frost began to give way, the influenza made its descent, as its fashion is, striking down high and low, rich and poor, with a preference, indeed, for the well-to-do. First among the victims who were prostrated by this detestable substitute for the malarial fevers of hotter lands was the Prime Minister, while Mr. Balfour kept him company in his misfortune. Sneezing, coughing, feverish malaise and general cold in the head became the order of the day. It really seemed as if,—as in ancient Egypt when the angel of death facilitated the Exodus,—there was not one household that escaped. But although many died from its after-effects, and business has had to be carried on short-handed, the influenza did not perceptibly affect the volume of active life. Armies can fight when a large proportion of their rank and file are in hospital, and politics and business know no perceptible abatement in their feverish velocity, though statesmen go to bed with influenza, and ten per cent. of the clerks in the counting-house are not able to leave home.

*The
Prime
Minister.*

Lord Rosebery's indisposition has naturally attracted most attention. Mr. Balfour had only a slight attack, and got over it quickly. Indeed, no one profited more from the influenza than did Mr. Balfour, for it kept him from the House of Commons when the Indian cotton duties were being discussed on Sir Henry James's motion; and it delivered him from the sin of making a set speech in favor of the reactionary party in the London County Council election. Lord Rosebery had no such compensation. He had a more serious attack, and it brought back his old inability to sleep. A poor man who can sleep is to be envied by the richest millionaire who cannot. Better be a pauper with sleep than a Rothschild without it. Much has been written in criticism and depreciation of Lord Rosebery as a statesman and a Prime Minister. But he has only one great defect—and that is his inability to sleep. If the hypnotist at the Aquarium could but be allowed to put Lord Rosebery to sleep for a whole week, he would be a national benefactor. The habit

of sleeping long and soundly is, perhaps, even more than patience, the thing most needed by Prime Ministers; for patience itself is one of the virtues only possible to those who rest.

*The English
Political
Outlook.*

In February the Liberals had a stroke of good luck in the constituencies. They gained a seat at the by-election at Colchester. The retiring member, who was a Unionist, resigned on being convinced that he was on the wrong side in politics. He was promptly replaced by a Liberal, who to his political virtues added yet this above all, that he was the largest employer of labor in the borough. The majority at Colchester was unexpectedly large, and the hearts of the Ministerialists were correspondingly elated with gratitude. But the glow was transient. The party managers know too well how impossible it is to find a Sir W. Pearson in every constituency, and they do not buoy themselves up by any false hopes. The Liberals having made up their mind that they will be beaten at the general election, are making the best of the period that intervenes before the dissolution. If Lord Rosebery chafes somewhat unnecessarily against the position to which he is doomed of governing on sufferance, his colleagues are experiencing an unaccustomed delight in a glorious independence. When recalcitrant factions wait upon Sir W. Harcourt and threaten to vote with the opposition, they find the menace has lost its magic power. "By all means, gentlemen," says the Leader of the Commons, "and the sooner the better." So it has come to pass that the fact that the ministers no longer wish to live contributes to prolong their existence. It is easy to sever a tightly-stretched cord; but when the string gives lightly to the knife, it is not so easy. A cabinet whose leading members are not merely ready but longing to die, continues to live without any immediate prospect of going down into the pit. Its majority is small, but it is sufficient; and the very lack of numbers is one element of their strength.

*The Attitude
of the
Opposition.*

The Unionists do not seem very eager for a dissolution. Mr. Balfour was anxious not to return to office before he had published his book on "The Foundations of Belief;" but now he contemplates the future with equanimity, and discusses with philosophic indifference the date of the dissolution. Their bitterest critics cannot profess to believe that the Liberals are endangering the Empire. On the whole, the Liberal cabinet is doing pretty much what its successor will do,—strengthening the navy, extending the Empire, keeping the peace, and improving the administration as far as it can without asking for parliamentary powers. Lord Salisbury, if he came in, would do just the same. And as the Peers will throw Liberal legislation out of the window, it does not much matter to the Unionists how long this ministry survives. Since they do not wish to come in with a slender majority, which would make them the bond-slaves of Mr. Chamberlain, they prefer, on the whole, to let things drift along as they are.

What
about
Home Rule?

The Liberals are, of course, irrevocably committed to the policy of Home Rule. The Liberal party as a governing factor has no existence without the Irish party, any more than a man can be said to exist without his lungs. Home Rule is, therefore, as the breath of their nostrils. But Home Rule, if Archbishop Croke may be believed, is in a bad way. Writing to the *Freeman's Journal*, this patriot prelate declares that "the hope of obtaining a legislature for our country within measurable time is no longer entertained by reasoning men." "Our enthusiasm," he says, speaking of his own countrymen, "has cooled down or died away. Our Bishops, for the most part, hold aloof from the national cause; our priests are distrustful and dissatisfied." If this be so, there is a poor look-out for Home Rule. One cannot expect English and Scotch Liberals to be more enthusiastic Home Rulers than the Irish themselves.

Matters
in
Parliament.

After Lord Herschell had vindicated himself with some heat from the charges which had been freely brought against him in connection with the removal of Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams, Lord Salisbury made an effective speech, to which Lord Rosebery replied. With the Duke of Devonshire's speech, the usual and formal debate on the Address in the Lords practically ended. In the House of Commons it was very different. The Government had to face a series of amendments, one or two of which threatened to leave them in a minority. By good management, however, it was able to pull through. The first serious danger to the Government rose out of the question of the unemployed. Mr. Keir Hardie's support of Mr. Jeffreys's amendment, regretting that the Government had shown no appreciation of the great depression prevailing in agriculture and the manufacturing districts, threatened at first to put the ministers in a minority. From this they extricated themselves by offering a "Select Committee on the Unemployed." The speeches of Mr. Goschen and Mr. Balfour, however, placed in strong relief the difficulties under which large sections of the community are laboring. But although the opposition had no difficulty in painting the situation in its blackest colors, they had no suggestions as to what ought to be done to relieve the distress. The Committee on the Unemployed was promptly constituted under the presidency of Mr. Campbell-Bannermann, and has been holding its sittings ever since. So far as can be gathered from reading the condensed reports in the newspapers, the general opinion among the officials seems to be that the poor-law authorities, aided by private charity, have been able to deal with the situation fairly well, although several districts are suffering acutely. It will be interesting to see at what conclusion the committee arrives. It is evident that the inquiries of the committee are not likely to bear fruit before next winter. It will yet be some weeks before we have their report, which will in any case be a valuable document.

Mr. Burns
and
Mr. Hills.

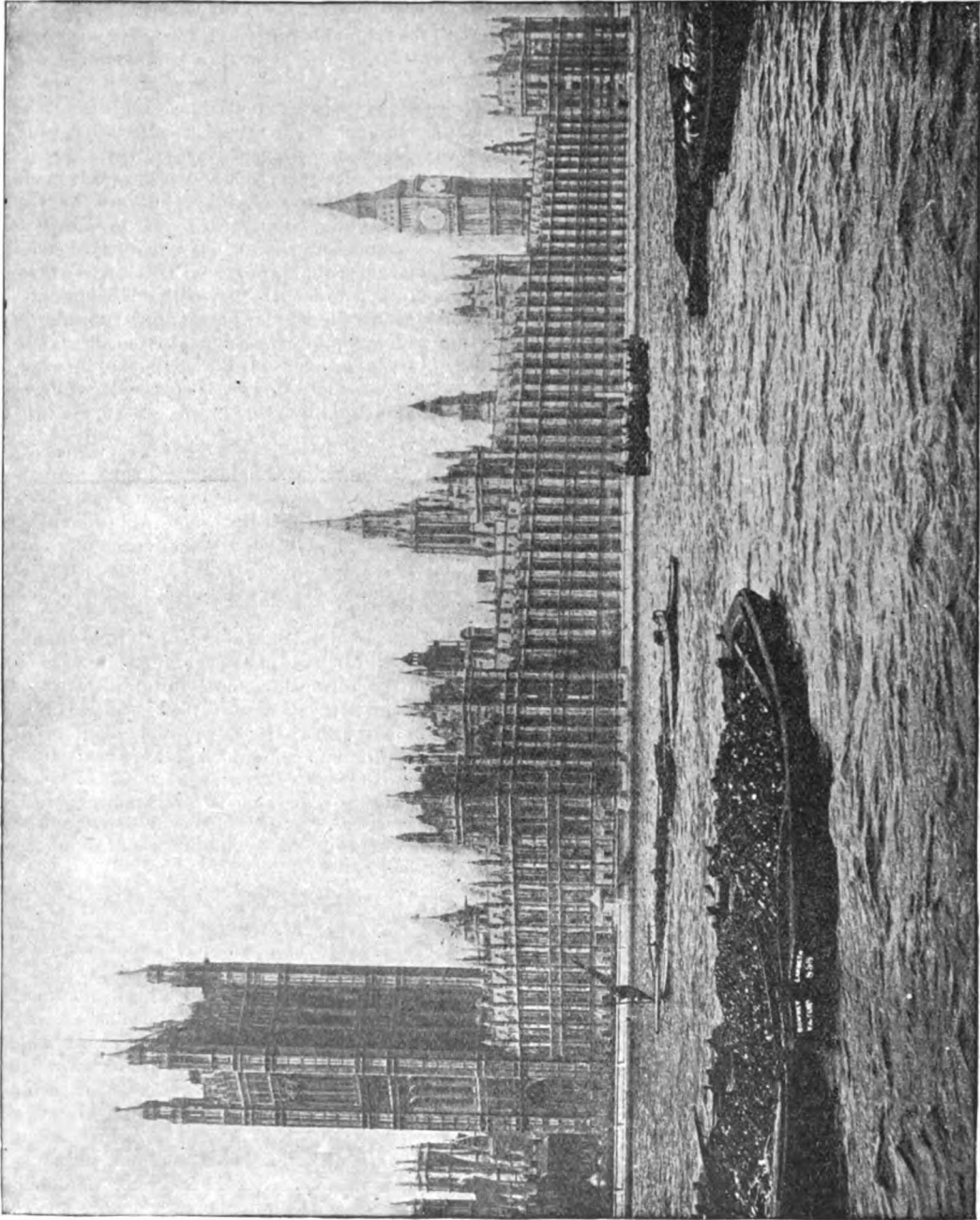
The most notable feature in the proceedings of the Committee has been the examining of witnesses by Mr. Burns. Mr. Burns is a Scotchman whose natural good sense has been ripened by responsible administrative work on the London County Council. On such a committee as this he is invaluable, although the services which he renders are too often those of a kind which expose him to misrepresentation and abuse on the part of those who dream dreams all the day long as to the miraculous things which might be effected if only they were allowed to have their own way. So far, the most important suggestion which has been made before the Committee was brought forward by Mr. Hills, of the Thames Iron Works, who proposed to found labor colonies in connection with every district of ten thousand population. Mr. Hills, who spoke on behalf of his committee, offered to give his services and organize the whole country this summer on a system which would save England from the unemployed problem forever. If Mr. Hills and his committee could do that, it would be worth while to endow them with millions.

The Irish
Amendments.

After having rejected Mr. Jeffreys's amendment the ministers had a comparatively easy task in defeating the attack made upon them by Mr. Redmond, who clamored for an immediate dissolution in the interests of Home Rule, and the amendment by Mr. Clancy, who was impatient to have the dynamitards released. The Conservative party as a whole supported Mr. Redmond, but his amendment was defeated by a majority of twenty. Mr. Asquith stood to his guns in relation to the dynamitards, and the misguided patriots who tried to open up the path to their country's independence by blowing up the Tower and other public buildings, will remain under lock and key until Home Rule is passed or the prison doctors can conscientiously certify that confinement is endangering their lives. There are certain methods that patriots must not employ. The use of dynamite is not to be forgiven.

Mr. Chamberlain's
Collapse.

After Mr. Clancy was disposed of, it was Mr. Chamberlain's turn. This gentleman, who has been distinguishing himself by defending the aldermen of the city,—an excess of Conservatism which led even the *Times* to shake its head in mild surprise,—deemed it necessary to assert himself, as leader of the Liberal wing of the Unionist party. He brought forward an amendment condemning the government for taking up the time of the House by introducing measures which they could not pass, instead of boldly facing the constitutional question which they had raised by their attack on the House of Lords. Mr. Chamberlain spoke cleverly, although he overloaded his speech with extracts which he did not read impressively. The House yawned and became restive. He was followed by Mr. Asquith, who spoke both briefly and brilliantly, and excited the enthusiasm of his party by the way in which he assailed Mr. Chamberlain. Mr.



House of Lords End.

House of Commons End.

THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT—FROM THE OTHER SIDE OF THE THAMES.

Asquith's speech, together with the Colchester election and the division on the cotton duties, has put heart into the Liberals. Mr. Chamberlain's amendment was rejected by a majority of fourteen. After this amendment the debate on the Address was closed by a majority of eight, and the House of Commons was free to begin its work.

*Lancashire
and the
Indian Cotton
Duties.*

The first thing it did was to debate the Indian cotton duties, and this for a time seemed to endanger the very existence of the government. Sir Henry James, as a member for a Lancashire borough, brought forward a resolution condemning the government for permitting India to tax Lancashire cottons. This is a subject on which all Lancashire men are of one mind. It was thought that a sufficient number of Liberal Lancashire members could be induced to vote against the cotton duties, even if such a vote involved the upset of the Administration. But when the debate came on Mr. Balfour was absent, Mr. Goschen was hostile and Unionist after Unionist declared his objection to subordinating the interests of India to the clamor of Lancashire. On the division, after a very able speech from Mr. Fowler, the ministry found itself, to its own great astonishment, with a majority of 195.

*The
Bimetallism
Conference.*

Having triumphed over their Lancashire assailants, they deemed it wise a few days later to throw a sop to Cerberus by accepting Mr. Everett's motion in favor of an International Conference on the currency question. In accepting the resolution Sir William Harcourt made a speech which practically left the government committed to nothing beyond assenting to the conference to which both Germany and the United States were favorable. Conferences may come and conferences may go; but as long as the English government refuses to modify its exclusively gold standard, things will probably remain pretty much as they are now. In the mean time, bimetalists have scored an apparent success, and they are beginning to believe that victory is in sight.

*The
Welsh
Church.*

At last, having liberally discussed all these more or less abstract resolutions, the House of Commons took into consideration the legislative proposals of the government. The first submitted to it was Mr. Asquith's bill for the Disestablishment of the Welsh Church. Mr. Asquith spoke with commendable brevity, setting forth the leading features of the bill, which is practically the same as that which was discussed last year. Two nights were devoted to discussion, but it was ultimately read a first time without a division. The next place is given to the Irish Land bill, which Mr. Morley has in charge. These will occupy all the spare time of the session. Welsh Disestablishment,

having had the first place, will take a back seat. There is a chance of getting the Irish Land bill through if it is cut and carved so as to suit the Duke of Devonshire, who has intimated that he will not be too exacting. But chance of the passage of the Welsh Disestablishment bill there is none, notwithstanding the overwhelming majority of Welsh members in its favor.

*The Payment
of
Members.*

The government, after much consideration, has decided not to introduce the bill for the payment of members of Parliament. The decision is a wise one, but it leaves the great difficulty of the Liberal party untouched. At present, with Lancashire Liberal millowners threatening to go over to the enemy because of the cotton duties, and with a general stampede throughout the country of well-to-do Liberals who are scared by what they consider to be the socialistic extravagances of the Independent Labor party, the ministers find it extremely difficult to secure presentable candidates who are willing and able to support themselves in Parliament. Something will have to be done; it is true of parties as of armies that without the sinews of war no campaign can be prosecuted.

*The New
Factory Bill.*

By slow but sure degrees the British Home Office has gradually converted itself into a Department of Labor, and Mr. Asquith has taken a long step in the direction of this transformation by introducing a new truck bill and a new factory bill. The latter measure, which is much the most important, increases the already great power of the Home Office over all factories and workshops. Factory legislation, of course, is an old story, but this new bill for the first time brings under the Factory acts the laundries, bakehouses, docks, wharves, quays, building operations where machinery is employed, and tenement factories. Additional provisions are made to secure the irreducible minimum of fresh air for all workers, and new and drastic powers are given for the purposes of securing an investigation into all cases of accident occurring in factories and workshops. Mr. Asquith has not taken the step it was hoped he would in raising the age of half-timers from eleven to twelve. This omission, he explained, was not due to any objection to the change, but he wished that the bill should pass without controversy; and, therefore, he did not insert a clause that would cause opposition from the persons most concerned. If, however, the House would force his hand, he was only too willing that it should be forced. Whatever may be thought of the details of the measure, and its faults either of omission or commission, there is no doubt that it is the latest, and, in some respects, the most interesting illustration of the anxious desire of the philanthropic state to constitute itself an earthly providence for the masses of the people.

*The London
County Council
Election.*

The real political interest in London, however, centred, not in Westminster, but in the constituencies in which the future of the London County Council was to be decided. The contest was very vigorously conducted, and it presented many features of interest. The Progressives, who had a majority of fifty at the last election, took as their fighting mottoes, "Progress without Politics," and "London, One and Indivisible." The Moderates called in the aid of the Conservative and Unionist party, with whom they went forth to battle, howling execration upon the Progressives who had raised the rates. Blue placards flamed on all the hoardings announcing that the London County Council was spending £1,000 a day of public money more than their predecessors; and the workmen were adjured to vote against the party, which, by raising the rates, diminished employment and drove trade from London. The efforts of the Moderate-Conservative-Unionist-ratepayer confederacy were materially aided by the announcement that the County Council would have to add to its rate next year. Great is the awe and fear of the ratepayer in both political parties; and it was universally expected that the Progressives would issue from the poll with a diminished majority.

*The Peerage
as
Candidates.*

Never before had so many peers of the realm and scions of peers entered the field as candidates for municipal honors. The Moderates put forward no fewer than thirteen peers and sons of peers, while the Progressives had in the field at least five. This is no doubt as it should be, and furnishes a striking contrast to the attitude of the wealthier classes in American cities. Nothing can be better for the community at large than that the rich and the poor sit side by side in committee and at the council table. In addition to the peers who sought election as London County Councillors, several hold seats as Aldermen, and to them an addition has been made in the case of Lord Tweedmouth. Lord Rosebery would have been a candidate if it had been possible for him to discharge the duties of County Councillor and Prime Minister. In any case it is to be hoped that the new Council will mark its sense of his services by making him an Alderman.

*The Result
of
the Voting.*

One hundred and eighteen Councillors were elected in 58 constituencies. Three years ago London returned 84 Progressives and 34 Moderates. The following figures show the result of the voting on March 2, as compared with that of 1892:

	PROGRESSIVES.		MODERATES.	
	Voted.	Elected.	Voted.	Elected.
1892.....	151,000	84	130,000	34
1895.....	149,000	59	153,000	59

The Independent Labor poll was 3,000 strong. The changed result is due entirely to the increase of the Moderate poll by the voting of 20,000 Conservatives for the Moderates, in obedience to the party whip, now applied for the first time.

*Affairs in
Germany.*

Reports from Germany make it evident that the Emperor is disposed to do almost everything in his power to restore entirely cordial relations with Prince Bismarck. The sons of the ex-Chancellor have received conspicuous marks of imperial favor, and are in the line of high official promotion. The advice of the aged statesman is openly sought on important public questions, and all Germany has been full of enthusiasm over the great preparations for celebrating the eightieth birthday of the man whose political and diplomatic genius erected the existing imperial fabric. Questions of economic policy, and the supreme question of the growth of the social democracy, are allowing German statesmanship very little peace or rest. The new Chancellor keeps the even tenor of his way, and merely acts as an obedient mouthpiece for his imperial master.

*The
German
Ship-Canal.*

The German government has issued its polite invitations to all the world to participate in a great naval demonstration in honor of the opening of the ship canal which has now been completed from the Baltic to the North Sea. A glance at the map will show how great an advantage this canal must prove, not only in the ordinary transactions of commercial life but also in the mobilization and defensive operations of the German navy. Until now, it has been a long and somewhat dangerous



GERMAN COAST, SHOWING LINE OF CANAL.

passage from Bremen or Hamburg around the coast of Denmark by way of the Skager Rack and the Cattegat to the great German ports of Kiel, Lubeck, Stettin, and Dantzig, on the Baltic. It is on this Baltic coast that Germany maintains her principal shipyards and naval stations, while her chief commercial seaports lie on the North Sea coast, with a clear access to the Atlantic. The new canal has depth enough to float the largest of modern ships, and its completion adds greatly to the security of Germany from the military and naval point of view. It is obvious that the canal must be utilized to an enormous extent for the German coastwise trade, while ships bound to and from St. Petersburg and other Baltic ports will seek the new canal in preference to the disagreeable and roundabout passage between Denmark and the Scandinavian peninsula. Students of our American diplomatic history will remember how, in the old days of a great American merchant marine, our ships were subjected to heavy tolls in passing through the Cattegat; and how, by virtue of a vigorous American diplomacy, we secured for ourselves and eventually for the rest of the world a free right to navigate those straits. The times change; and the Cattegat will be of comparatively little commercial importance to the world at large henceforth, except as a regulator of tolls on the new canal, and as a possible passage when in time of war the artificial short-cut may be closed. The canal is about seventy miles in length. It is reported that the French government will accept the cordial invitation of the Emperor of Germany, and will participate in the celebration in June by sending a formidable fleet. England is to be represented by her magnificent Channel squadron; Russia of course is in position to make a large demonstration; and the smaller powers in considerable numbers will be represented. Several of our leading American newspapers have severely criticised Secretary Herbert for his announced decision to send only three ships, two of which are among the smallest of our naval craft. It has been said that this opportunity to exhibit conspicuously in European waters at least a half dozen of the best specimens of our recent naval architecture, would enhance our national standing and make an impression likely in various indirect ways to be valuable to the country. The administration, however, is apparently of the opinion that the disturbances in Cuba and Venezuela render it desirable that our best vessels of the Atlantic squadron should not be withdrawn from the duties to which they have been assigned.

The news from Cuba concerning the revolutionary outbreak of the patriots who are working for the independence of the island, has from the start been of a very conflicting character. There seems little reason to believe that there was anything well concerted in this particular attempt to throw off the Spanish yoke; nor does the time seem to have been opportunely chosen. Cuba's one great struggle for independence, which began

nearly two decades ago, and was not suppressed for several years, was a serious affair that tested pretty completely the strength and resources of the patriots. That brave but fruitless revolution made it reasonably clear that under no ordinary circumstances could Cuba successfully assert herself against the mother country. On many accounts it has been unfortunate that Cuba did not shake off European domination in the period early in this century, when the Spanish-speaking provinces of the American mainland secured their independence and adopted republican constitutions on the model of the United States. The Cubans as a colonial race have not developed sufficient power to attain their independence without the more or less active assistance of some other nation. The people of the United States are by no means prepared to say that they would like to annex Cuba; and our chief interests lie in the direction of as favorable commercial relations as Spain can be induced to let us have with the great island, which naturally belongs to our commercial zone. In the long run it is not improbable that Cuba's position, as altogether tributary in commercial affairs to the United States, may lead to political connections; but that time has not yet come.

Particular attention was attracted to the "Allianca" incident. Affairs in Cuba by a grave incident which occurred on the 8th day of March. The American steamer *Allianca* regularly plying between New York and Colon, was on her return journey by the usual route which lies between Haiti and Cuba, when a few miles from Cuba's eastern coast, she was pursued and fired upon with solid shot by a Spanish warship. The *Allianca's* captain declined to stop and permit the Spanish ship to overhaul his vessel and outsteamed the aggressor. The Spanish commander was probably acting under instructions to exercise especial vigilance against vessels flying the American flag, in order to intercept any guns or other munitions that might be sent from the United States to the aid of the Cuban rebels. But Spanish vigilance must avoid mistakes of this character. The system by which European powers are permitted to hold as their colonial dependencies the islands that lie in the neighborhood of the United States is not a system for which the American people entertain a very deep respect. Spain's claims upon Cuba, for example, are from our point of view entirely different from Spain's claims upon her own home soil. It is not proper that the United States should be put to the slightest degree of inconvenience in order that Spain may by brute force maintain her hold upon an island adjacent to our coast, all of whose natural interests and affiliations are with America and not with Europe. Our commerce with Cuba has been most seriously interfered with in times past by Spain's jealousy and tyranny. It is quite time that we should inform Spain that her warships may not with impunity lurk in American waters and fire upon the Stars and Stripes. If Cuba should within the next dec-

The Cuban Revolution.

ade or two develop a fairly efficient provincial government, it would be entirely proper at any time for that government to declare independence. The United States, Mexico, and the Central and South American republics would then be justified in according prompt recognition to Cuba as an independent government, and in notifying Spain that they would permit no European attacks to be made upon the independence of any American republic which had been thus recognized by the other American governments. Thus far, however, Spain has perceived the danger of permitting the Cubans to exercise anything like provincial home rule. The whole Spanish policy has been directed toward the prevention of Cuban progress and development, because such progress would lead inevitably to withdrawal from the Spanish connection.

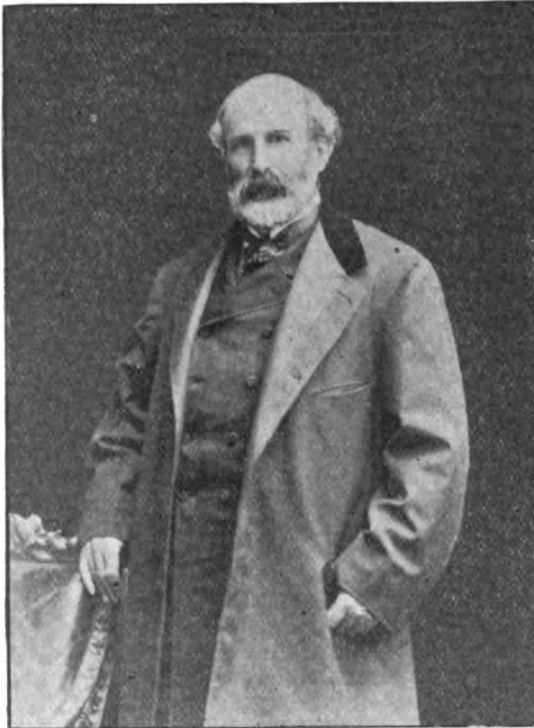


Photo by Bell.

HON. M. W. RANSOM,
Minister to Mexico.

The Mexican Mission.

The mission to Mexico has been filled by the appointment of ex-Senator Ransom, of North Carolina, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. Isaac Pusey Gray, of Indiana. The marks of courtesy and respect shown by the Mexican government and people on the occasion of Mr. Gray's lamented death, have strengthened the close ties of amity that were already existing between our country and the republic adjoining us on the south. Senator Ransom is a gentleman of great

experience in public life and of excellent judgment and discretion, and his appointment gives assurance that this country will be worthily represented at the City of Mexico through the remainder of Mr. Cleveland's term.

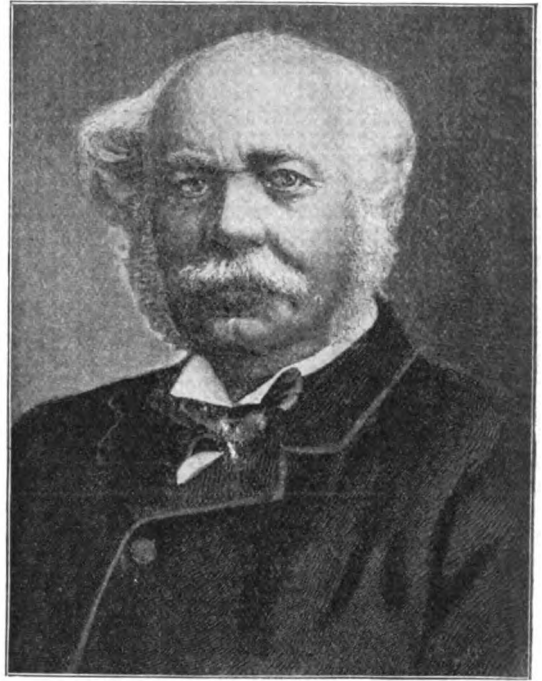
Clemency in Hawaii.

It is a relief to be assured that the Hawaiian government has chosen to exercise clemency toward the leaders of the recent conspiracy, and that none of the death sentences will be executed. The methods which the plotters had proposed to employ,—dynamite being among them,—have shown plainly enough that they were entirely prepared to assassinate President Dole and all the high officials of the government if necessary to secure their desperate cause. Under these circumstances they were not entitled to any sympathy; and the death penalty would have been entirely in accordance with the usage of all nations. Nevertheless it does not appear that extreme measures of punishment would have promoted the good order of the islands, or strengthened in any wise the hands of the existing authorities. The principal result of the revolution has been the adoption of the annexation policy by all the friends and supporters of the ex-queen. As matters stand, everybody in the islands has come to the conclusion that annexation to the United States is the only permanent and satisfactory solution that can be found for the political and commercial difficulties which encompass Hawaii. It would be worth while for some enterprising newspaper to correspond with the gentlemen who will sit in the Fifty-fourth Congress, and ascertain their views. Unless we are much mistaken there will be a decisive majority in both houses in favor of the annexation policy. Nor does it seem probable that Mr. Cleveland would oppose it under the altered conditions which now exist.

Japan's Position.

Nothing is so worthy of record and note this month as the marvelous development of Japanese prestige. Li Hung Chang has gone to Japan with absolute authority from the Emperor of China to assent to any terms of peace that Japan may dictate. The end of the war is, therefore, only a question of days or weeks. The American ministers in China and Japan have been the agents through whom the preliminary peace negotiations of the two warring countries have been conducted. It will justly redound to the credit of the United States, and to that of our ministers personally, if a satisfactory termination of the war should have come about through the friendly offices of this country. Meanwhile the Japanese Parliament has unanimously voted large new loans for the prosecution of the war, and the march toward Peking has not been checked. A huge money indemnity will have to be paid by China; the Japanese must be permitted to occupy Port Arthur and one or two other fortified positions; Corea's entire emancipation from China's suzerainty must be conceded; and it is quite possible that Japan may ask for a cession of the island of Formosa or for some other territorial consideration. But it is not

chiefly the question of Japan's gains by virtue of concessions from China that gives the European powers a feeling of concern. It is, rather, the very probable emergence of Japan as a keen commercial rival that England and Germany begin to dread. The Japanese are already entering upon the policy of a rapid development of steamship lines, and their government is encouraging manufacturers and merchants to invade foreign markets with an aggressiveness never attempted before. The Japanese have not only learned to use modern machinery in manufactures, but they have also learned to make the machinery themselves; and by reason of their cheap labor they can produce at lower cost than the European countries. It must be remembered that the Japanese are no longer dependent upon British and German shipbuilders for their best pieces of naval construction, but can build fine vessels of their own. And they claim that they can build them more cheaply in Japan than any European shipyards. If this is true, why should not Japan begin to play a great rôle on the seas with her commercial marine? She has already begun to offer her cotton cloths in India by the side of Manchester's goods at about half the price. We shall see some very wonderful results flowing from Japan's awakening, if we are permitted to look on at the world's great drama for another decade,



THE LATE SIR HENRY RAWLINSON.



THE LATE PROFESSOR JOHN STUART BLACKIE.

*Blackie
and
Rawlinson.*

Two great British scholars and men of salutary influence throughout the English-speaking world are named in this month's obituary list. Edinburgh's venerable scholar and most far-famed personality, Professor Blackie, has passed away full of years and honors. He had attained the age of 85. It is only two years since he gave the readers of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* his opinions about the best way to get a practical knowledge of modern languages. Sir Henry C. Rawlinson was a man of the type to which England owes its greatness. So long as our kinsfolk in the home island can keep on sending out young men of the Rawlinson type, England will hold subject races under a benignant sway and wield the sceptre of empire in every quarter of the globe. Rawlinson won his first fame while still a young English soldier in India, by extraordinary feats of valor in 1838. Afterward he was in Persia for some years, where he had much to do with the military reorganization of that country, and where he was enabled to make his immortal discovery of the secret of the cuneiform inscriptions. The new philological and archaeological science of Assyriology has grown out of the discoveries of Henry Rawlinson. Still later he was in the British civil service in India, and then for some years British minister to Persia, having meanwhile received the military rank of major-general. Afterward he returned to England and served in Parliament, maintaining his interest in archaeological subjects and writing notable books and

learned papers. His brother, Professor George Rawlinson, was still more eminent as a man of letters and as an historical scholar. It is through such men as Sir Henry Rawlinson that England has built up and continues to hold and administer her great East Indian empire.

Frederick Douglass.

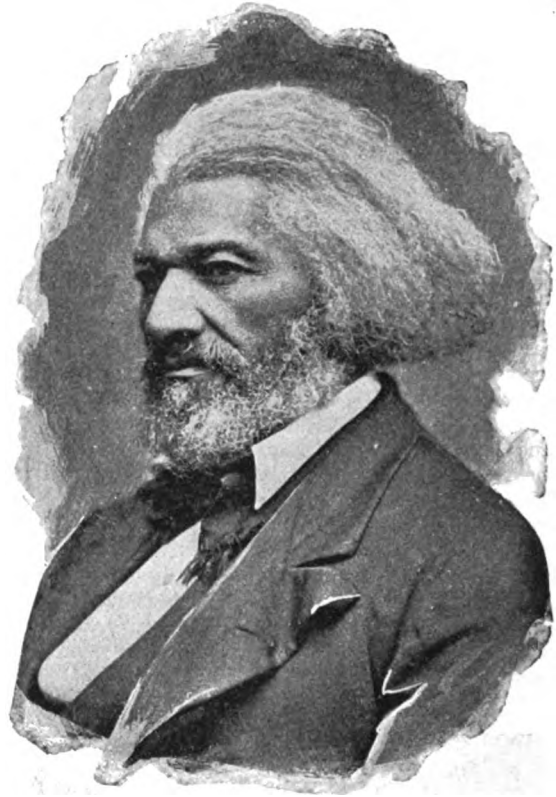
The death of Frederick Douglass leaves little to be said. It has come in the fullness of time at the end of a rounded and noble career, the dignity and worth of which had won complete approval everywhere. Mr. Douglass was one of the group of great American platform orators and reform leaders of the period when Phillips, Garrison, Beecher and the other giants of the anti-slavery movement were at the height of their work and fame. The fact that he had been a slave lent something of the same peculiar power to his impassioned appeals against slavery that John B. Gough's temperance addresses gained from his own confessions of former subjection to the slavery of drink. Mr. Douglass was one of the earliest and most constant of the workers for woman suffrage; and he and Susan B. Anthony might well be said to represent the historic link between the anti-slavery and the suffrage movements. Mr. Douglass had been honored by the United States government with several positions of dignity and emolument, and had in every capacity, private and public, won the esteem of all who knew him. Throughout his long career he remained the constant and solicitous friend of the negro race in America, and his advice was almost invariably wholesome and shrewd. He was far more desirous to see the negro advance in education, moral strength, industrial capacity and the accumulation of property than in political directions.

The Woman's Council.

Mr. Douglass was a constant attendant upon the opening sessions of the Woman's National Council at Washington, and his sudden death occurred while Susan B. Anthony and others of his old-time friends were still in Washington as leading members of the conclave of American women. Perhaps no more remarkable assemblage of cultivated and earnest women was ever held than this great gathering at the national capital. Its sessions were illustrative of several extremely interesting facts. The one impression most deeply produced, perhaps, was the novel but entirely sound impression that it is the women rather than the men of the United States who are manifesting the keenest activity, the deepest solicitude, and the best intelligence in such spheres of our organized social life as those that pertain to education, philanthropy, religion applied to practical affairs, and domestic life as a science and a practical art.

Public Influence of American Women.

Women in the United States may within a few years find the ballot and the political sphere added to their present range of duties. But whether they participate directly in politics or not, it ought to be per-



THE LATE FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

fectly evident that social and political influence is everywhere measured by intelligence, attention, sympathy and character. It happens that American women have more time to read, think and concern themselves about the education of children and the best welfare of the neighborhood in which they live than American men; and as an inevitable consequence the American women are entering into a constantly increasing exercise of dominant influence. It is altogether possible that the American women, unlike their sisters in England, may come to the conclusion that they can accomplish quite as much for the welfare of society, and the salvation of the state, without the ballot as with it. But, let us add, it is as certain as anything that lies in the early future that the rapid growth of American women in practical influence must of necessity put the whole responsibility in their own hands for the decision of the question whether they will or will not choose to exercise the elective franchise. It will come to be understood that if men alone do the voting, it will be for the sole reason that women prefer to have it so. It will also be understood that men are voting in the capacity of those who do an errand, or exercise a minor trust on good behavior. Whether the movement for woman suffrage is gaining or losing, is difficult to judge. The lower house of the New York

legislature has this season passed a bill authorizing the submission to the voters of an amendment striking the word "male" out of the constitution of the state; but it is not considered probable that the amendment will actually reach the stage of submission. The Massachusetts legislature, on the other hand, has by a large majority refused to admit women to the municipal suffrage. The lower house of the Maine legislature, however, has given a good majority in favor of this same proposition.

College Oratory. Those who are inclined to cavil at our American university life have, it must be confessed, found some excuse for their

sneers and criticisms in certain extreme manifestations of the athletic tendency. But to imagine that our colleges have reached a stage where athletics is the only absorbing pursuit of the student body, is to avoid an acquaintance with the facts. As against the interest in athletics, there may be adduced the genuine enthusiasm for the study of public questions, for college journalism, and particularly for competitive debating, that may now be found in a large number of the best institutions. The Western colleges and universities have always been particularly devoted to the development of oratorical talent and facility in debate. Intercollegiate oratorical contests in the Western states have had a marked influence upon the subsequent careers of hosts of young men. Recent Congresses have had among their brightest speakers several Western gentlemen who won their first spurs as prize orators in the intercollegiate contests. It is enough to mention such brilliant exemplars of oratory as Mr. Dolliver, of Iowa, Mr. La Follette, of Wisconsin, and Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska. A great number of others, who have come easily to the forefront in the Western state legislatures and in high state offices, could easily be named.

The Wisconsin University Debates. The University of Wisconsin has been famous for its devotion to that particular form of college speaking known as the debate. The best speakers in the institution are grouped in strong literary societies, and once a year a great debate is held between the champions of two societies, upon some carefully selected question of genuine public importance. The speakers chosen for this debate take a year's time for preparation, and they go about their task with most commendable thoroughness. This year their topic of debate had to do with our present banking system and independent treasury, as against a proposed great national bank with branches in the principal cities, this bank to be the fiscal agent of the government and to have sole power to issue bank notes. There were three speakers on each side. The issue of the *Ægis* (the college journal of the University of Wisconsin) for March 8 contains a full report of the debate, together with a number of remarkably interesting and original charts; and it constitutes a veritable storehouse

of facts and arguments on the subject of our banking and currency system. The debaters have added a classified bibliography which is not only an evidence of the maturity and thoroughness of their investigation but which also has much value quite apart from its relation to their debate. It seems to us that the extent to which our college students carry their athletic contests is chiefly an indication of their splendid vigor and enthusiasm. The young men of the University of Wisconsin show precisely that same quality of unabated ardor in their long and rigorous training for the annual debates. Last year they discussed the question of national ownership and operation of American railroads. In 1893 their debate was upon municipal operation of lighting works and street railways. In 1893 they discussed the expediency of international bimetallism. In 1891 their topic was the desirability of the prohibition of foreign immigration for a definite period. In 1890 they argued the question whether or not the tariff laws of the United States should be so modified as to put us upon a purely revenue basis by the year 1900. These annual debates have been going on in the University of Wisconsin for about twenty-five years. Probably the majority of the young men who have participated in them would testify that the reading and study which they undertook in connection with preparation for the debate of their particular year was the most valuable and formative thing in their college education.

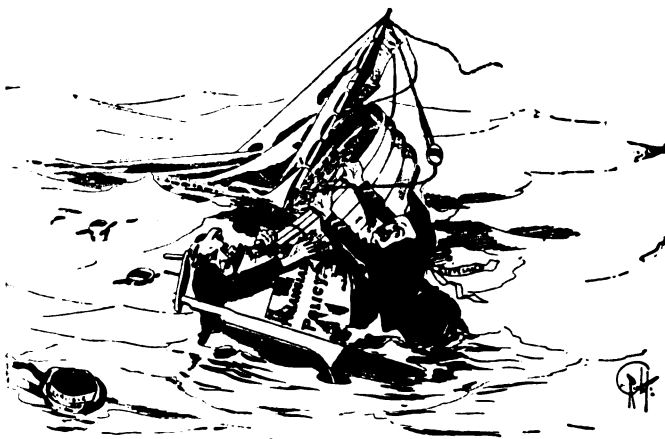
The Cornell-Pennsylvania Debate. It has now become the custom for Cornell University and the University of Pennsylvania to meet in joint debate

once a year. This year's debate was held in the Academy of Music at Philadelphia, March 8, before an inspiring audience which packed that vast auditorium to the last row of seats in the topmost gallery. The question debated was the advantage of the elimination of the element of private profits as a means of restricting the evils of the liquor traffic. The three speakers from Cornell advocated the introduction into the United States of the Scandinavian or Gothenburg system, modified to meet American conditions. The Pennsylvania speakers opposed the innovation. The debate was conducted with remarkable ability on both sides, and the publication of the six main speeches (together with the six short rebutting speeches) in pamphlet or booklet form would add a very convenient and useful contribution to the literature of a timely question. The great enthusiasm that attended this debate was quite as significant as the excellence of the arguments and of their presentation. Harvard, having repeatedly debated with Yale, will this year meet Princeton for the first time. Yale and Princeton have in similar manner arranged for annual joint debates, and this year's contest is soon to occur. For our own part, we have no anxiety on the score that physical culture may get the better of intellectual pursuits in our colleges and universities.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.



READING THE WILL.
A few legacies left by the defunct Congress.
From *Harper's Weekly* (New York).



HELP !
From *Texas Siftings* (New York).



THE SLEEPING BEAUTY.
Will the next Congress awaken her ?
From *Judge* (New York).

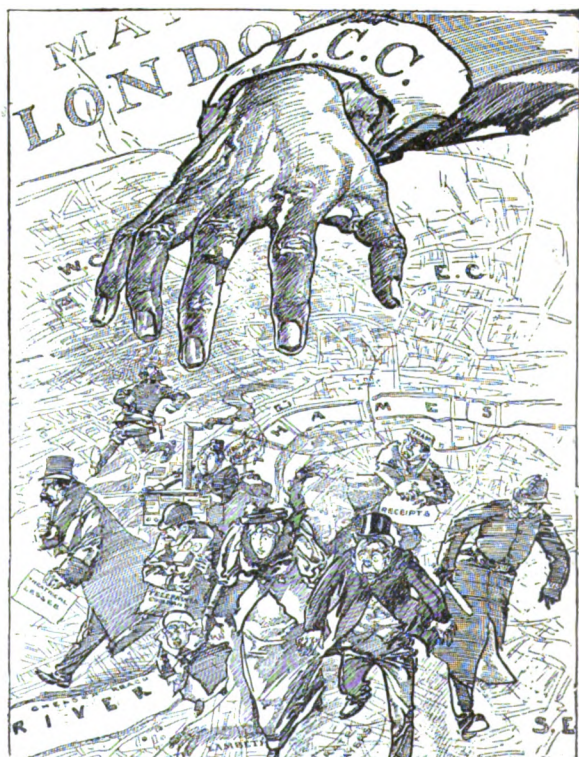


RE-GILDING THE GOLDEN EAGLE. (UNITED STATES LOAN, FEBRUARY, 1895).
 JOHN BULL (Painter and Decorator): "Always ready to oblige so good a Customer!"
 BROTHER JONATHAN: "Guess this time the Obligation 's mutual!"—From *Punch* (London).



THAT'S YOUR SORT.

FRANCE: "Oh, my dear, I've had such a bother with my servants—nothing but chopping and changing."
 BRITANNIA: "Yes, dear, and I'm going to make a change, too—"



Digitized by "FEE! FI! FO! FUM!"

Observe the luckless Londoners seeking to escape the grasping

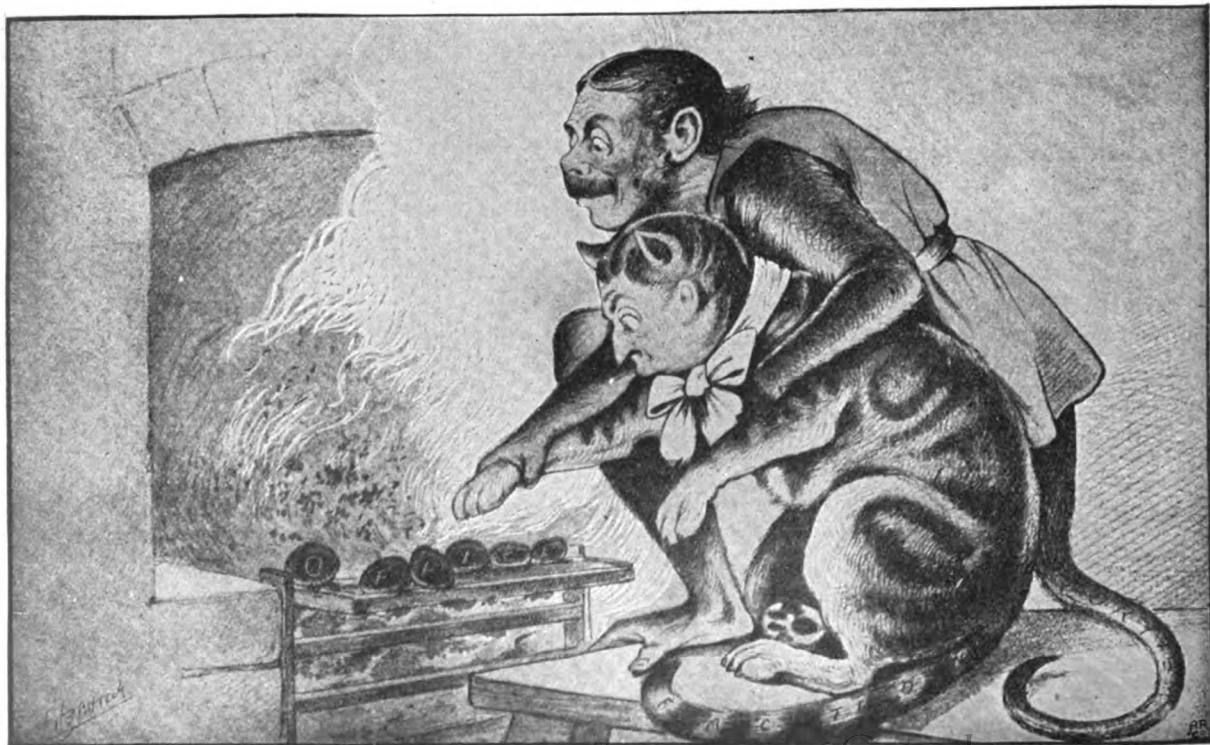


It is the last straw that breaks the camel's back.—From the *Melbourne Punch* (London).



A modern Atlas groaning under a world of free competition.—From the *National Advocate* (N. S. W.).

TWO VIEWS OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION IN AUSTRALIA.



MR. TORY BALFOUR WITH THE HELP OF MR. CATSPA W REDMOND REACHES FORTH FOR POLITICAL CHESTNUTS.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

February 18.—Congress: The Senate discusses the financial situation, and passes the Agricultural bill; the House passes bills fixing the minimum pension of Mexican and Indian war veterans at \$12 a month, equalizing the pay and duties of steamboat inspectors, and granting Mount Vernon Barracks to the State of Alabama....The Alabama Legislature adjourns....The fourteenth annual convention of the League of American Wheelmen meets in New York City....The centennial anniversary of the birth of George Peabody is celebrated in Massachusetts....The National Council of Women meets in triennial convention at Washington, D. C....Electrical workers in the building business in New York City strike for an eight-hour day....Six miners are killed and four fatally injured by an explosion near Pottsville, Pa....The British House of Commons rejects Mr. Chamberlain's amendment to the reply to the Queen's speech by a majority of 14.

February 19.—Congress: The Senate debates the Jones (Ark.) Free Silver bill without reaching a vote; the House agrees to a conference on the Agricultural bill....Charles F. Warwick (Rep.) is elected Mayor of Philadelphia over ex-Gov. Pattison (Dem.) by a majority of more than 60,000....The Department of Superintendence of the National Educational Association opens its annual convention in Cleveland....The fourth Continental Congress of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is opened in Washington, D. C....The Norwegian Storthing is opened by King Oscar with a speech from the throne....Thirty students, while skating at Moscow, are drowned by the breaking of the ice.

February 20.—Congress: The Senate considers the Indian bill; the House passes the Naval bill....Subscriptions largely exceed the amount of the new U. S. 4 per cent. bond issue both in New York and London; the success of the loan is regarded as phenomenal....Whiskey Trust receivers and distillers agree to advance the price of spirits....Royal United Service Institution opened, at Whitehall, by the Prince of Wales....The Japanese Government asks Parliament for a fresh credit of 100,000,000 yen on account of war material....The German Reichstag passes a resolution repealing the anti-Jesuit laws.

February 21.—Congress: The Senate further considers the Indian bill; the House refuses to concur in the Senate's Hawaiian cable amendment to the Diplomatic and Consular bill....Michigan Republicans nominate Judge J. B. Moore for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court....A strike in sympathy with electrical workers in New York City causes stoppage of work on many buildings....In the British House of Commons, Sir Henry James' motion relative to Indian cotton duties is defeated by a vote of 304 to 109....Six Paris journalists are convicted of blackmail....New Tobacco Tax bill introduced in German Reichstag....The Chinese make an unsuccessful attack on Hai-Cheng, leaving 100 dead on the field; the Japanese lose 6 killed.

February 22.—Congress: The Senate continues discussion of the Indian bill; the House considers the General Deficiency bill, and passes several private pension bills....Washington's Birthday is generally observed in the United States....The West Virginia Legislature adjourns

sine die....The German Chambers of Commerce adopt a resolution supporting the gold standard.

February 23.—Congress: The Senate passes the Indian bill, and defeats an attempt to take up the Railroad Pooling bill; the House continues discussion of the General Deficiency bill....George W. McBride is chosen U. S. Senator from Oregon to succeed Senator Dolph, after a deadlock lasting one month....The President appoints Senator Ransom, of North Carolina, Minister to Mexico....Emperor William speaks at the annual dinner of the Brandenburg Diet.

February 24.—The jury acquits Captain Howgate, on trial at Washington, D. C., for embezzlement of Government funds while an officer of the Signal Service....The importation of American cattle into France is prohibited....In a battle near Ta-Ping-Shan, the Chinese are defeated with a loss of 200 men; the Japanese loss is 20 killed and 250 wounded.

February 25.—Congress: The Senate disposes of the Sundry Civil bill, with the exception of Mr. Gorman's amendment providing for 3 per cent. treasury debt certificates; the House passes the General Deficiency bill without the Senate's provision for the payment of \$425,000 as awards for damages to sealers....The funeral services of Frederick Douglass are held in Washington, D. C....The Welsh Church Disestablishment bill is introduced in the British House of Commons....In the German Reichstag a bill for the reorganization of the financial relations between the Empire and the Federal States is introduced....Insurgent Bedouins capture the greater part of the city of Muscat in southeastern Arabia.

February 26.—Congress: The Senate passes an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill providing for the payment of full bounties on domestic sugars produced prior to the passage of the tariff act of 1894, and partial bounties on this year's crop; the House passes a bill for the arbitration of disputes between common carriers and their employees....The National Dairy Association meets at Washington, D. C....Rain falls throughout the drought-stricken counties of Nebraska....Fire destroys the cupola of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) City Hall....The British House of Commons adopts a resolution favoring an international monetary conference....The *Elbe* inquest is resumed at Lowestoft, Eng.

February 27.—Congress: Mr. Gorman withdraws his amendment to the Sundry Civil bill providing for treasury certificates; the House passes several unimportant bills....Postmaster-General Bissell resigns....An explosion in a New Mexico coal mine kills 24 miners....The provinces of Santiago de Cuba and Matanzas, Cuba, are declared to be in a state of war....Fire in Halifax, N. S., destroys property valued at \$1,000,000....Sir Hercules Robinson appointed Governor of Cape Colony, in succession to Sir Henry Loch....The Khedive reviews the English Army of Occupation in Egypt....The French Cabinet approves a bill forbidding strikes by the employees in arsenals and on state railways....In the Reichstag, the motion for the repeal of the Dictatorship paragraph in Alsace-Lorraine is adopted.

February 28.—Congress: The Senate passes the Sundry Civil and Legislative, Executive and Judicial bills; the

House a second time rejects the Hawaiian cable amendment to the Diplomatic and Consular bill... Retirement of Rear Admiral James H. Greer, U. S. N.... The New Mexico Legislature adjourns... Michigan Democrats adopt a free silver resolution.... President Cleveland appoints the Hon. W. L. Wilson Postmaster-General.... France insists on indemnity from San Domingo for alleged wrongs.... The Japanese are again victorious in the vicinity of Hai-Cheng; their loss is 10 killed and 82 wounded, while the Chinese leave 150 dead on the field.... A wreck on the Inter-oceanic Railway of Mexico causes the death of 65 persons and the wounding of 40 others.... Prince Lobanoff appointed Minister for Russian Foreign Affairs in succession to the late M. de Giers.

March 1.—Congress: The Senate passes the General Deficiency bill; the House passes bills authorizing the President to negotiate with England, Russia and Japan for protection of seals, and to suppress traffic in lottery tickets.... The cruiser *Montgomery* sails from Mobile for Truxillo, Honduras, on a secret mission.... Four new tenement houses in New York City collapse and many workmen are seriously injured.... The engineer and fireman of a Reading train are killed in a collision at Bayonne, N. J., and several passengers are injured.... A legislative investigating committee reports gross corruption and mismanagement in the affairs of the Oklahoma Agricultural College.... The German Reichstag approves the appropriation for the four new cruisers.

March 2.—Congress: Conference reports on appropriation bills are presented in each branch; the Senate passes the Navy bill; the House passes many unimportant bills under suspension of the rules.... The U. S. Navy Department orders the cruiser *Alert* to proceed to Panama to protect American interests there.... Bondholders of the Philadelphia and Reading R. R. begin suit in Philadelphia to foreclose the general mortgage on the road.... The London County Council election results in the return of 59 Moderate members and 59 Progressives.... Pope Leo XIII celebrates the seventeenth anniversary of his coronation and the eighty-fifth of his birth.

March 3.—Congress: The Senate recedes from the Hawaiian cable amendment to the Diplomatic and Consular bill; the House agrees to the Sundry Civil and Indian bills as changed by the conference committees.... The steamer *Venetian*, bound for London and stranded in Boston harbor, is lost with cargo; the total valuation is placed at \$500,000.... Fire in Toronto, Ont., destroys property to the value of \$1,000,000.

March 4.—Congress: The last session of the Fifty-third Congress ends at noon, after the passage and approval by the President of all the appropriation bills, the bill to suppress the lottery traffic, and other less important measures; Senators Teller (Col.), Jones (Ark.) and Daniel (Va.) and Representatives Crisp (Ga.), Culberson (Texas) and Hitt (Ill.) are appointed delegates to the proposed international monetary conference.... The Utah Constitutional Convention meets at Salt Lake.... The U. S. Supreme Court decides that an American patent expires with the expiration of a foreign patent previously granted on the same invention.... The Irish Land bill is introduced in the British House of Commons.... The insurgents in Jaguey Grande, Cuba, surrender.... The Japanese army under Gen. Nodzu captures the city of New-Chwang; the street fighting is desperate; the Chinese lose more than 1,800 killed, 600 prisoners, 18 guns, and a large quantity of small arms and ammunition; the Japanese loss is something over 200 killed and wounded.

March 5.—The American Bimetallic party issues an address to the people.... President Cleveland starts on a hunting trip to North Carolina.... Republicans carry most of the town elections in New York State.... An explosion of natural gas at Anderson, Ind., destroys property to the value of \$400,000.... Li Hung Chang starts for Japan to begin negotiations for peace.... Cuban insurgents are dispersed in the provinces of Santa Clara and Santiago.

March 6.—Secretary Herbert orders the *Raleigh* and *Atlanta* to Colombia to protect American interests.... Governor Morton signs the bill permitting the people of New York State to vote at the next election on the question of issuing bonds to the amount of \$9,000,000 for canal improvement.... The Pittsburg coal miners strike for a rate of 69 cents a ton.... Captain-General Calleja demands, through his home Government, the recall of the United States Consul-General at Havana; the Spanish Cabinet agrees to support the demand.... The Czar forbids the use of the knout in punishing peasants.... Another band of Cuban insurgents is dispersed.

March 7.—The Idaho Legislature re-elects Senator Geo. L. Shoup, after a deadlock lasting two months; the Montana Legislature adjourns.... Argument on the constitutionality of the income tax is begun before the United States Supreme Court.... Governor Werts, of New Jersey, vetoes the elective judiciary bill.... The *Ailsa* defeats the *Britannia* in a race at Cannes.... The British House of Commons discusses the Bering Sea sealers' claims.

March 8.—The sinking of a steamboat in the Ohio River at Cincinnati causes the loss of nine lives.... The Indiana Senate passes the Nicholson bill for the regulation of the liquor traffic, and the measure now goes to the Governor; the Kansas Legislature adjourns.... The Spanish Chamber grants unlimited credit for the purpose of suppressing the Cuban revolt.... The German Reichstag, in committee, rejects the paragraphs of the Anti-Revolution bill imposing a penalty for public attacks upon religion, the monarchy, the marriage system and the right to hold property.... The American mail steamship *Alliance* is fired on by a Spanish gunboat off the east end of Cuba.... The Colombian insurgents are defeated at Bocas del Toro; Catarina Garza, their leader, and Lieutenant Lopez, commanding officer of the garrison, are killed.

March 9.—Chicago Democrats nominate Frank Wenter for mayor.... Six large operators agree to the demands of the striking coal miners at Pittsburg, Pa.... The *Britannia* wins the race for the Prix de Monte Carlo at Cannes; the *Ailsa* is disabled.... Reports of the expulsion from Caracas of the French and Belgian Ministers to Venezuela are confirmed.... The Japanese capture Tenchantai, with a loss of 100 men; the Chinese lose 2,000 men.

March 10.—A total eclipse of the moon is visible in North and South America and in parts of Europe and Africa.... The strike of the Haverhill (Mass.) shoemakers is declared off... Fire imprisons eight men in a mine near White Oak, New Mexico.... A force of Cuban insurgents near Bayamo is dispersed, with a loss of 50 killed and wounded.... The Spanish cruiser *Reina Regente*, with 420 persons on board, leaves Tangier for Cadiz in heavy weather, and is sunk 35 miles from Gibraltar.... The Spaniards under General Parrado defeat the Mohammedan Malays on Mindanao Island (Philippine group).

March 11.—The Indiana Legislature adjourns, the House closing its final session in a riot over the Governor's veto of a patronage bill.... The Spanish Government cables to Captain-General Calleja, in Havana, a credit of \$1,000,000,

to be used in suppressing the Cuban insurrection.... White strikers on the New Orleans levees fire at negro laborers.... The proposed revision of the constitution of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States is made public.... The Chinese are again repulsed with heavy losses near the border of Corea.... The Colombian Government wins another victory at Baranóa.

March 12.—In a riot on the New Orleans levees two negro cotton handlers and one white striker are killed and many others wounded; the purser of the British ship *Engineer* is shot in the head.... Four Italians are killed by a mob of miners near Walsenburg, Col., the murdered men being prisoners charged with complicity in the murder of an American.... Many of the people of St. John's, N. F., are on the verge of starvation; relief for 15,000 persons is received from Boston, Mass.... Emperor William, in a speech opening the Prussian Council of State, urges the adoption of measures to relieve the agricultural distress.... The London County Council elects Arthur Arnold (Progressive) chairman.

March 13.—The North Carolina Legislature adjourns *sine die*.... Two other Italians are killed in the jail at Walsenburg, Col., by the mob.... A consolidation is effected of the Astor and Lenox libraries and the Tilden trust, looking to the foundation of a great public library in the city of New York.... Seven Ohio coal roads form a pool to regulate prices.... The wounding of Purser Bain, of the *Engineer*, in New Orleans is made the subject of a formal complaint by the British Ambassador at Washington.... The body of Victor Hugo is deposited in the Panthéon at Paris.... Queen Victoria leaves London on her journey to Nice.

March 14.—The Illinois Supreme Court decides the Eight Hour law unconstitutional.... Rhode Island Democrats nominate George L. Littlefield for Governor; the Republicans nominate Charles Warren Lippitt.... The New Jersey Legislature passes the bill for an elective judiciary over the Governor's veto.... Negroes resume work on the levee at New Orleans under protection of the militia and the police.... The *Ailsa* defeats the *Britannia* at Cannes in a thirty-mile race by twelve minutes.... King Humbert, of Italy, pardons many rioters on the occasion of his birthday.

March 15.—The United States demands of Spain an explanation of the firing on the *Allianca* March 8.... The Government files a claim involving \$15,000,000 against the estate of the late Senator Leland Stanford.... The verdict against Erastus Wiman is reversed by the New York Supreme Court.... The California Legislature adopts a woman suffrage constitutional amendment.... The closing arguments are made before the Venezuela Claims Commission at Washington, D. C.... Queen Victoria arrives at Nice.

March 16.—President Cleveland returns to Washington from his hunting trip... A mob of Spanish Army officers sack two newspaper offices in Madrid because of imputations of cowardice made by the papers.... Two hundred thousand English boot makers are reported on strike.... Governor McIntire, of Colorado, offers a reward of \$1,000 for the arrest and conviction of the persons concerned in the lynching of Italians at Walsenburg.... The Colombian revolt is completely crushed; the rebels surrender.

March 17.—Three men are killed and nine others injured while fighting a fire in a roundhouse at Toledo, Ohio.... The *Britannia* defeats the *Ailsa* in the Monte Carlo regatta... The Spanish Cabinet, headed by Premier Sagasta, resigns because of demands made by army officers that the Madrid newspaper, the *Resumen*, be suppressed

for publishing articles reflecting on their courage.... The Porte sends a note to United States Minister Terrell, at Constantinople, assuring him of the safety of Christians in Asia Minor.

March 18.—The Extraordinary Grand Jury in New York City indicts a number of police officials and makes a presentment recommending a radical reorganization of the force; the bills of the Committee of Ten providing for a single-headed police department are introduced in the Legislature.... The National Bank of Kansas City, Mo., suspends.... The corner-stone of the Garibaldi monument in Rome is laid.... General von Werder, German Ambassador to Russia, is recalled.

March 19.—The Harvard faculty passes a second resolution favoring the abolition of intercollegiate football.... A party of 200 negro emigrants sail from Savannah, Ga., for Liberia.... The eightieth ballot for U. S. Senator in the Delaware Legislature results in no choice.... The British Government promises relief to St. John's, N. F.... Li Hung Chang arrives in Japan.... Mgr. Langevin is consecrated Archbishop of St. Boniface at Winnipeg.

March 20.—Thirty-five of the New Orleans rioters are indicted by the Grand Jury.... Severe tornadoes pass over parts of Georgia.... The Swedish Rigsgad chooses a committee to consider Norwegian autonomy.... The condition of Lord Rosebery's health is considered in London as alarming.

OBITUARY.

February 18.—Archduke Albrecht of Austria.

February 19.—Auguste Vacquerie, French dramatic writer, poet and journalist, one of Victor Hugo's most intimate friends.... General John L. Swift, a well-known temperance speaker of Boston, Mass.... Lieut.-Col. James P. Martin, U. S. A., Adjutant-General Department of the Missouri.... Col. Robert P. Pepper, of Frankfort, Ky., a successful breeder of trotting horses.... G. W. Cottrell, for many years a well-known Boston publisher.... James Braund, of the Bank of Montreal.

February 20.—Frederick Douglass.... Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Md.... Capt. R. G. Fleming, superintendent of the Savannah, Florida and Western R. R.... Daniel Needham, president of the New England Agricultural Society.... William Otis Curtis, of Lenox, Mass.... Silas Ware, of Waukesha, Wis., a veteran of the War of 1812.... Constantine F. Victorato, of Salem, Mass., a Greek patriot who fought under Marco Bozarris.

February 21.—Gen. Richard Updyke Sherman, an authority on legislative usage.... Moses Kimball, founder of the Boston Museum.... Thomas R. Pickering, of Portland, Conn., a State Senator.... Ex-Governor Benjamin Franklin Prescott, of New Hampshire.... Rev. Dr. John P. Coyle, of Denver, Col.... Alphonse Guérin, French surgeon and medical author.... Auguste Philippoteaux, Deputy of the Ardennes, France.

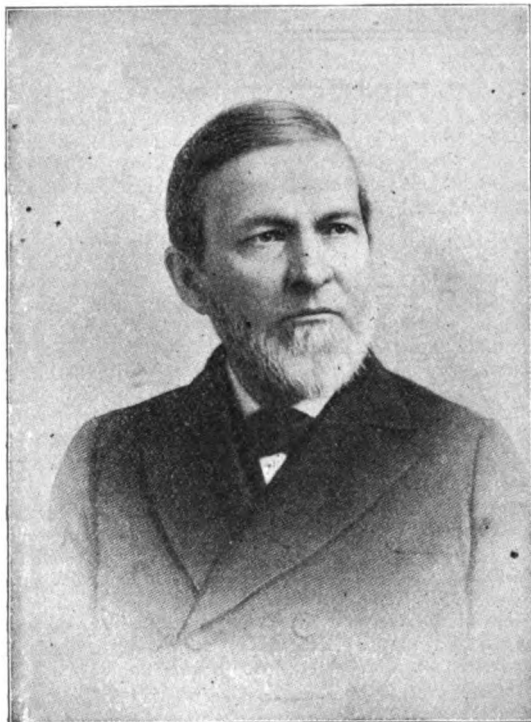
February 22.—Col. A. B. Wood, formerly Assistant Secretary of State at Washington.

February 23.—Samuel Dana Horton, one of the leaders of the international bimetallicists... John Glenn, a pioneer of Atlanta, Ga.... John P. Zane, of Bradford, Pa., who built the first street railway in San Francisco.... Charles W. Foster, the humorist.

February 24.—Gen. Joseph B. Carr, of Troy, N. Y., formerly Secretary of State at Albany.... Medical Inspector Frank L. Dubois, U. S. N., stationed at the Portsmouth Navy Yard.... Major William H. H. Comstock, of Connecticut.

February 25.—Charles H. Jarvis, a well-known patron of music in Philadelphia... Prof. James Richard Monks, superintendent of the educational work in the Elmira Reformatory.... Dr. Milton N. Taylor, a prominent Democratic politician of Baltimore.... Jesse Wheaton, founder of Wheaton, Ill.... M. A. Stratton, president of the East Portland (Ore.) National Bank.... Col. Harry I. Thornton, of Fresno, Cal., a well-known lawyer.... Judge John W. Blake, of the second judicial district of Wyoming... Dr. Frederick H. Hoadley, a member of the Greeley Relief Expedition of 1882.... Henry Austin Bruce, first Baron of Aberdare.

February 26.—John Rogers Bolles, poet and author, of New London, Conn.... George W. Thompson, of Parkersburg, W. Va., president of the Ohio River Railroad Co.... William Knapp Henderson, sub-manager of the Bank of Montreal in London, Eng.... Alexander McArthur, presi-



by courtesy of A. C. Armstrong & Son.

THE LATE DR. JOHN A. BROADUS.

dent of a leading Toronto lumbering firm... John D. Elder, artist, of Fredericksburg, Va.... Sir William Manning, of New South Wales.... Ezekiel Morrison, a Chicago pioneer of 1833.

February 27.—Rudolph Schleiden, for some years conspicuous in German politics and diplomacy.... Edward M. Franks, president *pro tem.* of the North Carolina Senate.... Gen. Mason Brayman, Governor of the Territory of Idaho under President Hayes.... Adjutant-General Charles L. Eaton, of Michigan.... Ex-Congressman William Ward, of Chester, Pa.... Ex-Chief Justice Lincoln F. Brigham, of Massachusetts.... Bishop Patrick Manogue, of the Roman Catholic diocese of Sacramento, Cal.

February 28.—Passmore Williamson, a noted Philadelphia abolitionist.... J. Alexander Fulton, Populist candi-

date for Governor of Delaware at the election of 1894.... Rev. Dr. Lyttleton F. Morgan, for 60 years a member of the Baltimore Methodist Conference... Richard O'Gorman, lawyer and jurist, of New York City.... William Henry Wellesley, second Earl Cowley.

March 1.—Prince Metternich, son of the famous Austrian diplomat.... Brandon L. Keys, a prominent Philadelphia lawyer.

March 2.—Prof. John Stuart Blackie, of Edinburgh.... Ismail Pacha, ex-Khedive of Egypt.... Grand Duke Alexis Michaelaiovitch of Russia.... R. v. Dr. Sebastian B. Smith, of Paterson, N. J., an authority on ecclesiastical law in the Roman Catholic Church.... Jeremiah Eighmie, a noted spiritualist.

March 3.—Sir Geoffrey Thomas Phipps Hornby, Admiral of the British Fleet.... Ex-Judge Jared B. Foster, of Connecticut.... Henry Studebaker, a well-known wagon manufacturer of South Bend, Ind.

March 4.—Sir William Scovell Savory, an eminent British surgeon.... Sir Francis Wyatt Truscott, Lord Mayor of London in 1880.... Bishop William Weathers, one of the best-known Roman Catholic prelates in England.... Captain W. C. Coup, the veteran American showman.

March 5.—Sir Henry Creswicke Rawlinson, the British Assyriologist.... Sir Joseph Dodge Weston, Member of the British House of Commons for Bristol.... Daniel Hack Tuke, M. D., the well-known London writer on mental diseases.... Colonel David Ramsey Glendenin, U. S. A., a member of the commission that tried the conspirators for the assassination of President Lincoln.... Charles Laman, author of several collections of Congressional biography.... Roland Green Usher, ex-Warden of the Massachusetts State Prison.... Captain James J. Morrison, of New Orleans, a blockade runner in the Confederate naval service.... Hon. Cyrus G. Hull, Deputy Collector of Customs at Plattsburgh, N. Y.... Rev. Daniel Vrooman, for many years a missionary in China.

March 6.—James L. Fitch, of Yonkers, N. Y., artist and art critic.... James Anderson, an English actor of the old school.... Edwin Forbes, a prominent artist and correspondent during the Civil War.... Abraham O. Smoot, second Mayor of Salt Lake City, Utah.... Mme. Berthe Morisot, French impressionist painter.... Rev. W. W. Scudder, for many years an American missionary in India.... Otis R. Johnson, a pioneer lumberman of Racine, Wis.

March 7.—The Duc de Noailles, French economist and writer on political science.... Hyde Clarke, of London, eminent philologist and linguist.... Mme. Collett, Norwegian novelist and leader of the Woman's Rights party of Norway.... Charles Edmond Delort, French historical painter.... Charles Edouard Armand-Dumaresq, military painter of Paris.... William H. Thomes, the Boston publisher and story writer.

March 8.—Waller Hugh Paton, the British landscape painter.... Rev. William H. Fremantle, D.D., a distinguished English writer on religious and sociological topics.... Gen. Lewis M. Ayer, a member of the Confederate Congress.... Frederick E. Sickels, inventor of the Corliss engine.... Dr. Matthew Dickinson Field, of New York City, an expert in lunacy and medical jurisprudence.... Rev. Dr. Samuel Fuller, emeritus professor at Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown, Conn.... Prof. E. C. Hind, of Girard College, Philadelphia, Pa.... Col. Andrew J. McNutt, U. S. A., retired.

March 9.—Elisha Smith Thomas, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Kansas... Albert V. H. Carpenter, for many

years general passenger agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. R.

March 10.—Admiral Sir George Giffard, retired, of the British navy ...Rev. David Harries, one of the best-known Welsh ministers in the United States....John F. Temple, a noted abolitionist of Chicago.

March 11.—Cesare Cantu, Italian historian....Charles Frederic Worth, the man-milliner of Paris....John L. Gill, a Columbus (Ohio) pioneer....Henry Stockbridge, a prominent Baltimore lawyer.

March 12.—Frederick George Brabazon Ponsonby, sixth Earl of Bessborough....Rev. Dr. D. D. Sutherland, a prominent Methodist clergyman of Toronto, Ont....Charles E. Wise, aeronaut....H. C. Thom, chairman of the Wisconsin State Republican Committee.

March 13.—Robert William Dale, D.D., an eminent English Nonconformist....Chief Engineer George Sewell, U. S. N., retired....Captain Jack Sleeth, a veteran Ohio River steamboat man and a captain in the Confederate navy ...Gen. Henry E. McCulloch, a Texas pioneer....James W. Watts, of Medford, Mass., an expert steel engraver....Isaac Sprague, botanist and illustrator, of Wellesley Hills, Mass.

March 14.—Rev. George Cushing Knapp, a missionary of the American Board at Bitlis, Eastern Turkey....Judge P. Emory Aldrich, senior Justice of the Massachusetts Superior Court....Captain Mifflin Kenedy, of Corpus Christi, Texas, promoter and builder of the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railway....Captain Leonard G. Shepard, chief of the Revenue Marine Division, U. S. Treasury Department....General Champion Dubois de Nansouty, of France.

March 15.—Rt. Hon. Sir Robert William Duff, Governor of New South Wales....Dr. Juste Louis Florent Calmeil, the Paris specialist in diseases of the nervous system.... Captain Julius M. Rhett, of Aiken, S. C.

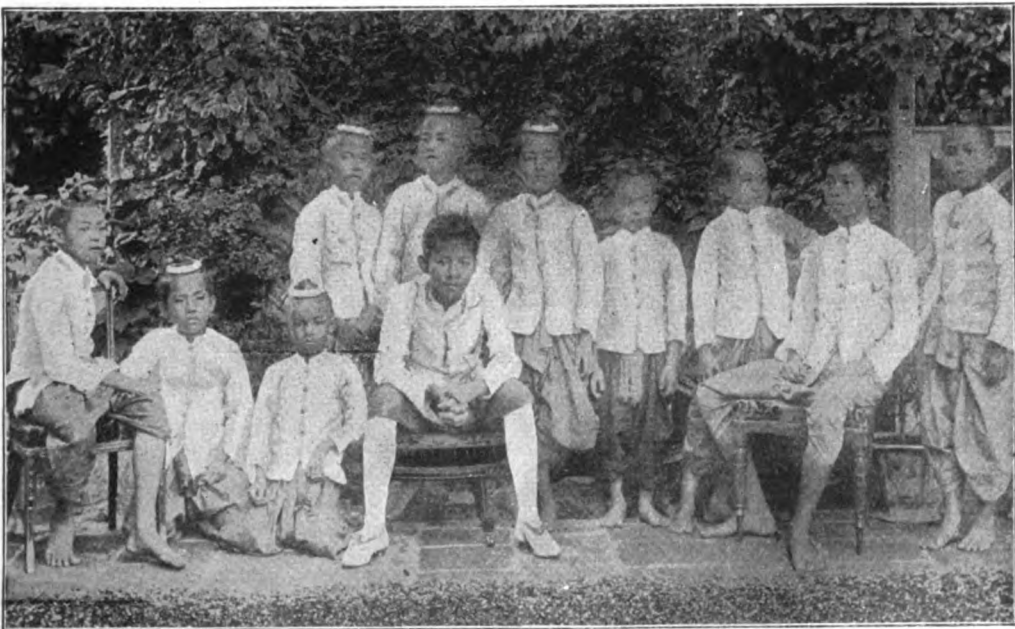
March 16.—Rev. Dr. John A. Broadus, of Louisville, Ky....Ex-Congressman John P. Leedom, of Ohio....Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Charles E. Laughton, of Washington and Nevada....Arthur P. Peterson, Attorney-General of Hawaii under the monarchy....Cyrus Small, ex-superintendent of the Boston (Mass.) police....Miss Elizabeth P. Hall, of Rochester, N. Y.

March 17.—Ex-Congressman Amos Townsend, of Cleveland, Ohio....Dr. Darwin G. Eaton, scientist, of Brooklyn, N. Y....Rev. B. F. Crary, of San Francisco, Cal., editor of Methodist papers....Freiherr von Schorlemer-Alst, leader of the Clericals in the Prussian upper House....The Earl of Moray, London.

March 18.—Col. M. V. B. Edgerly, president of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co....Ex-Mayor Andrew J. Bentley, of New London, Conn....Prof. Peter H. Vander Weyde, scientific writer and inventor, of New York City....Ambrose A. Winters, president of the Ohio State League of Building Associations....Mrs. Fidelia Elliott, a leader of the woman's suffrage movement in Wyoming.

March 19.—Gen. Adam Badeau, military secretary of Gen. Grant....Rev. Dr. Davies, of Trinity College, Toronto, Ont....The Duchess of Leinster.

March 20.—Prince Gonthier Frederick Waldemar, of Lippe....Gen. Philip St. George Cooke.



THE LATE CROWN PRINCE OF SIAM AND HIS COMPANIONS.

THE LIVING GREEK:

A GLANCE AT HIS POLITICS AND PROGRESS.

BY J. IRVING MANATT.

THE life of a Greek Ministry averages a little more than ten months. In fifty-one years of constitutional government fifty-eight cabinets have come and gone, and the fifty-ninth has just taken office with Nikolaos Deligiannes* at its head.

On January 20 last Athens was in the throes of revolution. The citizens had assembled on the Square of Concord to protest against the policy of the Government. Dispersed by the police, they rallied again on the Field of Mars, in the northern part of the city, and were on the point of being charged a second time by the police when Crown Prince Constantine—who is also Commandant of the Forces at the capital—galloped up and gave peremptory orders that the meeting be unmolested. The Prefect of Police at first refused to take orders from any other than the Minister of War, his own and the Prince's chief; but Constantine's prompt and spirited conduct arrested the imminent struggle, and doubtless saved the capital and the country from the horrors of civil war. Premier Trikoupi at once went to the palace to ask the King by whose warrant the Prince had acted, and His Majesty's prompt answer—"By mine"—precipitated a ministerial crisis. For the sixth time Charilaos Trikoupi laid down the government of Hellas, and by King George's mandate Nikolaos Deligiannes†—eight years Greek Minister at Paris—undertook the formation of a new Cabinet, which has been accomplished to the apparent satisfaction of the country. And so for the moment one of the most acute crises in the history of the kingdom seems to be safely passed. Parliament has been suspended for the full constitutional period (forty days), and the new Ministry is pledged to absolute non-interference in the electoral contests to follow. The elections are now fixed for the second Sunday after the Orthodox Easter—viz., April 28. No Minister is to stand for a seat; a clean sweep has already been made of Trikoupiist nomarchs and other officials in positions to influence elections; and for once, it is promised, the will of the nation is to be untrammelled in this vital exercise of sovereignty.

Such is the immediate situation in Greece as it is represented by the Athenian press—not always absolutely devoted to the truth; and it is a situation to revive the solicitude and sympathy of the Philhellenic



NICHOLAS DELYANNI (NIKOLAOS DELIGIANNES).
The new Premier of Greece.

world. It warrants a restatement of some facts connected with the new birth of the Greek nation and a glance at its present political and social status.

Friends of Greece the world over have long been watching with a painful sympathy the fortunes of the little kingdom. What with earthquakes—and shocks are more frequent than showers by actual count; fiat money, now worth hardly more than half its face; a staggering debt of \$75 per capita, and political instability, her situation has seemed well-nigh hopeless. And but for those ardent spirits whose love of Greece is above all vicissitude—immortal as the inspirations of her ancient glory—poor Greece might sit in sack-cloth to-day, a nation without a friend.

But it would be a serious blunder to take the Greeks for a moribund people. Their historical career attests a capacity to endure and a recuperative vitality without any parallel in the life of nations. The visitor at Athens may pass in fifteen minutes from "the good house of Erechtheus," on the citadel, to King George's palace on Constitution Square, but in so doing he has traversed more than twice as many centuries. Athens is at least thirty—it may be forty—centuries young. Her elder sons followed Agamemnon to Troy; her younger brood are building as if the town had been staked out yesterday. Other

*In this article the Greeks are allowed to know how to spell their own names. It goes with their sovereignty. It may be too late to un-Latinize old Greek, though for one the writer would not spell Kimon with a C and pronounce it with an S—so turning the son of Miltiades into a Jew. As we do not Anglicize (*i. e.*, mutilate) German or French or Italian or even Japanese names, why go on Gallicizing the Greek? If we are to pervert Deligiannes into Delyanni, consistency requires Delyorgi for Deligeorges, which no man would venture. The pure Greek forms are quite as manageable as the French ones.

†Not the old opposition leader and ex-Premier, but his nephew.

cities count as many centuries, but they are dead. Athens is alive all through and all over—the same Athens that Cecrops ruled when Moses was writing down the Law on Sinai. Here is a people with a continuous history in the same abode of more than thirty centuries. This race persistence is unique. The Greek alone of all the Aryan stock has maintained his ground, his blood, and his language from the dawn of history to this present hour, and his race-vitality bids fair to carry him an undiluted Greek through as many centuries more. At least now that he has survived through seventy generations the successive inroads and conquests of Macedonian, Roman, Goth, Vandal, Venetian and Turk, one can scarcely conceive of conditions that could crush or dehellinize him.

And with the Hellene it is the deepest darkness that heralds the brightest dawn. Think of the Fifth Century, and the despotic East hurling its myriads—twice as many millions (according to Herodotus' figures as the whole Greek Kingdom counts to-day)—upon this little Land's End of Liberty. The Persian shearer went back shorn—routed at Marathon, blown out of the water at Salamis, broken to pieces at Plataea. But he left the Acropolis a naked rock, Athens a heap of ashes, Attica a solitude without a sanctuary. Yet that was but the overture to the age of Pericles—to the perfect bloom of human intelligence and national prosperity.

The Fifth Century is not without its modern parallel. Salamis settled the Eastern question for nineteen centuries; and then, where the Persian



TRICOUPIS (TRIKOUPES).

failed, the Ottoman won. In 1456 Athens not unwillingly exchanged the intolerable bigotry of the papal Church and the crushing tyranny of the Frankish dukes for the tender mercies of the Turk. The Turk "encamped in Europe for four centuries," and he left Greece (some sixty years ago) a smoking desolation drenched in blood. The atrocity of that rule has never been and it can never be adequately painted. In our own time we have seen it flame out in the Bulgarian butcheries, and but yesterday again in the Armenian horror. That, too, not in the mediæval gloom of the fifteenth century, but in the noonday clear of the nineteenth. What is unspeakable may at least be suggested. The foreign fleets that float about the Ægean, while the Powers keep fingering the sick man's pulse, are fond of hovering before Athens; and sometimes in the dark of the moon they flash their search-light on the Acropolis and the mountain walls of Attica. The eye that has once witnessed that weird illumination will carry the picture forever. Let us try a search-light on the unspeakable Turk and his deeds—and it shall be Finlay's search-light. That the Turk shall suffer no wrong that name should guarantee.

The old Athenian democracy—dead already two thousand years and more—found a genial and masterful historian in George Grote; it was the Nemesis of New Greece to fall alive into the hands of George Finlay. Finlay indeed began his career as a Philhellene fighting gallantly for Greek freedom alongside our own chivalrous Howe; but disillusion and



THEODORE P. DELYANNI (DELIGIANNES).

speculation in Greek lands and King Otho's arbitrary act in inclosing in the Royal Gardens a bit of ground he had bought from the evacuating Turk, and, worst of all, chronic dyspepsia, turned him sour and made him incapable of seeing facts in the pearly light. History demands the perspective of time and distance, and the dyspeptic Scotsman at Athens in the thick of events, though a good enough *Times* correspondent, was disqualified as a historian. The world has known but one Thucydides, and Finlay was not the man to repeat his rôle. That he meant to be just we can hardly doubt, for he was a Scotsman; but his pen was too often dipped in gall and the sneer grows more and more frequent as he nears the end of his tedious task. All the more, his occasional outbursts of indignation and of sympathy attest a heroic endurance and devotion on the part of the Greek people such as might have made the stones cry out.

Let his mild search-light be thrown on that iniquity of the Turk which an English writer has characterized as seething the kid in its mother's milk,—which, in the words of Gladstone, assailed the Greek race "at every point and in the very citadel of their family life," "carrying with it an amount of degradation to the sufferers who submitted to it, such, perhaps, as never was inflicted even on African slaves." This was "the terrible exaction of the children tribute," and here is Finlay's tame account of it: "This singular tribute was first exacted from the Greek race as a tithe on the increase of the male population set apart for the glory and edification of Mohammedanism—just as the Anglican establishment exacts the tithe pig from the Catholics of Ireland for the benefit of the State Church of the British Empire. Every four years the Sultan's tithing man appeared in every Greek commune to carry off that proportion of the fifth of the male children who had attained the requisite age. All the little Greeks of the village between the ages of six and nine were assembled by the protogeros or head man of the place in presence of the priest, and the healthiest, strongest and most intelligent of the number were torn from their parents to be educated as the slaves of the Porte. It is not for history to attempt a description of the agony of fathers, nor to count the broken hearts of mothers, caused by this unparalleled tax.

"The children were carried to Constantinople, where they were placed in four great colleges, to be trained for servants, clerks, and specially for recruiting the corps of janissaries, who formed the bulwark of the throne and the missionaries of Moslem.

"Never was a more perfect instrument of despotism created by the hand of man. The Turks formed a dominant race in the Ottoman empire, but the tribute children were a dominant class even among the Turks. Mankind has never witnessed a similar instance of such wise combinations applied to such bad ends and depraved by such systematic iniquity."

Athens' tribute to the Minotaur was only seven youths and as many maidens a year, and Theseus soon put a stop to that; but this drain of the best blood of a race—the flower of every family circle—

this double tithe of humanity went on for two long centuries and must have exhausted anything but an inexhaustible stock.

After the blood-fifths it is an anticlimax to speak of the land-tithe; but as the one was a paralysis upon national spirit the other was as fatal a paralysis upon national industry—and this latter incubus was not lifted with the expulsion of the Turk but outlasted even the Bavarian régime. Let Finlay again draw the picture of the institution as it persisted in his own time.

"When the harvest time approaches the collector of the tenths is constituted by law the lord of the soil and every agricultural operation is subjected to his control. The cultivator cannot reap his field when the corn is ripe for the sickle, until he obtains the permission of the collector. It often happens that the permission is delayed to the serious injury of the crop because it does not suit the farmer or collector to visit the district until a larger portion of the crop is ready. The tax gatherer becomes the real proprietor of the crop as soon as the grain is ripe; he fixes the day on which the cultivator commences the harvest, when the grain is trodden out on the threshing floors, and when the winnowing and separation of his portion is to take place. The profit of the cultivator is diminished, for the tax gatherer can always forestall the producer in the market. The gains of the proprietors of nine-tenths of the produce of the country are subordinated to the gains of the Government, which has a claim to one-tenth. The tax gatherer is sure to be the first and largest seller in the market. To expect extraordinary industry or scientific agriculture, when industry and science afford no prospect of additional gain, is unreasonable."

"Great honor is due to the population of Ireland (said Mr. Gladstone in 1878) for resisting the heartless propagandism of the penal laws. But the Ireland of the penal laws was a paradise compared with Eastern Europe under the Ottoman domination."

No wonder the hot breath of the French Revolution threatened to explode this magazine of pent-up wrong and rage in the remote Ægean. The real wonder is that the cordon and concert of tyranny could put off the day of reckoning for a full generation. That the Greek race had not been crushed is proof enough of inherent and inextinguishable vitality. While the tyrant was going to pieces, the slave was actually renewing his strength. The Hellene, once freed from the awful drain of the child-tribute, was himself again. Letters revived. "Degraded as the condition of the Greeks was politically (says Finlay) it is probable that a larger proportion [of them] could read and write than among any other race in Europe." And as the Turk could only garrison the country and leave local administration largely to the native race, the machinery of organized action was never wholly destroyed. Hence when the standard of revolt was at last raised in 1821, on his own ground, the odds were with the Greek. In three months he had unaided practically swept the Turk out of Greece; and had Christian Europe then stepped in and guaranteed the



TRICOUPIS (FROM HIS LATEST PHOTOGRAPH.)

fait accompli—only said to the Turk, “hands off!”—there had been averted a war whose barbarities have hardly found a parallel in history.

The tender mercies of the old Greek were cruel. The thoughtful student of Thucydides can hardly read without a shudder the long roll of slaughters done by Greeks upon Greeks—not in the rage of battle, but upon defenseless prisoners of war. Whatever Christianity had done to humanize the race, the Turk had thoroughly undone; and in twenty-six days of March and April, 1821, the Greeks had destroyed ten to fifteen thousand Moslems, who were dwelling in their midst—most of them (according to Finlay) apostate Greeks, whose ancestors had abjured their faith to save their children. “The Greeks, by long

oppression had been degraded into a kind of Christian Turks.” It was a festival of Nemesis to which the Greeks marched singing:

“Let no Turk be left in Morea,—
Nay, nor in the whole world.”

[I cannot at this moment recall whether it was a Greek or Moslem chief, who, in the early stages of the Greek revolt, sent to his commanding officer a battle report, not in writing, but in the form of—a bag full of enemy noses and ears! The story is not incredible of either.]

To the Morea massacres the Sultan responded by swinging up at his cathedral door in Constantinople the spiritual head of the Greek race—the Patriarch Gregory, venerable with his ninety years and his spotless fame. For three days the body swung there subject to every outrage that Moslem fanaticism could contrive, and was then delivered to the Jews to be dragged through the filthy streets and thrown into the sea. It was but the prelude to a butchery of bishops and clergy and *giaours* in general that turned the filthy lanes of the Sultan's capital into rivers of Christian blood.

But all this was but a pastime to what followed in the Butchery of Chios. Richard Cobden, who visited the stricken isle fifteen years after the event, has told of that horror—as Gladstone has characterized it, “that indescribable enormity, that appalling monument of barbarian cruelty, a scene from

which human nature shrinks shuddering away.”

Scio is an island about double the size of the Isle of Wight, like it presenting to the side of the open sea a wall of precipitous rocks, and offering to the spectator who sails along the narrow strait which separates it from the mainland a series of sloping hills and picturesque valleys. This island with a population of 100,000 Greeks was a kind of appanage (mastic-patch) of the sultana mother, and though ruled nominally by a governor and a garrison of 200 to 300 Turks, the latter were in fact treated rather as their guests than their masters, and the inhabitants governed themselves by their own laws. Scio became the garden of the archipelago—it drew to itself all that was refined, intelligent and captivating in Greek



KING GEORGE OF GREECE.

society. Schools, colleges, libraries were founded and flourished. The Chioters took no part in the struggle, but in April, 1822, Moslem fanaticism let loose upon them the hounds of hell. "Fire, sword, and the still more deadly passions of fanaticism and lust ravaged the island for three months. Of 100,000 inhabitants not 5,000 were left alive upon the island. Forty thousand of both sexes were sold into slavery, and the harems of Turkey, Asia and Africa are still [fifteen years later] filled with victims. Such was the massacre of Scio, unparalleled in modern history (a tragedy compared by the British Consul, an eye-witness, to the destruction of Jerusalem), which thrilled Europe and America with horror." It was in the lurid glare of Chios that the Powers met at Verona (August, 1822) to declare that "the sovereigns had determined to repel the principle of revolution, without inquiring in what shape or in what country it made its appearance," and Wellington was the voice of Christian constitutional England on that occasion. One would have thought that Chios, at least, had bought her liberty at a great price—but to-day, at the end of the nineteenth century, the fair isle that claimed Homer for her son, with her new population of 75,000 Greeks, is still in the clutch of the Turk.

There is no time to rehearse that holy struggle—seven years of blood and butchery sanctioned by Christian Europe in the interest of toppling thrones and a balance of power. If the sympathy of Christendom was with the Greek, its governments were not. If a handful of Philhellenes, like Byron and Howe,

came to his support, the hordes of Egypt were turned loose for his destruction. Braver deeds were never done even at Thermopylæ than those of Botsaris on land and of Miaulis and Kanares at sea. And had the Greek nation found leaders as devoted and capable as their desert, its triumph had not depended on any foreign arm. It was indeed an allied fleet—of Russia, France and England—which struck the decisive blow at Navarino, but that blow was characterized by England's Premier, the Duke of Wellington, as an "untoward event."

The struggle developed heroes—it discovered no statesman. Two thousand years of foreign domination is not a schooling in self-government. English institutions in this country bred a generation of statesmen whose like the world has hardly seen, and the great leader of our armies proved as great a leader of the new state. But for a Washington where had Greece to look? Not among her local chiefs, with their parochial views and petty quarrels. She found her first chief magistrate in a Corfiote Greek with an Italian name and a Venetian title serving as a Russian diplomat. Capo d'Istria came not to serve Greece but to make Greece his servant; and over and above all his vain vexatious doings—hardly expiated by his assassination—he wrought one wrong which for Greece remains inexpiable. He cost her a king who might have founded a great and strong state in the *Ægean*.

For after the "untoward event" of Navarino, the Powers in conference at London (1838) declared



QUEEN OLGA OF GREECE.

Greece an independent state and offered its throne to Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg. The offer was accepted; but the intrigues of Capo d'Istria, who was himself playing for the crown, caused Leopold to hesitate and finally to retreat. A little later there was a new throne to be filled nearer home, and Leopold became King of Belgium—proving there, as Gladstone has justly said, “first among the states-



CROWN PRINCE CONSTANTINE AND PRINCESS SOPHIA.

man-kings of his day, or, perhaps, his century.” Arguing from what has been to what might have been, we may fairly say that Greece lost a golden opportunity; and not for one generation only, for Leopold II is to this day a statesman-king upon his father's throne. Belgium secured sixty years of wise and steady rule—and unhappy Greece got King Otho. Leopold was a full-grown man of thirty and a trained soldier; Otho a weak but stubborn Bavarian princeling of seventeen, and when the Powers made a gift of him to Greece they sent along a Bavarian camarilla and a Bavarian body guard of 9,000 troops to plague and devour the country. It is not the Greeks only who are to be dreaded when they bring gifts.

Had George Canning lived the gift of Europe might have been more generous and more wise. In the midst of their struggle (1825) the Greek nation by its assembly had placed “the sacred deposit of its liberty,

independence and political existence under the absolute protection of Great Britain;” and “the happy blunder of Navarino” (as it has been called) gave England the opportunity of setting up a strong and stable Christian state “as the warden of Southeastern Europe, the keeper of the Straits, and a counterpoise to Russian influence in the Mediterranean.” Canning would have seized this golden chance, but Wellington was neither a far-sighted British statesman nor a friend of Greece. “The pacification of Greece without injury to the Porte”—that was his impossible programme. “The Wellington Ministry,” says Sergeant, “acted throughout rather as the advocate of Turkey than as a friend of Greece. Its aim was to take from Turkey and to give to Greece as little as possible.” (And so England held on to the Ionian Islands for thirty-five years after setting up the Greek State.) Thus England left to French arms the glory of driving the Egyptians out of Greece and occupying the country until the new state was set on its feet: it was a wise and beneficent occupation, and the French troops did more for the internal improvement of the country in which they had no stake than all King Otho's Bavarians. No wonder French influence in Greece has continued strong, if not dominant, to this day.

Let us glance now at the actual creation of the new state—as consummated at London February 3, 1830. The treaty declared that:

Greece shall form an independent state, and shall enjoy all the rights, political, administrative and commercial, attached to complete independence.

It then fixed the boundary (of which further on) and provided that the state shall be a hereditary monarchy confided to a prince not to be chosen from the reigning house of any of the protecting Powers.

It was the Greek race that had fought out the holy struggle; but it was only a part of Greek territory that was emancipated. The fairest provinces were left under the Ottoman's heel. Says Sergeant: “The Powers had created a cripple, and then in their compunction and at the desire of a tyrant, they mutilated their sorry creation.” Even as extended two years later, Thessaly and Epirus, one the land of Achilles and the other the very cradle of modern Greek heroism—were cut off.* But even the pitiful increment of territory was conditioned on the payment to Turkey by “the unfortunate country which the Turkish mercenaries had rendered a desert of 40,000,000 piastres,” or \$2,500,000. “The mutilated cripple was partially healed and then made to pay more than it possessed for the operation. . . . Europe provided the money by raising a loan, in the name of a country which was virtually a stranger to the whole transaction and which was bound down to the liquidation of capital and interest before it was even ascertained what its revenues were likely to be.

“A king was sent with the money. That is to say, at the same time with the papers representing Greece's debt of honor, contracted by foreigners for the fictitious purchase of a part of Greece's own territory,

* Thessaly is the one great wheat field of old Greece, without which the country can never produce its own bread.



THE LATE PRINCESS ALEXANDRA,
Eldest Daughter of King George.

there arrived a young lad of seventeen, absolutely ignorant of kingcraft, utterly incompetent to govern, capable of nothing but the indefinite increase of the national debt and escorted by an army of hungry Bavarians. The business was flagitious from beginning to end. The young kingdom was stifled in its birth. No nation whatsoever could have flourished under such conditions. The very fountains of national life were dried up. The establishment of New Greece was a patent mockery."

What did England do for Greece? asks Lewis Sergeant; and he answers: "After seven years our moral aid—assisted by the splendid blunder of Navarino—converted the rebels into a state; but with that one fact our positive beneficence toward this ill-starred people may also be said to have begun and ended. Not a third of the money subscribed in England for the Greeks ever reached them. Not a tithe of it assisted their struggle for independence. It was but a scurvy service which England rendered to the heroic little nation—a nation which under the black night of tyranny held out the torch of liberty and was the first to justify the assertion of popular rights. We have been wont to overestimate what England did for Greece. It is time that we should undeceive ourselves. That which we actually did was to call upon the Greeks for tremendous sacrifices; to stimulate them to resistance until their land had been devastated and their race decimated; to press upon

them vicious loans, delusory aid, and injudicious counsels; to set up an emaciated and penniless state; to mock it with a President who became an oppressor and a King who became a selfish tyrant; and then to exact unlimited gratitude and load it with ungenerous reproaches. Who that reads and considers the history of the time can doubt that we are still in debt to the Greeks? They were exhorted to be free with their chains half severed; to run in the race with shackles on their feet; to be a model for the very Europe which had demoralized them. Europe demanded an impossibility of Greece, and to that injustice she has added the greater one of condemning and neglecting the half emancipated race for what has been not its crime but its chief misfortune."

This is, in the main, an Englishman's view of how the Greek kingdom was launched upon its career. Saddled with the debt incurred in its own struggle for life, saddled with the new debt of 60,000,000 francs, of which less than 20,000,000 ever reached the Greek treasury, with her Bavarian king (who was a child) and his Bavarian camarilla of regents and tutors and his Bavarian bodyguard of 9,000 troops, who consumed more than the 20,000,000 francs in two years—assuredly the new nation began its housekeeping under difficulties. Greece had simply exchanged the rule of the Turk for the rule of the Bavarian, with this difference, that the Bavarian had the three great powers of Europe at his back. For ten years absolutism had full sway, and it was ten years of broken pledges, violated rights and abused privileges, until the burden became intolerable. Greece once more proved her right to be free. By a bloodless revolution the Greeks wrested from King Otho the constitution of 1848—a constitution that he came pledged to give them at the very beginning of his reign.

Things went on better but not well until the Crimean War came on; the Great Idea, now promoted by the Court out of antipathy to England, aroused the Greeks to invade Thessaly and Epirus and gave England and France an excuse for blockading Piræus and occupying Greek soil (1854-57). So another load of debt was laid upon the unhappy country; and things went from bad to worse again, until Greece rose against her Bavarian king (in 1862) and shipped him back to Munich. And England justified the act. "Her Majesty's Government," said Earl Russell, "cannot deny that the Greeks have good and sufficient cause for the steps they have taken."

While her statesman-king had been building up a strong State in Belgium, Greece had been condemned to a generation of misrule under the child-king Europe had given her. The two reigns were almost contemporary throughout, and hence the parallel is the more instructive and painful. Leopold had based his refusal of the Greek crown on the statesmanlike consideration that Greece without Thessaly, Epirus and Crete in her territory could not exist as a state. What Leopold was too sagacious to undertake, Europe committed to the hands of the child Otho, and then held Greece responsible.

Once rid of the Bavarian régime, Greece had a new

chance. With overwhelming unanimity* the nation invited to its vacant throne an English prince, Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, now reigning Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. But this spontaneous act contravened the stipulation of the three Powers that no member of the reigning house of either should be eligible to the Greek throne. After many "adventures in search of a king," Earl Russell's fancy was taken at last by a modest midshipman, who happened to be in London to assist at his sister's wedding. The bride on that occasion was Tennyson's

Sea King's daughter from over the sea, Alexandra—

the fair and gracious Princess of Wales and the future Queen of England. The little midshipman has been now these two and thirty years George I, King of the Hellenes; and to-day, in the full vigor of his prime, he can see in sturdy sons and grandsons the guarantee that his house—unlike Otho's—is not to perish with him.

Alfred had been chosen to the throne by a popular vote; the choice of King George was made by a National Assembly—it might fairly be called a Panhellenic Assembly. For every Greek community (of one hundred souls or more) the world over had a voice in that convention that not only named the king, but framed the constitution under which Greece has since been governed. Polls were opened in the Greek consulates on three continents—London and Leghorn, Alexandria and Odessa, Smyrna and Constantinople sent their delegates to sit side by side with the men of Athens and Sparta and Thebes. Both Trikoupiés,—father and son—sat in that assembly for constituencies in England; and during its session the union of the Ionian Islands was consummated and eighty-four Ionian representatives took their seats.

It was a fortunate moment for Greece to under-

* He received 220,016 votes out of a total of 241,202.



PRINCE GEORGE OF GREECE.

take the task of a new constitution. Italy was in the flush of her new dawn, and the Liberals were having their own way in England. The constitution then framed by the Greeks was naturally a vast improvement upon the charter of 1844. Its guarantees include "direct, universal, and secret suffrage," equality before the law, inviolable personal liberty, trial by jury, freedom of the press and of public meeting and petition, free public education in all the grades, on the one hand; and on the other, ministerial responsibility and strict definition of the royal prerogative. Under this charter "the privileges of self-government in Greece are as definite as in England, whilst in some few respects they are more extended and more democratic in form. The parliamentary franchise is possessed by 311 out of every 1,000 inhabitants. The ratio in England is about 90 [now 166] to 1,000. Even in France where universal suffrage is established there are only 270 electors amongst 1,000 inhabitants. Few countries in the world can boast of a more thoroughly popular form of representative government."*

But the best of constitutions cannot work itself. And the genius for legislation in Greece outruns administrative capacity. The political system on paper is all that might be expected from the nineteenth century successors of the old Greek sages, who in their closets built up ideal states and then waited for philosopher-kings to set them going in the open air. The philosopher-king never came, and save for spasms of splendor under rare leaders like Pericles and Epaminondas Greek politics remained parochial and, from our point of view, puerile. It is too much so to-day; and what Greece needs above all things is a strong infusion of Saxon steadiness and sense in her civic life.

Of King George's reign it may be said that in the face of great odds it has been wise, steady, beneficent. He would not claim the character of a statesman-king, but he possesses pre-eminently the "level head" and unflinching tact. As cool as the Greeks are hot, he has gone in and out among them as a master moderator—a sane and steadying influence; and his unique relations have put in his hands a diplomatic power which has been of supreme consequence to his people. For the little throne of Greece is next of kin to all the big thrones of Europe—to Russia, England, Germany, to say nothing of little Denmark. The marriage of the Duke of Sparta (Crown Prince Constantine) with Princess Sophia of Prussia brought to Athens in October, 1889, an exposition (as it were) of Crowns. In the homely Byzantine Cathedral, during the tedious ceremony (for it takes nearly two hours to get duly married there) one could study at leisure the rich relations of poor Greece. There were Queen Olga's first cousin and King George's nephew, now Czar of all the Russias; the bride's mother, Dowager Empress of Germany, and her brother, Emperor William II, with his Empress; the King's sister, soon to be Queen of England, with the Prince of Wales, and the young English princes, first cousins to both bride and bridegroom; and, finally, old King

* Sergeant's "Greece," London, 1880.

Christian and his Queen, with the Danish Crown Prince, King George's immediate family. It was a unique spectacle—that of three royal generations (King Christian, King George and Prince Constantine) driving from the palace in the same carriage; and a year later Athens might have acclaimed a spectacle yet more unique, for the fourth generation (George II that is to be) was ready for an airing. The morning guns of little Hellas have rarely waked a happier echo in the city of the violet crown than when—on July 19, 1890—they announced the birth of the heir's heir (ὁ Διάδοχος τοῦ Διαδόχου) at Dekeleia. And the same guns have since then thundered a second message of the same kind. The succession is secure for three lives.

No royal house in Europe can more safely challenge "the fierce light that beats upon a throne." A more exemplary household it would be hard to find in any social rank. There is an open air wholesomeness about them all that goes with pure blood and domestic virtue. King George is indeed the first gentleman in Greece, but he does not hedge himself about with state. He is more likely to be met on a swinging walk than in a state carriage: and when he catches a brute beating a child in the slums of his capital he is not above stopping to do a little cudgeling on his own account. When the American School met to honor the memory of Dr. Schliemann, His Majesty with the Crown Prince footed it out to Kynosarges—as Socrates would have done—to attend the meeting to which the Queen and Crown Princess drove. The royal family use the Phaleron tram like any other Athenians, and the little Piræus Railway has no better patrons. But it is on horseback, with little Princess Marie by his side, one likes best to see the graceful figure of the King.

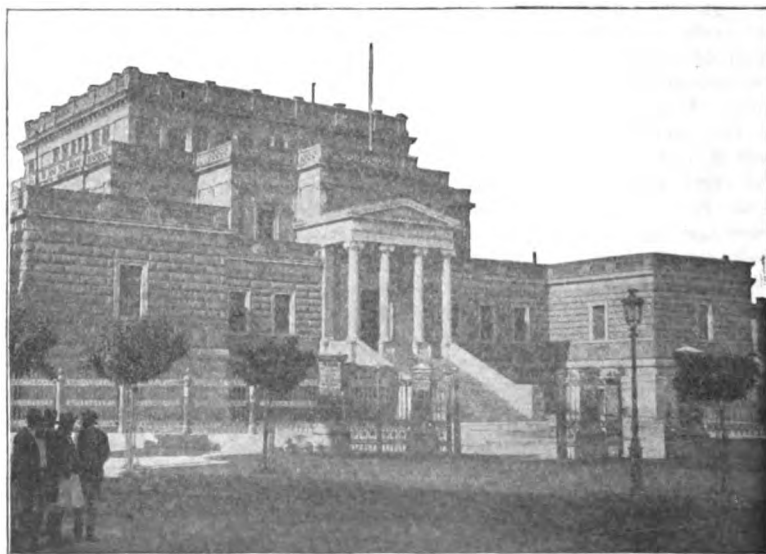
Of the Queen not even malice could lisp a syllable in dispraise. Benign as beautiful, her life is a benediction to her people. Unlike Queen Amalia, she lets politics alone, but her womanly character and her active beneficence make her a power in the regeneration of Greek society. It goes without saying that four centuries of Turkish rule did not improve the condition of women in Greece; and yet with all its depressing influence, it left the springs of domestic virtue unpolluted.* Greek women are good women, but they are only

beginning to breathe the air of natural liberty. When they come to their own again—in the home and society—it will be a good day for Greece. Politics will be less feverish as the home life is exalted. And in their beautiful Queen the women of Greece have an example and an inspiration such as they sadly lacked in poor childless, scheming, headstrong Amalia.

The fallen Premier is easily the foremost among living Greek statesmen. So much can be said even by one who never fell into the Trikonpiolatriy of the average English-speaking foreigner in Greece. There he is known—fondly, sometimes, and again not so fondly—as "the Englishman." Son of a father whose fame must rest not so much on his statesmanship or diplomacy as upon his admirable "History of the Greek Revolution," Charilaos Trikoupiēs passed much of his early life in England, where his father was Greek Minister and was for a time Secretary to the Legation there. In fact (as has been noted) he entered Greek politics as representative of a constituency of London Greeks in the National Assembly which elected King George and framed the present constitution. Whatever he may not have imbibed in the air of English freedom—and his enemies aver that he found his ideal in Disraeli rather than in Gladstone—he certainly did carry away with him a large measure of English culture and a full command of English speech. That the latter accomplishment has given him a tremendous advantage over his competitors—who get their news only from Paris—goes without saying. The European statesman who cannot read the *Times* never knows what o'clock it is at Petersburg and Constantinople.

It was young Trikoupiēs, then under thirty, who was sent to London to accept on the part of Greece the cession of the Ionian Islands, and he returned to take the portfolio of Foreign Affairs in the first cabi-

* All witnesses agree that chastity is a law in Greece. Even Athens was without a brothel until the French introduced their morals (with the cholera) during the blockade of Piræus in the Crimean War (1854-57). This is a fact the more honorable to the Greeks of to-day when one recalls the ancient cult of Aphrodite Pandemos.



THE BOULÉ (PARLIAMENT HOUSE).



Mount Lycabettus.

The Royal Palace.

MODERN ATHENS.

net under the new constitution. From that time (1862) to this, he has been a political power in Greece; and for the last fifteen years his influence has amounted to a dictatorship interrupted by periodical revolts.

For in Greece we have the anomaly of parliamentary government without political parties. In a sense, there has always been an English, a French and a Russian party in the Kingdom; but no such thing as a division of the nation on great lines of domestic policy. Instead of party government, Greece groans under "boss" government. Instead of Liberals and Tories, Republicans and Democrats, the Greeks are Trikoupiests or Deligiannists or (now) Rhallists. The will of the leader, if it be a strong one, is the law of his followers. It goes without saying that the leader must keep his followers in good humor, and so the spoils system flourishes and with it worse abuses. But a wise despot is better than a mad democracy, and it is generally believed, outside of Greece at least, that the Trikoupiés régime has tended not only to steadiness of administration but to the substantial progress of the Kingdom in the paths of prosperity and public order. Of course, his opponents dispute this (and, at this moment, in the heat of passion, they would seem to include the body of the nation) and lay at his door all the woes of Greece. But so fared Pericles and Demosthenes; Aristides had his ostracism and Socrates his hemlock-cup, and the same venom and virulence (of bark rather than of bite) mark the

Greek of to-day. Witness the bitter tirade against Trikoupiés, Greek against Greek, appearing some months ago in the *Evening Post*. Witness the gall in which the Athenian editor dips his pen every morning. Witness, too, the use to which the Greek puts the sacred right of public meeting. Only the other day a deputation waited on Premier Trikoupiés with a public grievance and received (as was thought) a cynical reply. Returning to the meeting (open air, of course), the chairman made his report and wound up with:

"Let us curse him!"

"Curse him! Curse him!" (*Anathema! Anathema!*) was the responsive howl of the crowd.

And yet a few months ago the accursed was riding on the topmost wave of public confidence and a few months hence he may be again the leader of the nation.

For the whirligig of Greek politics is startlingly abrupt with its revenges. The old Athenian democracy cast lots for its rulers once a year, and the President of their Senate and Speaker of their House held office for twenty-four hours sharp, and then gave way to the next man. And yet this dizzy democracy took guarantees for complete responsibility. The outgoing magistrate could neither leave town nor alienate his property until every drachma of public money he had handled was accounted for. Far less can be said of more highly organized government to-day in Athens or New York. The new Greek

democracy—still awaiting its De Tocqueville—is as rapid without being as regular as the old in its vicissitudes. Koumoundouros was Premier off and on from 1865 to 1880. In these twenty-five years he had ten innings—the tenure varying from two days to seventeen months, and aggregating all told six years and seven months, or an average of not quite eight months. The year 1865 witnessed six administrations, and the next year four. In the two years Koumoundouros got three innings and Deligeorges two. The latter's two administrations lasted twenty-eight days in all, but he had four subsequent innings and once stayed in more than a year. Since 1875 Trikoupès has been in power six times, his tenure ranging from five days (1878) to four years and five and a half months (1886-90). This is the longest administration in the history of the Kingdom with one exception—it falls nineteen days short of Kriezès' ministry (1849-54).

To understand a Greek crisis one must grapple the problem of the debt.

Up to 1880 the Greek foreign debt (nominal) had reached a total of 256,000,000 francs. But with that year began a series of heavy loans, realizing up to 1892 a total of 539,448,421 francs and bringing the total public debt (nominal) up to the stupendous figure of 818,476,339 francs. Of this sum 130,192,519 francs constitutes the floating debt. What has been done with the yield of these vast loans and who is responsible to Greece for them? It may be said again that the shilly-shallying of Europe has cost Greece dear. As Leopold saw in 1832, a Greece that did not include Thessaly, Epirus and Crete was a state without a *locus standi*. But even when in 1878 the Powers at Berlin undertook to deal with the Eastern question more radically, Greece was postponed to every upstart in the East. Lord Salisbury entered the conference with a parade of Philhellenic ardor, while Beaconsfield played over again the rôle of Wellington and dismissed Greece—who had "mistaken the intentions of Europe," in keeping quiet through the Russo-Turkish war under the heavy pressure and solemn promises of England—dismissed her to sue to the Turk "cap in hand" for the provinces the Conference had given her on paper. Poor Greece was left to put herself in possession, and the mobilization swallowed up the total yield of the great loan of 1881.

Of the total loans (not including the 120,000,000) there were spent:



THE PIRÆUS (PORT OF ATHENS).

On conversions and redemption.....	170,681,000 francs.
On railways.....	65,733,000 francs.
On ironclads.....	26,000,000 francs.
On abolishing the forced currency..	67,604,582 francs.
Total.....	330,018,582 francs.

The balance of the yield (135,429,839 francs) went to cover the deficits from 1881 to 1891, and for improving the highways.

Borrowing money is like the letting out of water, and this disastrous beginning demoralized the nation. Still, with all her borrowing, Greece was not utterly reckless. Trikoupès had a consistent and rational policy. It was to develop the country by means of highways and railways, harbors and lighthouses, and—above all—to re-establish sound money. In 1884 he spent nearly 70,000,000 francs in taking up the forced currency; but, unfortunately, the very next year Deligiannes lost his head in another filibustering flurry (Roumelia), mobilized the forces, and provoked a new blockade by the Powers. Of course, he brought back the forced currency, which is now larger than ever, though not absolutely large (65 francs per capita) considering that it has to do all the money work of a country in which checks are hardly known to ordinary business.

M. Beckmann (writing in 1893) sums up a study of Greek finance in these conclusions:

"1. Though Greece has borrowed a large amount of money she has something to show for it. Thessaly, many miles of railways, a respectable little navy and a very rapidly developing commerce.

"2. Her budgets have been gradually improving and are now in stable equilibrium."

But since 1893 a new situation has supervened. Then the agio on gold was 60 per cent. (against 30 per

cent. in 1891); now it is 90 or upward. The purchase of gold at this last rate to meet the service of the foreign debt (in the budget of 1893, 35,468,596 francs) was a disastrous operation and commerce was paralyzed by the condition of the money market. Then the glut in the currant market last season cut off the one sure gold revenue of the nation, and the overturn of last January became inevitable. For no Greek government can weather a panic.

Three years ago Mr. Deligiannes was dismissed by the King because he had failed to deal successfully with the financial situation, and Mr. Trikoupès came in with an overwhelming majority in the Boulé. He undertook a thorough treatment of the debt question. "He brought forward a broad and statesmanlike project for dealing with the situation. It was favorably received in financial circles and capitalists were ready to take the new loan on which it was founded provided adequate control [of the revenues pledged for its service] were secured to the foreign creditors." In fact the negotiations were concluded and only waited the signature of the Greek Government, when a popular cry arose that Trikoupès was really putting Greece in the hands of a receiver. The Premier thereupon refused to sign until he could consult the Chamber; the money-lenders demanded immediate action. Trikoupès went out, to return in a few months (November, 1893) with a new programme. He had for fifteen years stood before Europe as the one Greek with an honest and rational financial policy which in Greece meant being a hopeless doctrinaire. Yet more than once he seemed on the very threshold of success, when the political whirligig would take another turn, undoing all. This Sisyphean rôle seems at last to have worn him out, and returning to power in 1893 he proposed his now famous provisional reduction of 30 per cent. on the interest of the gold loans, and a composition with the foreign creditors. Of course, this cost him his European prestige, and his internal programme did the rest. In his long lease of power he had wiped out the Turkish land-tithe, provided for a sound currency, and rendered many a noble service to the country. His last efforts were directed to removing the odious *octroi* which sets up a little custom house at the gates of every commune, and to shifting the burden of taxation somewhat from the agricultural to the urban classes. It was the uprising of these latter that brought about his fall. Mass meetings were held throughout the Kingdom; petition after petition sent to the King: "Sire, the people are starving; they have confidence only in you." Then came the clash and the collapse.

The strength of the new democracy—at least until it shall have worked off its volatility—must be in the throne. And the Greeks know it. No cry has been more common through these last turbulent years, and particularly at this moment, than that for more exercise of prerogative. And every act of King George in response seems to have been wise and timely. Now His Majesty seems in the mood to rule as well as reign; at least he is presiding over the

councils of his new Ministers and apparently directing the policy of his Government. Greece sees the impotence of good laws without good administration, and she may well doubt whether Solon or Pisistratus was the truer friend of the people. The best of sailing directions can never save the ship without a strong and steady hand at the helm. Greece has her free constitution; her democracy is well-nigh as unbridled as was old Demos on the Pnyx. And we know how Demos fared without a Pericles; it was the wild team and the plunge—and the Four Hundred and the Thirty and the Macedonian followed in the order of nature.

Now that the elections are coming on, we shall see how far the country has been sobered. Mr. Trikoupès (as usual) remains at home in his modest hired house, where his remarkable sister (as usual, too) no doubt continues to hold her democratic court amid her potted palms and flowers. That quaint and wonderful lady is a power in Greece, as every visitor who has ever felt her rippling humor and her subtle intelligence can testify; and no statesman ever had a rarer second. In the press the late Premier has almost no support, and in the present temper of the people his confident expectation of a triumphant return is inexplicable—to any but a Greek.

Meantime, "the grand old man of Gortyn"—as the elder Deligiannes is sometimes styled, from his seventy odd years and his Arcadian birthplace—is campaigning in Thessaly. His is a more picturesque—because a more Oriental—personality. Having represented Greece at Berlin (along with that greater all-around Hellene Alexander Rangabès), Deligiannes doubtless looked for a "Lo! the conquering hero comes" reception in the province which he claims to have snatched from the Turk. But his progress has not been an unmixed ovation; the town of Karditsa, in fact, flagged itself in black to receive the liberator, whereupon the officers of the law (in the Deligiannes interest) threatened sweeping arrests and intimidated the Karditsans out of their little joke.

The Rhallists are waging an aggressive fight, and may hold the balance of power; while a Citizens' Election Committee in Athens is making a feeble effort in the direction of political independence and reform.

As we have seen, more Greeks to the thousand have votes than is the case in any other country. But the suffrage falls between two stools. While the polling machinery is perfect, the nominating arrangements forestall everything. Greek politics has not reached the convention, or even the caucus, stage. The chief (*American*, "boss") may call in half a dozen lieutenants to "assist" at making his "combines" (*βυρδασμοί*) or blanket tickets for each eparchy. In doubtful eparchies "fusion" is freely resorted to. The "combines" effected, the campaign warms up. Processions, outdoing Panathenaic or Mystic, fill the nights with torch glare and shouting, and occasionally (as at the very door of my hotel or in Constitution Square in 1892) with shooting. Fancy a Presidential once a year with our huzzaing

ΤΗΣ ΗΜΕΡΑΣ

ΟΙ ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑΚΟΙ ΑΓΩΝΕΣ

Η ΑΝΟΙΚΟΔΟΜΗΣΙΣ

ΤΟΥ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΥ ΣΤΑΔΙΟΥ

ΟΠΩΣ ΗΤΟ

ΕΙΣ ΤΗΝ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΤΗΤΑ

Ε ΧΘΕΣΙΝΗ ΑΠΟΦΑΣΙΣ ΤΗΣ ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΗΣ

ΕΠΙΤΙΜΟΙ ΠΡΟΕΔΡΟΙ

Χθὲς συνήλθεν εἰς ἰδιαιτέραν συνεδρίαν (τὸ ἐπὶ τοῦ Σταδίου τμήμα τῆς ἐπιτροπῆς τῶν Ολυμπιακῶν ἀγώνων καὶ ἀπεφάσισεν ὅπως διασκευάσῃ χάριν τῶν ἀγώνων τούτων τὸ ἀρχαῖον στάδιον ὅπως ἦτο κατὰ τὴν ἀρχαίτητα μὲ ἐθώλια μὲ Ἄρεσιν καὶ μὲ τέρατα, καθὼς καὶ μὲ τὰ λοιπὰ κτίσματα αὐτοῦ. Πρὸς τοῦτο θὰ ληρθῇ ὡς πρός τὸν τὸ σωζόμενον στάδιον τῆς Ἐπιδαύρου μέρος τοῦ ὁποῦ ἀπεκαλύφθη.

Τὰ ἐθώλια θὰ εἶνε κυλιότερη ἐκ καθαροῦ Πεντελῆσιου μαρμάρου, ἐταιρὴ δὲ θὰ χρειασθῇ πρὸς τοῦτο ἱκθύνως σπουδαῖον ποτὸν, ἡ ἐπιτροπὴ ἀπεφάσισεν ὅπως κατασκευάσῃ ἐν πρώτοις τὰς ἑπτὰ πρώτας σειράς ἐκ μαρμάρου καὶ κατόπιν εἰάν εὐρεθῇ ὁμογενὴς τις γὰρ πανήγη πρὸς τοῦτο ἡ ἔρανος ἀνταποκριθῶσι πρὸς τὸ ἔργον ἀπεσπρώσῃ καὶ τὸ ὑπόλοιπον μέρος. Οὕτω ἡ διασκευὴ τοῦ ἀρχαίου Σταδίου εἶνε τὸ σπουδαιότερον ἔργον τὸ ὁποῖον θὰ παρασκευάσῃ ἡ ἐπιτροπὴ καὶ τὸ μονιμώτερον, διότι θὰ μείνῃ αὐτὸ καθ' ἑαυτὸ μετὰ τὴν τέλει τῶν ἀγώνων.

Ἄς ἐλπίσωμεν ὅτι καὶ οἱ ἔρανοι καὶ ἡ φιλογένεια τῶν διαφόρων ὁμογενῶν ὁ ἀνταποκριθῇ πρὸς τὰς προθέσεις ταύτας τῆς ἐπιτροπῆς. Ἡ πρὸς τὴν ἀνοικοδόμησιν τοῦ Σταδίου ἐργασία ὁ ἀρχὴν πολὺ ταχέως, εἰς τὸ οὐρανόθεν δὲ διασκευαζόμενον στάδιον θὰ γαίνωσιν οἱ ἀγῶνες ἀκριβῶς ὅπως ἐγίνοντο εἰς τὴν ἀρχαιότητα.

and haranguing and log-rolling indefinitely increased, and you get a faint notion of a Greek campaign. But when election day arrives everybody goes to church—for, as the old Athenians cast lots for their archons at the Temple of Theseus, so the living Greek does his voting in the sanctuary and on the Sabbath. If the fact implied the discharge of this responsibility with fasting and prayer, that would be a laudable example.

At any rate the activity of the "worker" stops at the church door and the ballot has every guarantee of secrecy. The voter's name is checked off on the poll list and he enters a lane of ballot boxes. At the Athenian Cathedral I have counted a hundred or more—in two rows from door to altar. Every candidate has his box and every voter casts his ballot for or against each candidate. The box is divided in two compartments—marked *yea* and *nay*—and the voter, receiving his ballot (which is a bullet), thrusts his hand through the funnel opening above and by a turn of the wrist plumps the lead right or left according to his preference. So he has his shot and nobody need be the wiser. In his voting the living Greek improves upon his ancestor. Demosthenes gives us instances of ballot box stuffing—one in which the ballots outnumbered the balloters present by four to one.

No study of the living Greek would be complete without a word about the press. Though Greek is understood to be a dead language, Athens runs more daily newspapers than does New York. They are written in Greek with which any reader of Xenophon or the New Testament would readily find himself at home. The range and versatility of writing is remarkable, and it is often very fresh and fascinating. But when it comes to a hot campaign, then the columns smoke. "Athens is in open revolt," shouts the *Ephemeris* on the eve of Trikoups' fall; "the Government is in open revolt against the constitution"—and then the lurid thunder rolls. For unmitigated scurrility the old Greek orators—the journalists of their day—were hard to distance; but the living Greek doesn't moult a feather in comparison. Nor does he lag much behind the greater Greek in downright fooling. The *Acropolis*, the leading paper of the Kingdom, appeared one All Fools' Day with its proper head off and a new one displayed—THE GORTYNIAN—and in its leader explained by the announcement that Deligiannes had sold the real Acropolis to the English and shipped it off to rejoin the Elgin marbles—so necessitating the change. Fancy Whitelaw Reid taking down his *Tribune* head and running up THE TIOGAN or THE PLAT-FORM! But there may be tragedy as well. Last summer the *Acropolis* was keeping up a steady fire upon the army, when one fine day some scores of commissioned officers marched from their club in broad daylight (2 P.M.), with a squad of sappers and miners in the lead, and completely wrecked the office and the editor's residence—thus anticipating what has just taken place at Madrid. There was a long inquiry, then a trial before a military tribunal, and the officers came off with an im-

SPECIMEN HEADLINES AND NEWS COLUMN FROM A
MODERN GREEK DAILY PAPER.

(Reproduced from the Athens *Acropolis* of February 6, 1895.)

mediate and triumphant acquittal, while the unlucky editor was threatened with libel proceedings.

The Athenian editor is a free lance. He may fight with Trikoupi to-day and with Deligiannes to-morrow. And he is quite honest about it. Monotony is the one intolerable thing. He estimates his services at their full value, and usually insists on their recognition. A good Parliamentary "combine" is none the worse for having a pair of editors in it, and the country can hardly be governed without reckoning with the Fourth Estate. It is thought Mr. Trikoupi—though once a journalist himself—did not sufficiently note this fact.

What of the Hellenic future? With a population of hardly two and a half millions, Greece has a debt of some \$164,000,000—or some \$75 per capita. This debt is equal to 14 per cent. of the entire estimated national wealth and to the total national income for two years. The forced currency aggregates \$21,000,000, or \$13 per capita—worth a little more than half its face; but our own greenback touched bottom at less than a third of its face value. This currency is not excessive—not sufficient in fact to do the money-work of the kingdom properly. It is not inflation that has wrecked it; not fever, but exhaustion.

For the debt, that is like a Western farm mortgage. So far as the money has gone into the farm and increased its productive value, the farm may be all the better for it. And solvent farmers would require more than two years' crops to lift the mortgage, while a farm encumbered to the extent of 14 per cent. of its value could hardly be considered beyond redemption.

What has Greece to show now for her blanket mortgage? Sixty years ago not a mile of wagon road; to-day above 2,000 miles built (often over mountains) at a cost of ten million dollars. Twenty-five years ago, five miles of rail connecting Athens with her seaport; now some six hundred miles of railway in operation—connecting the capital with most of the Peloponnese and opening up a good part of Acarnania and Thessaly; while the Piræus-Larissa Railway, which is to open up the rest of Central and Northern Greece, and ultimately direct communication with Europe, is mostly ready for the rails, and would be running now but for unlucky financiering. The English builders—now ousted—have done some daring engineering, especially in tunneling Mt. Othrys. The Corinth Canal—which Periander dreamed of and Nero began—has been finished, so giving a short and safe water-way from the Adriatic to the Ægean. Lake Kopais has been drained, not only uncovering prehistoric cities but reclaiming 60,000 acres of rich alluvial soil. The Greek merchant marine counts (1893) 116 steamers of 83,508 net tonnage, and 944 sailing vessels aggregating a burden of some 250,000 tons. Much of the carrying trade of the Levant and nearly all of that on the Danube is in Greek bottoms. With a sea-line—in proportion to area—seven times as great as France's and twelve times as great as England's, Greece maintains 69 lighthouses and is building as many more.

Her steam factories are worth some \$6,000,000. With an area of some sixteen million acres—largely mountain—she has five and a half millions in field and forest and five millions in pasture. The acreage in currants and vineyards has increased a hundred fold and more since independence. The agricultural produce foots up \$21,000,000 a year. Still the country imports breadstuffs to the value of \$6,000,000 annually, which Thessaly could readily produce and may be expected to produce when the railway opens up that great wheat-field. This saving alone would nearly pay the interest on the Foreign Debt.

When Otho came to the throne, education was practically unprovided for. To-day Greece offers free public instruction for fourteen consecutive years to every Greek child within the kingdom or without it a curriculum stretching from the alphabet to the university. There are 2,278 demotic or primary schools, 281 Hellenic or grammar schools, 41 gymnasias; special schools of agriculture, of war, of the navy; a woman's college (the Arsakeion) with 1,500 pupils; a Polytechnic, teaching all the arts from chiseling a statue to building a steam engine, and a complete university on the German model with 120 professors and 3,500 students—1,000 of them being "subject Greeks" from Turkey.

With all the outcry about war expenditures, her little army is smaller than our own (24,877 men in 1893), costing only \$2,000,000; and her gallant little navy costs only \$600,000. The highest salary of general or admiral does not exceed \$1,200. It will be seen the farm is getting improved and the policing is not too costly considering the rascally environment.

Give the Greek a chance and he will pay his debts. Give him room enough for his energies and he may yet rise above his parish politics and redeem the East. The Great Idea is not hollow—the Panhellenic dream has a basis of reality. It has been well said that "the Hellenic race represents the motive power in the Ottoman Empire to day as it did twenty-two centuries ago in Persian Asia." Scarcely more than a third of the Greeks are within the territorial limits of the Greek Kingdom. In European Turkey the Greeks outnumber the Turks nearly three to one (1,996,000 against 700,000) and form forty per cent. of the total population—while in intelligence, energy and organization they count more than ninety per cent. In Asia Minor, the Greeks number nearly 1,700,000, or just one-fourth of the Turks. All told the Greeks are to the Turks as 6 to 7½ (6,102,160 to 7,500,000); they outnumber the Servians nearly four to one; they outnumber the Bulgarians more than two to one; and they are two-thirds the number of the Bulgarians, Roumanians and Servians combined. More than that, the whole Ægean seaboard is historically Greek ground—and has continued so through all the ages. ["As Greece proper extends under the sea toward Egypt through the Island of Crete, so it extends northward to the Danubian regions, by a long line of territory bordering the Ægean. Thessaly, Macedonia, the ancient Chalcidice,

Thrace are Greek countries. Constantinople itself is in the ethnological Hellad. Hellenic Turkey has no geographical unity except in connection with the waters of the archipelago which bathe all its shores." So Elisée Reclus, *Nouv. Geog. Univ.* i, 145.] If facts and figures can prove anything they establish Hellenic title to the European estate of the Sick Man. And now that the Greeks have retaken Thermopylæ and possess the vast wheat-field of Thessaly, a few more advances would bring them to the Bosphorus. There is an old oracle floating about the country and diligently kept alive by the priests, that when Greece again has a King Constantine and a Queen Sophia she shall win back Constantinople. Constantine and Sophia have come and only wait their turn to mount the Hellenic or the Panhellenic throne.

While Little Greece is doing and enduring so much for Greater Greece, there should be reciprocity. The subject Greeks are far richer than they of the Free Kingdom; they should help bear its burdens. The little kingdom throws open every door of education to the Greek of other lands, feeds him as a refugee from oppression, fights his battles, and incurs the bulk of her debt in the name of Panhellenism. She calls herself the Kingdom of the Hellenes, not of Hellas, and all Greeks are born subjects of King George—if they so choose. They sent their representatives to choose a king and frame a constitution;

and now it is high time to put their shoulders to the wheel in support of the kingdom. Building monuments like the Academy and founding schools like the Arsakeion are noble services; lending a hand to keep the ship afloat were still better. The Free Greek might well reverse our colonial watchword, No Representation without Taxation.

In common with all civilized peoples we owe an incalculable debt to old Greece. To the living Greek we can make some return in a generous national sympathy. And we can lend a hand in his distress. We can buy his silks, finer than Penelope ever spun. We can order his marbles, for Drosinos and Broutos have revived the traditions of classical sculpture and Parian and Pentelic breathe again. We can travel in Greece and get a larger yield of felicity on a given outlay than in any other country in the world. And we can go in for the Olympic Games next year, sure of a royal welcome and laurel crowns. We can give, too, an unstinted support to our school at Athens. Then we might send a Minister to Greece without requiring him to straddle the Balkans and represent us at rival, if not hostile, courts. He must be a shrewd diplomat who shall gracefully carry Panhellenism on one shoulder and Pan Slavism on the other. But we should first take off our tax on Greek currants—the one ewe lamb of Greek revenue. Then we shall have a better right to chide the Turk for his blood-tithe of tribute children.

SAMUEL DANA HORTON.

BY FREDERICK W. HOLLS.

IT is a most tragic coincidence that the foremost champion in the world of the policy of restoring the parity between gold and silver as money metals of equal efficiency, should be stricken down at the moment when the cause to whose advancement he had given the best years of his life seems to be on the eve of general acceptance and success. Not even the most strenuous opponent of what is generally known by the rather unsatisfactory name of "international bimetallism" can deny that within the last few years the conviction has been steadily gaining ground that neither gold nor silver monometallism offers a safe escape to the commercial world from the present state of uncertainty and danger with reference to money. There was much plausibility in the theories advanced about thirty years ago in favor of the outlawry of silver as a money metal, and the substitution of gold alone as the standard of value. It was urged by many men of high standing in economic science, and to many it seemed a prodigious step in advance after the long period of depreciated currency through which many European states, and especially the United States of America, had recently passed. But the partial success of this idea in England and Germany is now seen to have been nothing but a victory of fanciful theory over practical business sense,

and perhaps no one blunder on the part of any government has brought in its train so much undeserved suffering and wretchedness as the surrender of Prince Bismarck to the gold doctrinaires and speculators, in the fundamental monetary legislation of the newly established German Empire. It is greatly to the credit of the famous Iron Chancellor that he soon saw and admitted his mistake, and his remark to the late William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, is well known, in which he said that he had come to the conclusion that the gold doctrinaires had praised as most delicious broth what had turned out to be plain hot water in their legislative culinary efforts in 1871. In other words, the anticipated advantage of a single gold standard has proved to be absolutely illusory. But the mistake having once been made could not be rectified without the joint action of the leading commercial nations, and the obstacles which must be removed in order to secure such co-operation, such as international jealousy, vested interests of creditors and the vicissitudes of the general money market of the world, seem only now, at this writing, to be in a fair way of being overcome. No one man has more brilliantly, vigorously and unselfishly labored to bring about this result than the subject of this sketch, whose death will be mourned by the

friends of an honest, sound and safe currency, not only in his own country but equally in England, France and Germany, and, in fact, wherever monetary science has serious and unprejudiced followers.

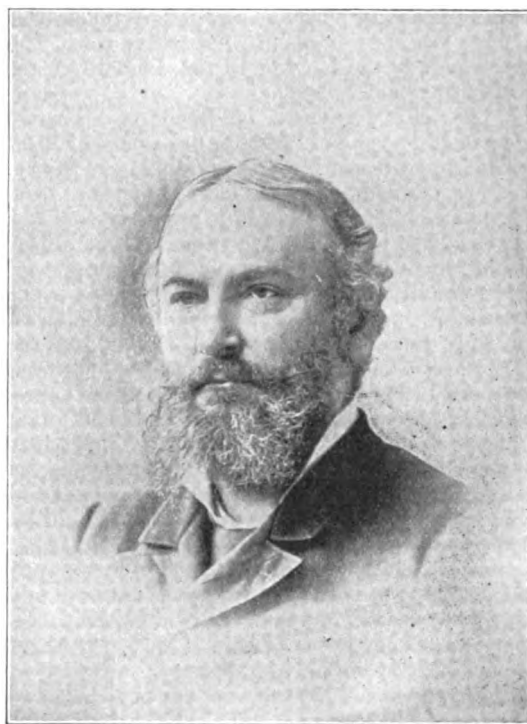
Samuel Dana Horton was the youngest son of Valentine B. Horton, a distinguished member of Congress from Ohio before and during the war, and was born in Pomeroy in that State January 16, 1844. He was named after his great uncle, Samuel Dana, who was an eminent lawyer and United States Senator from Connecticut in the early part of the century. After receiving his schooling in Pomeroy and in Cincinnati, he entered Harvard University, graduating there in 1864 in the same class with Robert T. Lincoln, Peter B. Olney, Dr. Richard H. Derby, and others who have since attained distinction. After traveling extensively in this country and in Europe, he matriculated at the University of Berlin, devoting himself especially to the study of Roman law. He remained abroad about two years, and spent some months with the late George P. Marsh, who was then American Minister in Florence. Returning to this country in 1870 he practiced law, first in Cincinnati and then in his native town of Pomeroy, until 1885, after which time he devoted himself entirely to the monetary questions of the day. In the early years of his practice he was an active champion of the principle of minority or proportional representation, lecturing and writing in its favor and being generally recognized as one of the principal authorities on the subject in this country. He was a Republican in politics, and having a complete mastery of the German language made most effective campaign speeches in both English and German in various parts of the country. It was during the famous Greenback campaign of 1875 in Ohio that Mr. Horton's attention was first drawn to questions of finance. It proved the turning point in his career. With characteristic energy he began the study of money in all its phases, and accumulated a splendid library on the subject, in which task he was materially aided by his phenomenal command of languages,—among others, Latin, Greek, French, German, Italian and Dutch. The capacity for tireless study, unremitting work, trained habits of thought and quick insight stood him in good stead in these new and abstruse studies, and in a very few years he attained as thorough a knowledge of his subject as could only have been acquired in a lifetime by a less well equipped scholar.

The first fruit of his studies was a work published in 1876 under the title of "*Silver and Gold and Their Relation to the Problems of Resumption.*" This work was received at once as an authoritative book on the subject by scholars in this country and in Europe. In England Prof. Stanley Jevons immediately welcomed the author in terms of the highest encomium to the ranks of leading thinkers on the subject.

A second revised edition of "*Silver and Gold*" was published in 1877, and this was followed by an address to Congress against the Bland bill. Mr. Horton's books and speeches quickly brought him into public notice, and in 1878 he was appointed Secretary of the

American Delegation to the International Monetary Conference at Paris. He had already made the acquaintance, either in person or by correspondence, of Cernuschi, De Laveleye, Leon Say, Fremantle, Kardorff and other eminent European writers on finance, and immediately took an equal, if not a superior rank, in the theoretical discussion which accompanied the diplomatic conference.

At the suggestion of President Hayes and Secretary Evarts he prepared the report of the Conference of 1878, and a footnote on the "*Position of Law in the Doctrine of Money*" was afterward elaborated by him into a pamphlet, under the same title, which has been translated into several European languages,—the French translation having been made by De Laveleye, and the German by Prof. Koch, of Bonn.



S. DANA HORTON.

In 1881 President Garfield appointed Mr. Horton, together with William M. Evarts, Allen G. Thurman and Timothy O. Howe, a delegate to the second Monetary Conference at Paris. In the following year he again visited Europe at the request of Secretary Frelinghuysen for the purpose of sounding the governments on the question of reassembling the Conference of 1881. This was his last governmental service until 1889, when he was again appointed Special Commissioner of the United States by President Harrison, and in this capacity visited the chief European capitals, preparing the way for that general acceptance of the joint international restoration of silver which now seems imminent.

In 1887 his principal work, "The Silver Pound," was published in London by Macmillan & Co. In this book he gave an account of England's monetary policy since the restoration, and proved from his researches among forgotten manuscripts in the British Museum that the demonetization of silver in England was by no means in accordance with the ideas of Newton, Locke and the other great English fiscal reformers.

This book was followed by "Silver in Europe," a volume of essays published in 1890, and by numerous privately printed pamphlets and confidential letters and essays on the subject. In October, 1894, Mr. Horton returned to this country for the purpose of organizing a Central Committee to co-operate with the English, German and French Bimetallic Leagues. This task was nearly completed when he was stricken in Washington with an acute and malignant form of Bright's disease, to which he succumbed on February 23, 1895. He was buried in his native town, and leaves a widow, the daughter of Col. Lydiard, of the British army, and one son.

Mr. Horton's arguments on behalf of his cause were simple and direct, business like and yet full of deep and sound learning. Disregarding mere theory, he took as a foundation the undoubted fact that from time immemorial until within a comparatively few years there had been a parity between gold and silver, as money metals of equal efficiency, in the great commercial countries of the world, and that the every day business transactions of the world had been based upon such parity. The outlawry of silver was the result, not of a natural law, but of legislation, based upon pure theory alone, and the consequent appreciation in the value of gold as measured by other commodities must be attributed to the same cause. The opposing argument to the effect that the increasing use of gold and disuse of silver was analogous to the law of the survival of the fittest, was refuted by Mr. Horton by merely making an epigrammatic summary and reducing it to this: "People prefer gold money to silver so much that they will have it at any rate,—therefore we must make laws to prevent their using silver money if they desire to do so!" There was no difficulty in proving that the outlawry of silver had been followed by an era of depression, sinking prices and financial retrogression in all of the countries affected. Not that all the evils from which the commercial and industrial world has suffered for the last twenty-five years can be ascribed to this one cause alone, but it stands to reason that the dislocation, as it were, of one of the legs upon which the monetary body of the world rested, must have had most serious consequences to the well being of the entire organism, and Mr. Horton aptly compared the efforts at palliation of monetary evils, such as the retirement of the greenbacks and other similar petty reforms suggested in Germany and England, to the efforts of physicians to remove a wart from the face when a limb was dislocated.

Strenuously as Mr. Horton advocated the restora-

tion of silver to its proper place, he was as firmly opposed to any attempt in this direction by the United States alone. Such a course, he knew, would simply have put this country at a disadvantage, commercially, with the gold countries of Europe and reduced it in the world's money market to the level of South America and China. He therefore opposed with all his influence and learning the efforts to introduce the free coinage of silver in this country by act of Congress, and he had the satisfaction of knowing that his position fulfilled one great criterion of correctness, in that it was bitterly assailed by the extremists on both sides. He rejoiced in the repeal of the so-called Sherman silver law and for years previously had urged the repeal of the Bland bill, which, in his opinion, constituted the greatest obstacle to international action on behalf of the universal free coinage of silver.

Being requested to write out briefly an entirely correct platform for the Republican party, he became the author of the following paragraph, which was adopted by the Republican State Convention in New York, at Saratoga, September 23, 1885:

"We desire of Congress the passage of an act putting an end to the enlargement of the stock of money formed of silver or based upon silver; the maintenance of the gold standard, and of the parity with gold of all kinds of money in use, is essential to the prosperity of our country, and the restoration of silver to its former position as good money, through equality with gold before the law, in a majority of commercial nations, must remain, until accomplished, the chief aim of our monetary policy."

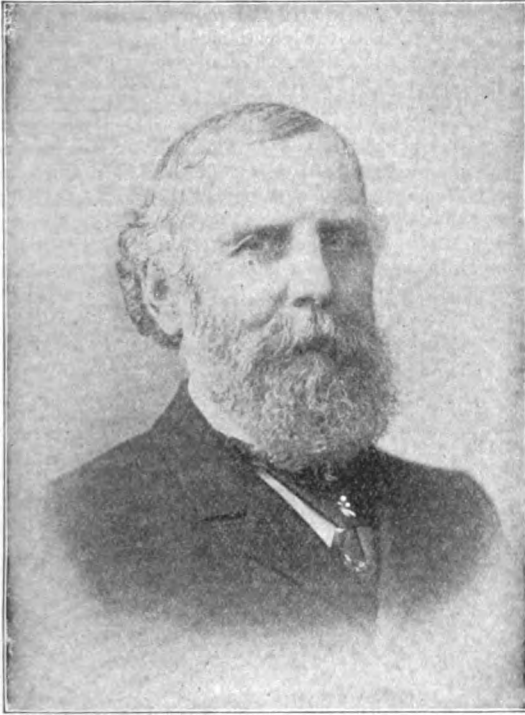
With the exception of the first clause, this platform contains the only programme which can be safely put before the American people by the Republican party in 1896, if it is not to lose its proud position as the truest exponent of honest and sound monetary principles.

Mr. Horton's position as a leader of public opinion in Europe was unique. Probably no other American could have dared so mercilessly to show up to the English people the mistakes and follies of their earlier statesmen. Yet he was loved and respected by the leaders of both parties in England, and the Bimetallic League, which under his eye grew from a sickly plant to a vigorous tree, did a most graceful act in cabling to Senator Allison, of Iowa, to deposit a laurel wreath in the name of the friends of monetary reform in England at Mr. Horton's bier. It is no disparagement to others to say that no man, here or abroad, has evinced a more complete mastery of the new and important science of monetary jurisprudence.

As noble and lovable in private life as he was great and learned in his public career, his name will be held in increasing honor by his countrymen, as the course of events shall continue to vindicate his unswerving devotion to the cause upon which depended, as he firmly believed, the material prosperity not only of his own beloved country, but that of the whole world.

OUR "CIVIC RENAISSANCE."

BY ALBERT SHAW.



MR. LYMAN J. GAGE.

THE organized reaction of good citizenship against municipal misrule, and the various positive movements for improved physical, social and moral conditions in our American towns and cities, have together constituted the most significant and hopeful feature of our national life during the past season. Municipal reform agitation has taken powerful hold of almost every considerable community in the entire land. Nor can it be said that most of these local activities are due chiefly to the imitative instinct. In name, in form and in the actual circumstances of organization many of these movements reveal their indebtedness to certain common sources of experiment or propaganda. But nearly all of them are essentially indigenous. Any attempt to bind them together as belonging to a uniform and centrally organized movement for social progress, would be wholly futile. Each is in position to profit to the utmost by all the information that may be derived from the experience of other cities. But it is evident enough that each must rest squarely and independently upon its own local basis, and must shape itself in its own way to the work it finds most necessary.

For a broad and splendid outline of organization, and for an exceedingly lucid and comprehensive

statement of the evils to be combated and the reform methods to be pursued, not a few of the civic centres, municipal reform leagues, and federations for civic progress in the United States have been glad to express their indebtedness to Mr. W. T. Stead's Newcastle (England) Civic Centre idea, as presented some two or three years ago in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, and as applied with encouraging success in a number of English cities. An explanation by Mr. Stead a year and a half ago in Chicago of his idea for the federation of all the moral forces of the community in behalf of civic and social progress, was the starting point of an organization which, in its intense devotion to the immense work now pressing upon it, has little time to look back over its shoulder to remember when or how it began. It is enough to say that the Civic Federation of Chicago has become a great power in that young metropolis. Its symmetrical organization, its demonstrated ability to apply its energy now at one point and now at another, its unity of purpose, its sanity and wholesomeness of view which temper enthusiasm with knowledge and good judgment, have made it the terror of all classes of evil-doers and enemies of the social weal.

I. THE CIVIC FEDERATION OF CHICAGO.

The Civic Federation of Chicago is to be congratulated upon the quality of its leadership. Besides having its chief offices admirably filled, its working committees are made up of men and women who actually give time and energy to the departments that concern them and who have exceptional qualifications for their work. At the head of the Federation is Mr. Lyman J. Gage, known outside of Chicago as an eminent banker and financier, and known in his own state and city as a model citizen of the highest public spirit. Mrs. Palmer, whose brilliant achievements in connection with the World's Fair have given her an international fame, is first vice-president, while Mr. John J. McGrath, who has served as president of the Trades' Council and is well known as a labor leader, ranks as second vice-president. The indefatigable secretary is Mr. Ralph M. Easley, who, as a trained Chicago journalist, possesses the varied local knowledge, the mental alertness and the capacity for effective work in many directions which nothing could so well give as long service with the Chicago daily press. The Federation has a central council of 134 members, and its chief activities are carried on through the agency of seven large standing committees. The membership of these committees may well be given as an indication of the successful manner in which the Civic Federation has drawn upon the resources of the community.

WAYS AND MEANS—William Penn Nixon, T. W. Harvey, George E. Adams, E. S. Dreyer, A. C. Bartlett, A. C. Honore, E. B. Butler.

MUNICIPAL—W. A. Giles, John Gray, Chas. H. Schwab, Marshall Field, Edward W. Bemis, M. J. Carroll, Ada C. Sweet, Lillian D. Duncanson, J. W. Ela.

INDUSTRIAL—James J. Linehan, M. H. Madden, August Jacobson, Bertha Honore Palmer, Ellen M. Henrotin, W. J. Niestadt, Frank Sweeney, Jane Addams, H. W. Thomas.

PHILANTHROPIC—Lucy M. Flower, T. W. Harvey, Albion W. Small, Graham Taylor, E. J. Galvin, Julia C. Lathrop, Mrs. Geo. W. Huddleston, Sarah Hackett Stevenson, Mrs. Henry Solomon.

MORALS—W. G. Clark, Wm. Lawrence, D. K. Tenney, W. J. Onahan, Adolph Nathan, Arthur Edwards, H. D. Penfield, C. Ranseen, H. H. Van Meter.

EDUCATIONAL—Mary M. Wilmarth, Marion F. Washburn, John McLaren, Emil G. Hirsch, Max Stern, G. Fred Rush, Gabriel Bamberger, Samuel Fallows.

POLITICAL—L. C. Collins, Jr.; John J. McGrath, E. S. Dreyer, John F. Scanlan, George E. Adams, J. W. Ela, Victor Lawson, Franklin MacVeagh, Joseph Medill, William Penn Nixon, Willis J. Abbott, Slason Thompson, J. W. Scott, A. C. Hesing.

The reader who is in any wise familiar with Chicago names and reputations will recognize in this list some of the foremost men of affairs, journalists, philanthropists, educators, social leaders and reform workers of the Northwest.

The Civic Federation does not content itself with a central organization. There are thirty-four wards in Chicago, and each one of these has now its ward council of the Civic Federation. At first the central council was a body of one hundred; but thirty-four members have been added in order to give a seat in the central body to one representative from each of the ward councils. It is understood that the president of the ward council will ordinarily be the person delegated to sit in the central body. The ward councils are composed of a hundred members to begin with, and this number is increased by the addition of two representatives from each voting precinct, whenever such precincts have availed themselves of the opportunity to form precinct councils. No limit is put upon the membership of the precinct councils, and all men and women of every local neighborhood in Chicago who are in sympathy with the aims of the Federation or with any of its special departments of work are cordially welcomed.

So much for the framework of organization. The following sentences quoted from some remarks recently made by the president, Mr. Lyman J. Gage, make clear the spirit in which he and his associates are working for the welfare of Chicago:

"The Civic Federation is absolutely non-partisan in all its theories and plans of action, and will frown down all attempts, if such be made, to pervert its actions to the advantage of any political party.

"The idea of the Civic Federation is primarily an educational one. Its policy is to focus all the forces now laboring to advance the municipal, philanthropic, industrial, and moral interests of Chicago. It believes in the theory that in union there is strength, and it invites the co-operation of all societies and organizations, regardless

of party or sect, in its efforts to raise the standard and ethics of municipal life in Chicago. The Civic Federation does its work through six different departments and under the auspices of committees selected especially for their fitness for the different lines of work. In a broad sense our association aims to accomplish the development of public sentiment toward the following results: First, in the political field, the selection of clean and honorable men for aldermen; state and municipal legislation in the interest of Chicago. In the municipal field, clean streets and alleys, improved urban traffic accommodations, honorable police, less smoke, more water, etc. In the industrial, the establishment of boards of conciliation, public employment bureau, etc. In the moral work, the people are pretty well acquainted with our efforts to suppress gambling.



MR. RALPH M. EASLEY.

"There are many other things yet to be done in this line, however. Through our philanthropic committee we did exceptionally good work last winter, raising and distributing to the needy poor nearly \$150,000.

"But all this," continued Mr. Gage, "is incidental to the main object of the federation—that is to educate the people, the taxpayers of Chicago, to a sense of their municipal duties; to arouse them to the necessity of action and vigilant effort, that corrupt influences and elements may be driven out and the city eventually redeemed from politics and politicians."

In the pending municipal campaign for the election of a mayor and aldermen (election day being April 2) the Civic Federation as a body has not attached itself officially to the interests of any ticket or candidate. It has been exceedingly active, however, in

urging its views touching numerous questions of municipal reform and improvement. It has led the citizens of Chicago in a powerful attack upon the corrupt conduct of the Board of Aldermen in its recent grant of valuable municipal franchises to private individuals for a period of fifty years without any adequate restrictions or compensation to the city. During the legislative session it has been giving much attention to bills at the state capital affecting the city of Chicago. Among other things it has prepared, advocated, and carried through the legislature an admirable municipal civil service bill; has framed a new city charter with many improvements over the existing one; has drafted and promoted in the legislature a strong corrupt practices act; and, indeed, has prepared several other exceedingly well-considered reform bills. Some of the specific crusades of the Civic Federation,—as for example, the successful attack upon gambling houses under police protection,—have been mentioned in previous numbers of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

Already, then, the Civic Federation of Chicago can point to substantial achievements. It is to be believed that at the end of another year the list of important things actually performed will be greatly lengthened. It has been discovered that such an organization as this, with its ramifications on the territorial plan throughout the entire city, can be used with very great advantage in promoting the efficiency of such public services as garbage removal and street cleaning. Through its precinct and ward branches the Civic Federation is able at any moment to give simultaneous attention to conditions in every part of the city. The churches of Chicago, without regard to denomination, are earnest allies of the Federation, and it affords them a common centre by means of which they can join forces at a given moment to promote the application of Christian ethics to some specified social problem. Whatever may have been the political outcome of the municipal election of April 2, the Civic Federation will have no cause for discouragement. An honest and enlightened city government in Chicago is within the range of possibilities, and if the Civic Federation cannot secure it in one or two years, it may confidently expect to secure it within half a dozen.

II. THE MUNICIPAL LEAGUE OF BOSTON.

The Municipal League of Boston had its origin in an address by Mr. Samuel B. Capen in March, 1892, in which the necessity for a co-operation of the best civic and moral forces of metropolitan Boston was stirringly set forth. There resulted an organization under Mr. Capen's leadership out of which the present Municipal League has come by a process of healthy evolution. The League at present is limited to a membership of 250. It includes representatives of a great number of societies and organizations, some of these being trade bodies and business men's associations, others being religious and philanthropic societies.



MR. SAMUEL B. CAPEN.

The League is thoroughly broad and comprehensive in its inclusion of all serious and well-disposed groups of Boston citizenship. In due course of time it is intended to form a series of local neighborhood or ward leagues in affiliation with the central body. The municipal and civic affairs of Boston are showing decided improvement under the active and wholesome influence of this new organization. Mr. Capen is very properly at the head of the movement as president, and the League is equally fortunate in its selection of Mr. Edwin D. Mead, editor of the *New England Magazine*, as secretary.

While endeavoring by all possible means to improve the actual tone of the present municipal administration, the League recognizes as its first general task the material reform of Boston's charter and municipal framework. The last annual address of Mr. Capen as president of the League deals with a number of pressing matters of local concern. The first specific point touched upon has to do with improvements in the fire department; the second, with the necessity of more extensive school accommodations; the third, with matters of transit and an enlarged system of docks; the fourth, with the housing of the poor; the fifth, with a projected school of practical trades; the sixth, with the administration of public institutions.

Mr. Capen points out the extremely interesting fact that the expenditures of Boston have considerably outgrown those of the commonwealth of Massa-

chusetta. Thus last year the total payments of the city treasurer exceeded \$36,800,000, while the entire payments out of the treasury of the state were somewhat less than \$30,400,000. With all this enormous volume of money to be collected and disbursed from year to year, Mr. Capen shows that the voters and tax-payers of Boston are intrusting the financial interests of the municipal corporation to men of small experience and ability in business operations. Boston has two separate representative bodies, namely, a small board of aldermen and a large common council. Half a dozen members of the board of aldermen pay no taxes whatever except the poll-tax which is levied against every citizen, and out of seventy-five members of the common council only sixteen are on the tax lists. Yet this body of seventy-five is largely concerned with the levying of many millions of taxes every year, and the expenditure of from thirty to forty millions of dollars.

These facts among others have led Mr. Capen and the Municipal League of Boston to advocate with great earnestness a number of reforms in the Boston charter which would tend to secure greater stability and a higher order of talent and responsibility in municipal affairs. Hitherto Boston has elected its mayor every year. The League is in favor of a three years' term. Next, Mr. Capen and the League declare boldly in favor of the total abolition of the present common council, and the enlargement of the board of aldermen into a municipal chamber of perhaps twenty-five members, with salaries of three thousand dollars each, and no allowance for expenses. Under the present arrangement the members of the common council run up most extraordinary bills for carriage hire and other expenses incurred ostensibly in the municipal service.

But the great principle for which the Municipal League is contending most earnestly is for the election of all members of the municipal government on a general ticket which shall recognize the principle of proportional representation. Mr. Capen is himself one of the most conspicuous advocates of proportional representation in the entire country; and the League has for the chairman of its committee on that subject Mr. Moorfield Storey, who is widely recognized as an authority. Boston, of all cities in the United States, is the one which should set the example of an application of some form of minority or proportional representation to the election of city councils, school boards, and so on. Massachusetts is the home of enlightened and progressive legislation, and all the municipal reformers of the United States would be thankful if Mr. Capen and his colleagues should succeed in securing for Boston a system which, if successful there, would be demanded in many another American town, small and great.

The standing committees now at work in the Boston League are those on Municipal Charter, Louis D. Brandeis, chairman; Proportional Representation, Moorfield Storey, chairman; Candidates and Elections, Hamilton A. Hill, chairman; Current Affairs and Municipal Legislation, E. J. Lewis, Jr., chair-

man; City Finance and Accounts, Phineas Pierce, chairman; Public Schools, E. O. Fiske, chairman; Public Health and Safety, Frederick B. Allen, chairman; Public Works, Charles C. Coffin, chairman; Ward Leagues, Arthur Hobart, chairman; Charities and Correction, C. W. Birtwell, chairman; Publications, Charles F. Dole, chairman; Outlook, Sylvester Baxter, chairman. The vice-presidents are Robert Treat Paine, Francis A. Osborn, Thomas B. Fitz-



MR. EDWIN D. MEAD.

patrick, George H. Quincy, and Jacob H. Hecht. The executive committee is made up of the following gentlemen: The President and Secretary, Frederick B. Allen, E. O. Fiske, John P. Leahy, Edwin Ginn, and Edwin J. Lewis, Jr. The membership committee is as follows: The Secretary (Mr. Mead), William G. Harris, J. D. W. French, Thomas F. Ring, Charles Whittier, John A. Bennett, and Charles E. Allen.

In order to insure the introduction of new blood from time to time, it is provided in the constitution that there shall be at least two changes every year in the personnel of the executive and membership committees. It is also provided that preference in membership in the central League shall be given to members of existing religious, civic, philanthropic, business and labor organizations, and that there shall be no conditions of race or creed, but that all in sympathy with the purposes of the League shall be alike eligible for its membership. The League cannot be committed to any public position without the affirmative votes of three-fourths of the members present at any meeting, and no action of the League is considered as binding upon any individual member. The following paragraph from the constitution well sums up the nature and purposes of the organization:

The objects of this League shall be to keep before our

citizens the necessity of their interest in public affairs ; to discuss and shape public opinion upon all questions which relate to the proper government of our city ; to separate municipal politics from state and national politics ; to secure the nomination and election of municipal officers solely on account of their fitness for the office ; to federate for these purposes the various moral forces of the city ; and to encourage every wise project for the promotion of the good order, prosperity, and honor of Boston.

The *New England Magazine* has said of the founder and moving spirit of this organization :

Mr. Capen is the ideal citizen—a man of broad mind and of great catholicity and kindliness, of rare practical sagacity, with a passion for public purity and the public welfare, and with an infinite capacity for taking pains. Ten such men could save any Sodom or Gomorrah. No other man in recent years has rendered such important services as Mr. Capen on the Boston School Board. Wherever any improvement for the good of Boston is in progress there he is likely to be found ; and it was natural that he should conceive this Municipal League in the way that he did, without waiting for any suggestion from Mr. Stead.

It is evident that in Mr. Capen the Boston Municipal League has such a president as the Chicago Civic Federation owns in its respected head ; and in Boston as in Chicago the secretaryship is confided to a trained journalist of energy and approved service in all good causes. The Boston League is preparing for active and popular work in the municipal campaign next spring.

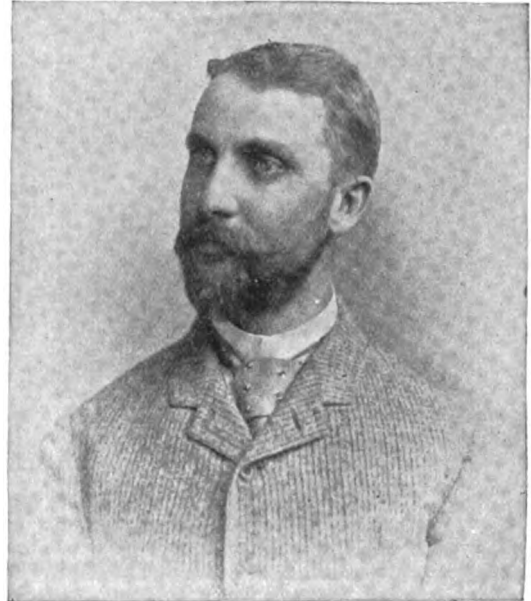
III. THE MUNICIPAL LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA.

The Municipal League of Philadelphia was organized more than two years ago, and it has shown a very aggressive activity. Its chief exertions thus far have been directed toward the elimination of practical party politics from the business affairs of a municipal corporation. Unlike the Boston League, it has sought and obtained a large popular membership, on the ground that active participation in municipal campaigns and direct work at the polls are, under Philadelphia conditions, its most immediately essential function. Its president is Mr. George Burnham, Jr., a prominent citizen identified with political, educational and municipal progress ; and its secretary and active executive officer is Mr. Clinton Rogers Woodruff, one of the younger members of the Philadelphia bar. The following paragraphs are quoted from a statement sent by Mr. Woodruff himself, for the purposes of this article :

"The Municipal League aims to combine for conference and co-operation all citizens who desire good city government. It believes in the practical separation of municipal from state and national politics ; the nomination of none but those who are honest and capable ; the application of Civil Service Reform principles to all appointments ; the rigid enforcement of public contracts, and no grants of municipal franchises except for limited periods and upon the best obtainable terms. There are no dues and the League is dependent on subscriptions for its nec-

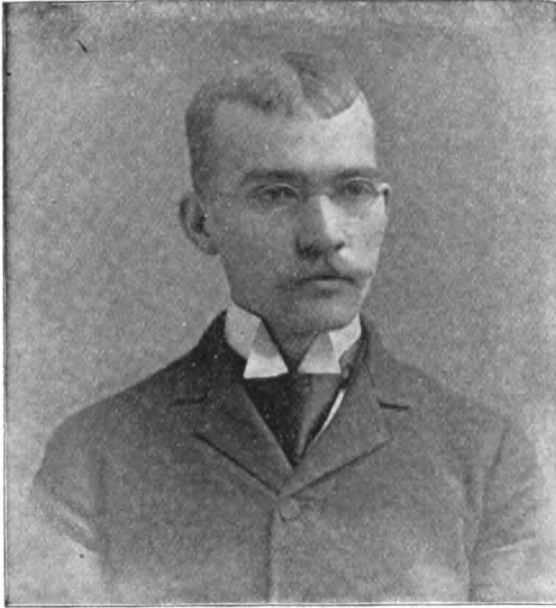
essary expenses. The by-laws provide for the nomination of candidates whenever it may seem expedient, but no member is expected to support a nomination which he cannot approve.

"The above is a succinct statement of the aims and objects of the Philadelphia Municipal League, one of the largest, most active and influential organizations in the United States working for permanent municipal reform. With upward of 3,500 members, it has active associations in over one-third of the wards of the city, and in many of these ward associations the election divisions (into which



MR. GEORGE BURNHAM, JR.

the wards are divided) are organized in behalf of the cause of better city government. The importance of this kind of organization is appreciated when we learn that the dominant Republican party has a group of active workers in every one of the 930 election divisions. There are about 10,000 office holders, and these are so distributed as to average ten workers to a division. This 'regular' army of trained politicians is always to be depended upon to get out the vote, carry primaries or do any other needed work, such as the collection of assessments, the naturalization of foreigners or the securing of signatures to petition for a pardon, or the indorsement of an ambitious candidate. We cannot expect to make much headway or accomplish much in the way of permanent results until the advocates of good city government are also adequately organized into trained and efficient bodies of workers. The League believes that the intrusion of national and state politics into the consideration of municipal affairs is a potent cause of the comparative failure of municipal government in America. In Philadelphia, as in every other American city, the mayor and councilmen, and other city officials, are chosen primarily because of their party affiliations. Merit and fitness are made secondary considerations. During the mayoralty campaign, just closed, the leading paper of this city advocated the candidacy of Mr. Warwick largely on the ground that a Republican city should have a Republican Mayor. This



MR. CLINTON ROGERS WOODRUFF.

very paper will admit that the administration of Philadelphia's affairs is a business question and should be settled on a business basis, and yet it supports a candidate for the head of this vast business concern, not because his experience and capacity make him the right man for the place, but because he adheres to a certain line of national policy. The Municipal League declares that 'it believes in the practical separation of municipal from state and national politics.' Its declaration that only those who are honest and capable should be nominated and elected to municipal office 'is a natural corollary of the principle just enunciated. Party zeal and spirit are responsible for the election of many an incompetent, and the shibboleth of party has carried into office many a man who has brought only disgrace and discredit to his party and city.'

The Philadelphia League has called sharp attention to various matters of mal-administration; and its watchfulness and unsparing criticism will doubtless have resulted ere long in the saving of many millions of dollars to the taxpayers. In all such matters as ineffective street-cleaning, for example, the League is ready to expose official shortcomings. It has called attention to extravagance and bad work in the carrying out of large improvement contracts. In the fight against the improper granting to private corporations of public franchises, such as those for rapid transit, the League has played a leading role.

The Philadelphia Municipal League has not found its pathway a smooth and all-conquering one by any means; but it shows no signs of disheartenment and proposes to extend and perfect its network of ward and precinct branches, and, as Mr. Woodruff says, "to maintain the battle until Philadelphia shall be not only the most American city but the best-governed city in the land."

In the recent municipal campaign there was another non-partisan factor at work, which, for the immediate issues of the hour, was, perhaps, more important and influential than the Municipal League itself. This was known as the Citizens' Committee of 1895, and its work was carried on in general harmony and sympathy with that of the League. Its object was to aid in the election of a municipal ticket culled chiefly from the candidates nominated by the Democrats, Republicans and Municipal League. The fundamental idea was to secure for Philadelphia a mayor and aldermen interested chiefly in Philadelphia affairs, and selected for other reasons than those of party politics. The chairman of the executive committee was Mr. Rudolph Blankenberg. Many well-known citizens were prominent in this movement.

IV. THE WORK OF A WOMAN'S CIVIC CLUB.

Quite as attractive and noteworthy as that of any other city improvement organization in the entire country, is the work of a woman's society known as the Civic Club of Philadelphia. It began its existence on the first day of the year 1894. No society ever conceived its mission more admirably, and there can be no reason to doubt the permanence of this Civic Club, nor the successful and brilliant character of the work it will do for Philadelphia. Its originators were Miss Mary Channing Wister and Miss Cornelia Frothingham, who are respectively the recording and corresponding secretaries. Its constitution is beyond all comparison the best one that we know anything about. It is the best because it is so simple and brief while so entirely adequate. It consists of three articles, as follows:

"Article 1. This association shall be called the Civic Club of Philadelphia.

"Article 2. The object of this association shall be to promote by education and active co-operation a higher public spirit and a better social order.

"Article 3. The management of the Civic Club shall be vested in a board of fifteen directors, who are to be elected annually."

Although the club concerns itself with a very wide range of social and civic affairs, it finds it advantageous to group all its interests and activities under four main heads. These are, 1, Municipal Action; 2, Education; 3, Social Science; and 4, Art. The by-laws explain, as follows, the duties that belong to these four departments:

1. MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

The duties of this Department shall be to examine into the aims and functions of Municipal Government, and into the practical workings of the Municipal Government of the City of Philadelphia, and from time to time to report upon the same, and to suggest measures for its improvement, and to co-operate in carrying out such measures in relation thereto as may be approved by the Board of Directors.

2. EDUCATION.

The duties of this Department shall be to examine into the requirements of Public Education in the City of Philadelphia and from time to time report upon the same and to suggest measures for its improvement, and to co-operate in carrying out such measures in relation thereto as may be approved by the Board of Directors.

3. SOCIAL SCIENCE.

The duties of this Department shall be to examine into the problems of the Household, of Public Health, of Philanthropy and of Social Reform, particularly as they affect the interests of the citizens of Philadelphia, and from time to time to report upon the same and to suggest measures of improvement, and to co-operate in carrying



MRS. CORNELIUS STEVENSON.

out such measures in relation thereto as may be approved by the Board of Directors.

4. ART.

The duties of this Department shall be to study and to encourage the Art interests of this City, with a view to increasing the beauty of our parks and public places and to raising the standard of public taste and demand for Art in all Departments, and from time to time to report upon the same and to suggest measures of improvement, and to co-operate in carrying out such measures in relation thereto as may be approved by the Board of Directors.

The board of fifteen directors is made up of the seven officers and eight other ladies, two of the eight being assigned to each one of the four main divisions of the club's work. For the present year the ladies whose names follow herewith are in control of the club's affairs :

Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson, president ; Mrs. Joseph P. Mumford, vice-president ; Mrs. Matthew Baird, vice-president ; Mrs. Alfred C. Harrison, vice-president ; Miss Mary Channing Wister, recording secretary ; Miss Cornelia Frothingham, corresponding secretary ; Miss Frances Clark, treasurer. Mrs. N. Dubois Miller, Department—Municipal Government ; Mrs. Wm. M. Salter, Department—Municipal Government ; Miss Hallowell, Department—Education ; Mrs. Geo. W. Kendrick, Department—Education ; Mrs. William F. Jenks, Department—Social Science ; Miss Denniston, Department—Social Science ; Mrs. C. Stuart Patterson, Department—Art ; Miss Cecilia Beaux, Department—Art.

In order to show how the club actually works, it is necessary to present a list of the committees into which the four departments are subdivided. They are as follows :

Under Education come the Committees on Literature, City Museums, Decoration of Public Schools, Music, Free Libraries, Higher Education, Organization of the City School Department, School Census and Children out of School, and Kindergartens in Parks and Playgrounds.

Under Social Science come the Committees on the Almshouse, The Care of Children, Household Economics, Factory Legislation, The Water Supply, Tenement Houses and Literature.

Under Municipal Government are the Committees on Taxation, Councils, Civic Service, City Rules and Regulation, and Legislation.

Under the Department of Art are the Committees on Parks, Squares and Boulevards, Public Music, Decorating the Public Schools, Playgrounds, the Insignia of the Club, Literature and a Special Committee to Report on Art Museums and Private Galleries in Philadelphia.

Into all these different fields of inquiry and practical work, the Civic Club is entering with courage and thoroughness. It is at some points in close affiliation with the Municipal League, but it devotes itself more particularly to social conditions and welfare, and to the departmental functions of the city government, rather than to contentious politics. Its committees on education are doing a noble work for the betterment of the school facilities of Philadelphia. The president of the club, Mrs. Stevenson, combines great learning in a special field with broad sympathies and remarkable administrative capacity. She is the curator of the department of Egyptology in the University of Pennsylvania, has lectured at Harvard, was a member of the jury of awards in archæology at the World's Fair, and interests herself particularly, as a member of the Civic Club, in social-science reforms. She is devoting attention to the better co-ordination of the work of public and private charity in Philadelphia.

Miss Anna Hallowell, who is chairman of the department of education, belongs to the city's official Board of Education, as also does Mrs. Mary E. Mumford, who serves the Civic Club on this same committee. Miss Thomas, the dean of Bryn Mawr, and

Miss Hagenbotham, of the Drexel Institute, are among the prominent women educators of Philadelphia who are members of the Civic Club's education committee. It is no dilettanti or superficial work that the Club is doing along these lines, but work of the most thorough and comprehensive character. Although, in the past season the committee has carried on a popular campaign in favor of placing a number of women on the school boards of Philadelphia, it would be a mistake to suppose that the Civic Club considers the giving of public offices to women as a panacea. It is eminently right in its proposals regarding the improvement of the Philadelphia school boards.

The art department has a care for everything that would make the city more beautiful and attractive. It seems to us that the Civic Club of Philadelphia might well be taken as an example by the women of every city and town in the United States who may not already have undertaken something of the same general character. The questions how to organize, how to lay out the work, and how to proceed with it, have been thought out in Philadelphia by ladies of exceptional talent and good judgment. Their advice might well be sought, therefore, in the initiation of similar societies elsewhere in the country.

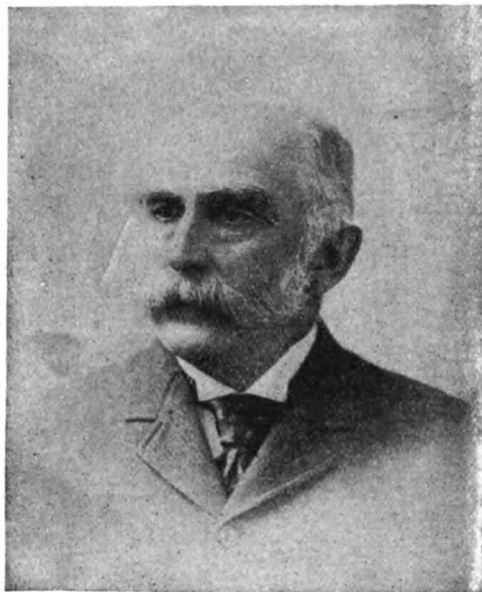
V. REFORM MOVEMENTS IN NEW YORK.

The reform spirit has manifested itself with as much vigor certainly in New York as in any other American city, but circumstances have led to different methods and to a greater multiplication of agencies. It is not unlikely that there may be developed in the future some central federation of all the organizations which have sprung up in order to work for municipal reform and civic progress on Manhattan Island. During the past year, without any formal machinery of federation, it has been quite possible to marshal the forces of these different organizations for the work that seemed most pressing.

The present reform movement had its more popular beginning with the work of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, of which the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst is president. This society has existed for a long time, and had always been a useful organization; but Dr. Parkhurst brought to its presidency a peculiarly aggressive quality, and circumstances made it necessary for him and his colleagues to concentrate their attention upon abuses in the police department which proved to be the chief obstacle in the way of their accomplishing anything in the suppression of gambling houses, brothels and other disorderly places, and in the enforcement of the excise laws.

At about the same time, by good fortune, Mr. Edmond Kelly had persuaded the best citizens of New York that the overthrow of Tammany methods and the establishment of a decent municipal government required the existence of a large club, which should have a home of its own and all the conveniences that

belong to a modern club house, and which should all the year 'round be the focus of aggressive work for a better municipality. The City Club had accordingly been established with much prestige under the presidency of the Hon. James C. Carter and the secretaryship of Mr. Edmond Kelly. Moreover the Chamber of Commerce, composed of a large body of the most reputable business men and professional men of New York, had begun to consider with unwonted interest the question of municipal reform.



HON. JAMES C. CARTER.

These two strong bodies were ready to join Dr. Parkhurst and the Society for the Prevention of Crime in attempts to abate the police corruption which the so-called Parkhurst movement had exposed. Committees were appointed to assist in unearthing the facts. Around Dr. Parkhurst there rallied a new society called the "City Vigilance League." This was a body of young men, organized on the territorial plan with a view to keeping close watch upon the enforcement of the laws, and especially with the object of collecting evidence to show police connivance at various forms of law-breaking. Finally, around this group of organizations, which had found it possible to work with good mutual understanding, many other forces and agencies rallied. The German-American Reform Union,—a powerful body of voters favoring divorce of party politics from municipal life, and the overthrow of Tammany Hall,—came to the aid of the Chamber of Commerce; while for the purposes of the hour the Anti-Tammany Democracy and the great Republican organization were also ready enough to help.

Thus there came about the appointment by the State Senate of a committee to investigate the police

department of New York City, and Mr. Goff's remarkable exposures ensued. And following these exposures came the municipal election of last November, which resulted in a brilliant victory for the non-partisan reform forces,—the ticket and the platform having been supplied by the so-called "Committee of Seventy," which represented in fact the federation of all the important elements and organizations which have just been mentioned.

The next step has been to procure the actual fruits of the victory of November. It was necessary that the Legislature should pass several bills to make possible the removal from power of numerous corrupt and partisan officials, including members of administrative boards, police justices and various others. The machine element of the Republican party has been able to throw many hindrances in the way of the enactment of reform legislation at Albany; but the city is certain to secure at least a considerable part of its desired programme of reform. Under the new order of things many valuable results have already been accomplished. Such working departments as that of street-cleaning and public parks have been reorganized with promptly beneficial results.

There are no organizations of women which occupy so central and conspicuous a place in New York as the Civic Club holds in Philadelphia; but, with less completeness of organization, the women of New York who are interested in civic reform have rendered services of very great importance. They have formed organizations which are capable of indefinite future expansion.

Meanwhile the City Club, of which Mr. James W. Pryor is now the secretary and the working executive officer, has a great opportunity before it. In no other direction has it accomplished so much as in that of forming what are known as "Good Government Clubs" in the different wards of the city,—these being in friendly affiliation with the central organization. All citizens interested in the divorce of party politics from municipal life, and willing to work and vote disinterestedly for the best welfare and progress of the community, are welcomed to membership in the Good Government Clubs. Each Good Government Club (there are now about twenty-five in New York) has its house and social organization, its library, its entertainment committee, and its committees on such subjects as district improvements, legislation, political campaigns, street-cleaning, etc.

There are about six thousand members altogether in these New York Good Government Clubs, and they have a central council known as the Council of Confederate Good Government Clubs.

The City Club and the Good Government Clubs are interesting themselves in all questions of municipal improvement. The Committee of Seventy, as soon as the campaign was won, resolved to maintain its existence in order to assist in carrying into operation the platform upon which it was established, and it proceeded to work through a large number of sub-committees in order to throw light upon numerous

practical topics. Such subjects as street-cleaning, small parks, the disposal of garbage, the municipal civil service, tenement-house reform, water-front improvement, and so on, were assigned to the sub-committees. From time to time the reports upon these topics have been printed, and assistance has been given in the framing of reform bills.

The recent investigations of the tenement-house commission, under the chairmanship of Mr. Richard Watson Gilder, have been made at a fortunate time when public opinion was especially aroused to the necessity for improving the condition of the people in the congested districts of New York. While, during the past two winters, such questions as the overthrow of Tammany, the reform of the police department, and the best ways to attack existing evils, have had the foremost place, there have always been men in New York who have perceived the desirability of presenting the constructive side of a reform policy. Under the leadership of the Rev. Leighton Williams, with Dr. William Howe Tolman as secretary, there have been held a considerable number of highly interesting "Municipal Programme Conferences," devoted to the point of view that municipal government must render positive and constructive service to the population.

On the east side of New York, the University Settlement Society and the College Settlement of young women have played no small part in the recent work for civic improvement; and so there might be mentioned a considerable number of other useful agencies. The spirit of co-operation has been gratifyingly evident; and even if no attempt were made to develop into a Civic Federation the forces now working for the betterment of New York, the thing itself would come into some practical existence, though without any name or constitution. It would seem to us, however, that the Committee of Seventy might, with good advantage, drop its temporary character and create in New York a permanent Civic Federation somewhat on the Chicago model, into which "the Seventy" would become merged, losing its present name and identity, but greatly augmenting its capacity for prolonged usefulness.

VI. WASHINGTON'S CIVIC CENTER.

A "Civic Center" has been formed at the nation's capital which bids fair to enter upon a career of much usefulness. As most of our readers are aware, the people of Washington do not participate directly in the ordinary administrative affairs of the city, inasmuch as Congress thought it wise to govern the federal capital and the District of Columbia through an appointed board of commissioners. There is all the more reason, however, why the citizens of Washington should have an organization of their own which may devote itself, from the citizen's standpoint, to every phase of the organized social life of the community. The new Civic Center has been formed under the chairmanship of Dr. John W. Gregory, who

is well known throughout the country by reason of long service in educational work. For some years he was a civil service commissioner, and he has held other public posts of honor and trust under the federal government. Dr. Gregory has given us the



From photograph by Prince, Washington, D. C.

DR. JOHN M. GREGORY.

following memorandum regarding the Washington organization :

"The Washington Civic Center may be said to have sprung directly from Mr. Stead's addresses. Some good women, of large public spirit, saw the great field of public good which was laid open, and determined to enter it. Other women were seen and interested, and the names of many men of public standing and influence were obtained and enrolled as favorers of the plans. Finally this past autumn committees began to be formed and set to work ; the plans widened as the light increased, the courage which conceived the work still laboring to give it life and power.

"The organization thus far is nothing but a congeries of Civic Committees, united by a Central Council made up of the chairmen of the Civic Committees and a few Councilmen added to give representation to such districts of the city as may not be represented otherwise.

"To give system and completeness to the work, the entire field of proposed operations was divided into seven departments : 1, the Municipal ; 2, the Educational ; 3, the Industrial ; 4, the Philanthropic or Charitable ; 5, the Public Health ; 6, the Public Comfort ; 7, the Public Morals. It is intended that ultimately these departments shall embrace the following among other branches of work : The Municipal shall include: 1, Legislation and

Police ; 2, Street Extension, Cleaning, etc ; 3, Housing the People, and, 4, Street Transportation and Railroads. The Educational will include: 1, Public Schools and facilities of childhood education ; 2, Industrial and technical training for both sexes ; advanced and adult education by libraries, lectures, museums and clubs. The Industrial will embrace: 1, Working men and women's associations ; 2, Labor exchanges and employment agencies ; 3, the conflicts between Capital and Labor, and 4, Savings Banks. The Philanthropic includes: 1, all charitable agencies for aid of the defective and dependent classes ; 2, Orphanages, homes and asylums ; 3, Outdoor helps and aids for the poor. The Public Health department will include: 1, City Sanitation ; 2, Medical provision for the poor, and 3, Public Hospitals. The department of Public Comfort will be charged with: 1, Public parks and play-grounds ; 2, Public concerts and amusements, and 3, Public baths, toilets and conveniences. The Public Morals department will charge itself with: 1, Reformatories and refuges ; 2, The suppression of lotteries and gambling ; 3, Suppression of immoral publications ; 4, Suppression of cruelty to children and to animals, and 5, Prizes and rewards for public virtue and service.

"At the outset one Civic Committee was appointed for each of the seven departments, with the right reserved to appoint other committees as fast as the work can be wisely extended.

"The organization of the Civic Center is non-sectarian and non-political. It does not propose to replace or duplicate any other society. Its real aims and work are expressed in the following declared purposes, which define the work of the several Civic Committees :

"1. To make and maintain a careful sociological survey of the city in each of the seven departments, in order to ascertain and define its real condition and needs in respect to the public good.

"2. To take and keep a careful sociological census of the societies and agencies, public and private, which are working in any of the departments, with the character and extent of the work they are respectively doing, so as to determine how fully the field is occupied and the work is being accomplished.

"3. To promote or provide for the organization of such other societies or agencies as may be found necessary to occupy fields of public need now vacant or only partly occupied.

"4. By publications of facts, by public meetings, and by appeals in person and by the press to arouse and enlist all good citizens to take some part in the work for the public good.

"Each of the Civic Committees is expected to keep these four main aims in view and each, in its own department, to accomplish them as far as practicable.

"The Center seeks thus to be a true centre of watch-care and influence for the entire city. As far as it shall be successful in these aims, it will become a central agency to which each citizen may contribute his influence, and from which, each one may borrow impulse and direction for such work as he may wish to aid in accomplishing. Like a civic brain and heart, it will receive and communicate pulse and power to every part of the civic organism.

"The address of W. T. Stead, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, published two years ago in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, did much to turn public attention to the enormous power which lies in the great body of good citizenship, and the miracles it may work if it will ; but even Mr. Stead's admirable speech would have fallen powerless had not the

conviction been sinking gradually deeper into the public mind that only the citizens can save the city. The civic community is in some large sense a civic family, with a thousand personal relations which merely political and official authority cannot cover or control. A thousand agencies of help and hope—of personal power and religious influence must pave the way and follow the path of the official authorities, guarding the guardians and governing the government itself. It is the very absence of official authority which gives the Committee of Seventy and the Women's League their power."

VII.—UNIONS FOR CIVIC PROGRESS IN BALTIMORE, ALBANY, DETROIT, AND OTHER CITIES.

In the *Arena* last year the Rev. Hiram Vrooman described the organization of the "Baltimore Union for Public Good." Mr. Vrooman is the secretary of



REV D. D. MACLAURIN, OF DETROIT.

this federation of moral and reform forces, and a very distinguished citizen of Baltimore, the Hon. Charles J. Bonaparte, is president. The Baltimore Union is now nearly two years old. At the present time it is a federation of eighty-six different churches and societies, each of which is represented in the Union by three delegates. Other organizations of a religious, philanthropic, and reform character are admissible to membership. No stated meetings are provided for excepting one yearly meeting; but the Union may be called together as often as any special occasion arises

for its action. The first important piece of work undertaken by the Union was a campaign for laws against the sweating system and against child labor. It was successful in both instances. It also gave effective aid to the Society for the Suppression of Vice, in having laws enacted to prevent pool selling and the sale of illicit and obscene literature. The more recent work of the Union, as we are informed by Mr. Vrooman, has been in the direction of a movement to establish playgrounds for children and to have instructors of play appointed to direct the children both in the school playgrounds and in the public parks. The Union is also forming Good Government Clubs in the different wards of the city, in preparation for an active electoral campaign next fall, both for the choice of good representatives in the state legislature and also for honest and efficient men in all the city offices. The *Arena*, it should be said, has devoted itself with great ardor to the promotion of such organizations as this Baltimore Union, and its efforts have been crowned with results that form no inconsiderable list. The Baltimore Union is particularly strong on the side of its success in bringing the churches and religious bodies of Baltimore into line for the promotion of righteousness in specific fields.

The Civic Federation movement has begun to take firm hold in many cities besides the six important centres that we have thus far mentioned. One of the newest of these movements,—though also one of the most promising,—is the new Civic Federation of Detroit, the moving spirit of which is the Rev. D. D. MacLaurin, who has taken the burdensome office of secretary. The constitution of the Detroit Federation has been worked out in the light of the experience of other cities, and it may well be printed for the guidance of communities which contemplate a kindred organization. It is as follows:

ARTICLE I.—NAME.

The name of this organization shall be "THE CIVIC FEDERATION OF DETROIT."

ARTICLE II.—OBJECT.

The object of this Federation shall be to study the condition and needs of our city; to shape public opinion upon all questions relating to the municipal government; to organize the public conscience and bring it to bear upon existing evils; to separate municipal affairs from state and national politics; to endeavor to secure the nomination and election of competent and trustworthy men for public offices without respect to party lines; to this end to federate the moral forces of the city, and to promote in all ways the welfare, order and prosperity of Detroit.

ARTICLE III.—METHODS.

The Federation seeks to accomplish these ends by the investigation of our municipal life; by agitation concerning existing evils; by the enforcement of present laws; by securing improved legislation, and by the massing of moral influence in behalf of municipal regeneration.

ARTICLE IV.—MEMBERSHIP.

1. The Federation knows no creed, party or nationality and welcomes active membership representatives of all organizations that make for order, philanthropy and righteousness.

2. Any person who is in sympathy with the aims and objects of the Federation may become an active member by signing the constitution.

ARTICLE V.—OFFICERS.

The officers of the Federation shall be a president, three vice-presidents, a secretary and a treasurer. The officers shall hold office for one year to be elected at the annual meeting.

ARTICLE VI.—EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

There shall be an Executive Committee to consist of the officers of the Federation, *ex officio*, twenty-five members of the Federation to be elected at the annual meeting for one year and any other members that the committee may add not exceeding sixteen.

ARTICLE VII.—WORK.

The work of the Federation shall be divided into departments as follows:

Education,	Temperance,	Conferences,
Philanthropy,	Social Evils,	Tenements,
Morals,	Legislation,	Political,
Industrial.		

These departments may be subdivided as the Executive Committee may from time to time determine.

ARTICLE VIII.—BRANCH FEDERATION.

Twenty-five or more residents of any ward of the city may at any time form a branch Federation, but no such organization shall be recognized as a branch until it has received the indorsement of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE IX.—MEETINGS.

The regular meetings of the Federation shall be held at such times and places as shall be determined by the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE X.—AMENDMENTS.

This constitution may be amended at any regular meeting of the Executive Committee, provided notice of such proposed amendment was given at a previous regular meeting.

The first piece of practical work undertaken by the Detroit Federation was the enforcement of the excise laws, which require the closing of the saloons on Sunday and at midnight. Mr. MacLaurin's methods in this successful campaign began with attempts to secure the co-operation of the police department, the prosecuting attorney's department and the judiciary. With the approval and consent of the public authorities, imprisonment in the House of Correction was added to the former punishment by fines for violation of the excise laws. The rules of the police commission were altered in such a way as to remove all hindrances which had stood in the way of the most effective means of procuring evidence by the chief and his force. Thus, by a series of steps in which the public authorities were induced to co-operate, a new order of things was secured. The saloonkeepers surrendered at their discretion. Never in the history of Detroit were the saloons brought to so unanimous a compliance with existing laws. This successful piece of diplomatic campaigning will have given the Detroit Federation a good start, and it will seek new fields of conquest.

Another of the new organizations, and one which has been particularly fortunate in the wise forethought shown by its promoters, is the "Civic League" of Albany, N. Y. Outside the great metropolitan centres, there are few American cities in which there is clearer need for the work of such an organization than the capital city of the State of New York. This new Civic League follows a very successful course of lectures upon municipal government by Professor Jenks, of Cornell University, who has addressed excellent audiences at Albany under University Extension auspices. The president of the Civic League is Mr. Melvil Dewey, whose name is a synonym for popular educational movements in the form of public libraries and university extension lect-



MR. MELVIL DEWEY, OF ALBANY.

ure courses, and whose official position at Albany is that of secretary and executive officer of the University of the State of New York. The other officers of the Civic League are as follows:

Vice-presidents, Rt. Rev. William Crowell Doane, Bishop of Albany; John McNamara, Superintendent Albany Railway; Rev. Max Schlesinger, Rabbi Beth Emeth; Mrs. James H. Ecob; Miss Josephine Lewis, Federation of Labor; Secretary (*in charge of administrative work of the League*), Rev. W. M. Brundage, Trinity Methodist Church; Recorder, Rev. C. E. Dunn, Clinton Square Presbyterian Church; Treasurer, Charles E. Gibson; Membership committee, W. O. Stillman, M.D.; Civic Education Committee, Rev. W. M. Brundage, Trinity Methodist Church.

It is intended to secure a large popular membership in the League on the basis of a yearly fee of one dollar, and also to establish local and ward branches throughout the city. Besides the branch



RT. REV. WILLIAM CROSWELL DOANE, OF ALBANY.

who would inform themselves concerning the developments which Mr. Tolman well characterizes as forming a "civic renaissance." Dr. Tolman has, naturally, written from the point of view of the recent movement for the regeneration of New York City; but his volume also includes a concise and summary account of the organization of societies for municipal reform and civic betterment in all parts of the country. Dr. Tolman is especially committed to the cause of social amelioration in great towns; and he makes a plea for a programme of positive social reforms to follow immediately upon the work of political purification and redemption. As a summary of the movements of the day, Mr. Tolman's volume will be of aid to reform workers everywhere. The chapter on the City Vigilance League of New York, which concludes the book, is the most explicit and de-

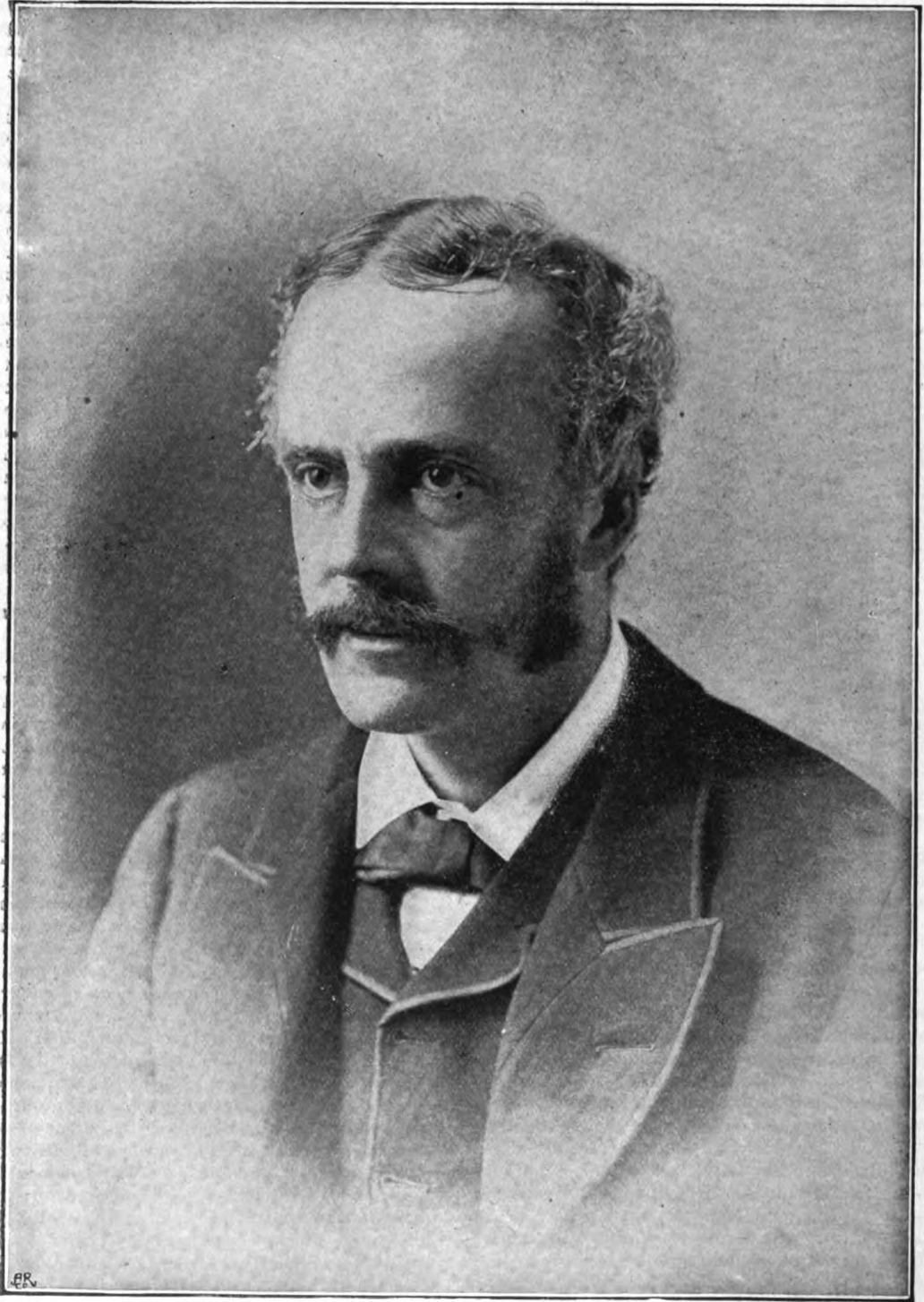
tailed of all, because of Mr. Tolman's intimate connection with the useful work which it describes. Nothing could better illustrate the fundamental soundness of our American body politic than this general awakening in favor of honest city governments and progressive social work in our population centres. Our city governments have been our most conspicuous failure and the most dangerous of all the evils which threatened our national life. Having finally awakened to a full appreciation of the facts as they were, the American people are bestirring themselves to make the cities wholesome and good. They will not accomplish everything by virtue of a wave of enthusiasm, but the new movement will not prove itself a passing whim. It is based upon sound principles, and it is supported by the deep determination of thousands of men and women who are capable of persistence through long years. There is a determination to bring our American cities up to the standard of the best American ideals, and also up to the standard of the best foreign achievements in municipal organization and improvement.

organizations of the League, it is provided that there may be special sections devoted to particular subjects, such as education, city improvement, public health, philanthropy, public morals, civil service reform, and so on. The League, besides its direct membership of individuals, will be a federal body in which all sorts of existing societies, whether religious, civic or philanthropic, will find a common centre to which they may send delegates. The plan is a flexible one, but thoroughly worked out and eminently suited to the local situation.

The simultaneous outburst at many points of the municipal reform and civic progress movement can best be appreciated by an inspection of the list of local clubs, leagues and associations which find mention in Dr. William Howe Tolman's little volume, entitled "Municipal Reform Movements in the United States." Until the present month Dr. Tolman has served as secretary of the New York Vigilance League, and his timely volume, which appeared in March, with an introduction by Dr. Parkhurst, will prove of much practical service to those

tailored of all, because of Mr. Tolman's intimate connection with the useful work which it describes.

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RT. HON. ARTHUR J. BALFOUR.

“THE FOUNDATIONS OF BELIEF.” *

BY W. T. STEAD.

I. SOME FOUNDERS OF FAITH.

IT is too much to say that a religious revival is in the air. It is not too much to say that religion seems as if it were once more going to have its innings. For nearly a quarter of a century at least, possibly half a century, a science that was nescience so far as the soul of man was concerned has been swaggering in the foretop of civilization.

THE GOLIATH OF YESTERDAY.

By certain persons, who certainly lacked nothing of confidence in their pretension to be the foremost leaders in the march of progress, religion was discredited or ignored. The intolerance of the bigot of the churches was succeeded by the even more detestable superciliousness of the Brahmin of science. As one eminent, and by his position judicial, exponent of the dominant doctrine put it, “Any man who believes in Darwin and calls himself a theist is a fool; any one who believes in Darwin and calls himself a Christian is a knave.” Haeckel’s recently published address expresses succinctly, and with no more than normal arrogance, the confident assumption of the new hierophants that our religion had gone out before the sun of science as the rush light becomes invisible in the glow of early dawn. The doctrine that no man of ordinary intelligence could be a Christian, and that all who held on to the old faith were old women or cowards, has been thundered *ex cathedra* from the pontifical chairs of Unbelief and complacently repeated by simpering nincompoops who are delighted to be assured on such unexceptionable authority that there was no Being in the universe superior to their own noble selves, and, what was still more important, no taskmaster or judge who would ever call them to account for frivolling away their existence.

THE RECKLESSNESS OF PANIC.

Deafened by the barbaric thunder of the scientific tom-tom, many excellent Christian people became panic-stricken, and as usual attempted to allay their own alarm by impulsively and convulsively declaring that they would perish rather than abandon even the most untenable of the orthodox positions which their exultant foes had undermined. Nay, they would even press still further into the field; and because the citadel was sorely pressed, they would march out to occupy in force a position commanded by the enemy’s fire from every point. Agnosticism seemed for a time to have things very much its own way. It was a period of depression, a twilight of the gods, not difficult to explain or even to excuse. The intolerance and bigotry of religion, the obscurantism and

prejudice of many Churchmen, rendered this reaction inevitable. As a result, they have been subjected to the same vigorous discipline whereby King David in old time “taught the men of Succoth.” But signs are multiplying that the winter of our discontent is passing away; the song of the birds, the heralds of the spring, is heard in our midst, and, in short, religion seems to be once more regaining its lost prestige.

1. M. Brunetière’s “Bankruptcy of Science.”

A straw showing how the wind was blowing was the notable article which M. Brunetière, the Semitic editor of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, published after his recent visit to the Vatican. It was so admirably summarized in the London *Spectator* that we cannot do better than quote the following passage, which expresses with accuracy the drift of the newer thought of the present day:

M. Brunetière distinguishes three stages in the estimate formed of religion by scientific men. There was the temper of the eighteenth century, which simply despised religion; there was the temper of the central years of the nineteenth century, which respected religion as a phase in the history of humanity, but held that it had been superseded by science; there is the temper, destined, as M. Brunetière hopes, to be the temper of the twentieth century, which holds that science has lost a part at least of its prestige, that religion has recovered a part, and that it is coming to be seen that the apparent antagonism between them is mainly due to the extravagant pretensions of the men of science. Has science fulfilled one of the promises with which it started? Has it, as Condorcet thought he had proved it would do, established a universal morality? Has it “organized humanity,” as Renan expected it to do? Has it told man anything of his origin or his destiny? Has it even explained the origin of language, of society, of laws of conduct? The Hellenists, it is true, have discovered the scattered fragments of the Sermon on the Mount in the “Manual of Epictetus” or the “Thoughts of Marcus Aurelius.” But they have never explained why the Sermon on the Mount has conquered the world, while the Manual and the Thoughts have remained mere barren pieces of literature. After all has been said, there remains something in Christianity which Hellenism cannot explain. The Hebraists have had no better fortune. They have reduced the Bible to the level of the Mahabharata or the Odyssey; they have suggested half a dozen different dates for the Pentateuch, and as many authors for the Fourth Gospel. But after all their labors there remains something in the Bible which is found in no other book and in no other history—something which resists exegesis as it resisted philology. Have the historians been more fortunate? They can tell us little enough about their own proper subject; how can they explain a religion the interest of which transcends history and is as living to-day as it was in the days of the Shepherd Kings? The moralists, when they have broken away from religion, are just as much at sea. Physiology cannot prove or disprove the freedom of the will; it can-

* The Foundations of Belief: Being Notes Introductory to the Study of Theology. By the Rt. Hon. Arthur James Balfour. 12mo, pp. 374. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$2.

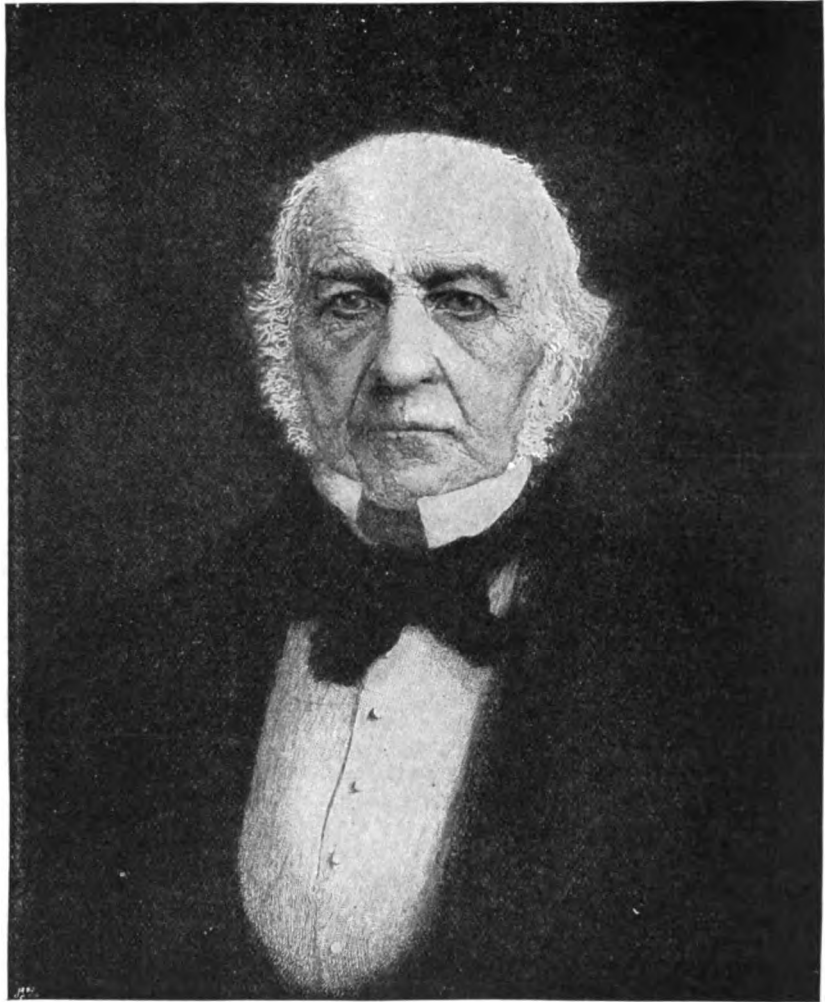
not explain the sense of responsibility. If we ask rules of conduct from Darwinism we get them, indeed, but only in such maxims as that the weakest must go to the wall. We are confronted all over Europe by a religious reaction. Science is not bankrupt, but she has undergone a series of partial failures. All these, however, are owing in a great degree to the mistakes which science has committed. It has made an enemy, instead of a friend, of religion; it has insisted on seeing an opposition where, in fact, none exists.

2. Mr. Gladstone on the Triumph of the Cross.

Following upon the heels of M. Brunetière's remarkable confession of faith—a confession which, as might be imagined, has excited the liveliest feelings of indignation among scientists indisposed to recognize the bankruptcy of their idol; see for instance Dr. P. Sollier's article in the *Nouvelle Revue Internationale*—we have a notable declaration by Mr. Gladstone. Whatever may be said against Mr. Gladstone, no one can deny that he is *facile princeps* among the notables of our day. No English speaking man is as well known among English speaking men; no modern statesman, except Prince Bismark, is so familiar a figure in the world. This greatest of all our contemporaries is now devoting the closing years of his long and laborious life to the exposition of questions of religion. His latest contribution is the long article which is about to appear from his pen in the American People's Pictorial Bible, which Dr. G. Lorimer, of Boston, is now editing. This is not the place to comment or criticise upon this article, excepting for the evidence that it offers as to the hold which religion has upon the mind of the foremost of contemporary statesmen. While the supercilious hierophants of naturalism are calmly relegating the Christian faith to the limbo of dead mythologies, to Mr. Gladstone it appears the greatest and most important of all things.

WHAT CHRISTENDOM IS AND DOES.

The following passage, in which he surveys the world and the nations that dwell therein, and comes to the reassuring conclusion that the kingdoms of this world are becoming the Lord's and His Christ's,



MR. GLADSTONE.

is a significant indication of what may be regarded as the rising temperature of Christian confidence:

The religion of Christ is for mankind the greatest of all phenomena, the greatest of all facts. It is the dominant religion of the inhabitants of this planet in at least two important respects. It commands the largest number of professing adherents. If we estimate the population of the globe at 1,400 millions (and some would state a higher figure), between 400 and 500 million of these, or one-third of the whole, are professing Christians, and at every point of the circuit the question is not one of losing ground, but of gaining it. The fallacy which accepted the vast population of China as Buddhists in the mass has been exploded, and it is plain that no other religion approaches the numerical strength of Christianity; doubtful, indeed, whether there be any that reaches one-half of it. The second of the particulars now under view is, perhaps, even more important. Christianity is the religion in the command of whose professors is lodged a proportion of power far exceeding its superiority of numbers, and this power is both moral and material. In

the area of controversy it can hardly be said to have a serious antagonist. Force, secular or physical, is accumulated in the hands of Christians in a proportion absolutely overwhelming, and the accumulation of influence is not less remarkable than that of force. This is not surprising, for all the elements of influence have their home within the Christian precinct. The art, the literature, the systematized industry, invention and commerce—in one word, the power of the world—are almost wholly Christian. In Christendom alone there seems to lie an inexhaustible energy of world-wide expansion. The nations of Christendom are everywhere arbiters of the fate of non-Christian nations.

The sudden appearance of Japan as one of the arbiters of the fate of the non-Christian nation of China does not affect the substantial accuracy of Mr. Gladstone's assertion. For Japan is clad in the panoply of Christian civilization. The men who trained her marshals, who educated her admirals, who built her torpedo boats and equipped her army and her navy, were, with few exceptions, nominally Christian.

A PLEA FOR REVERENCE.

The reflection which Mr. Gladstone founds upon this world-survey is just and luminous. A contemplation of the majesty and immensity of the world-shaping influences which mankind has found in the Scripture, suggests a stern rebuke of the arrogant presumption and sweeping judgments that have characterized many modern critics of the letter of the sacred canon. It is as if the work of Raphael or of Michael Angelo was being restored with ruthless audacity by a committee of modern Royal Academicians. There is unveiled sarcasm in Mr. Gladstone's question :

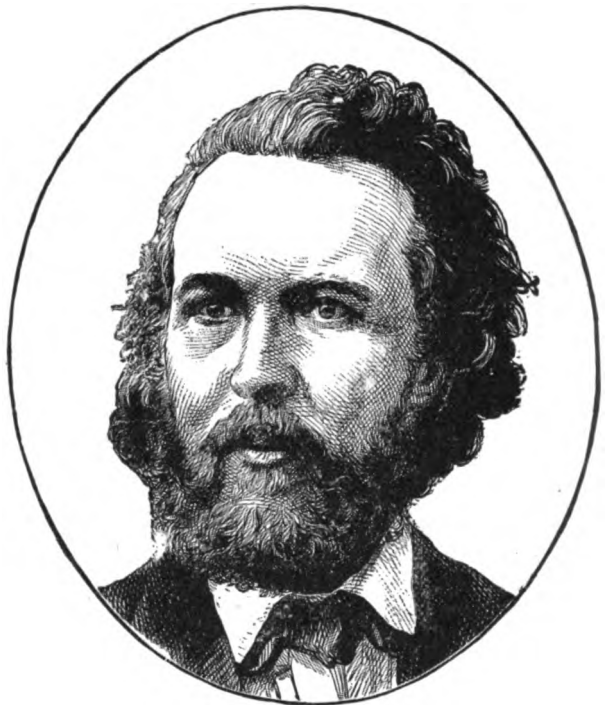
Have they proceeded under the influence of sentiment such as would govern one who was endeavoring either to wipe away external impurities or to efface spurious manipulations from some great work of a famous artist? Not the mind only, but the finger also of such a man is guided by tenderness and reverence throughout. Has this been the prevailing and dominating spirit of the critical negations of the last half-century?

No doubt it will appear to some of the more reckless of the devastators of critical restoration as something very unusual that they should be expected to display reverence and tenderness in dealing with these ancient documents which have remodeled the world; but the reproof is significant. It is one more reminder that the opinion of the leading thinkers of the world is awakening to a sense of the respect due to what, until quite recently, every Agnostic counter-jumper regarded as fair game for his sneers.

3. Dr. Haeckel's "Monism."

The amusing insolence of the dogmatist of science, falsely so called, to use the familiar and useful definition of the apostle, probably reached high-water mark in Dr. Ernst Haeckel's famous discourse on Monism which, although delivered at Altenburg as long ago as 1892, has only recently made its appearance in an English dress.* Dr. Haeckel, in this ad-

dress of his, sums up and expresses in plain and definite fashion his confession of faith. He tells us that he wrote it from a desire to give expression to that rational view of the world which is "being forced upon us with such logical rigor by the modern advancements in our knowledge of nature as unity, a view, in reality, held by almost all unprejudiced



DR. ERNST HAECKEL.

and thinking men of science, although but few have the courage or the need to declare it openly." In another passage he tells us that he is firmly convinced that his confession is "shared by at least nine-tenths of the men of science now living."

THE NEW GENESIS.

Now, what is this confession which embodies the faith of all unprejudiced men of science? Briefly stated, it is as follows :

The real maker of the organic world is in all probability an atom of carbon, a tetrahedron made up of four primitive atoms.

The human soul is only the sum of those physiological functions whose elementary organs are constituted by the microscopic ganglion cells of our brain; in this respect it is identical with the soul of the lowest single-celled infusoria.

Consciousness is a mechanical work of the ganglion cells, and as such must be carried back to chemical and physical events in the plasma of these.

From these three articles of faith it follows :

1. That the belief in an immortal soul inhabiting the body during life and leaving it at death is an exploded superstition.

2. That there is no such thing as personal immor-

* "Monism as Connecting Religion and Science: the Confession of Faith of a Man of Science" By Ernst Haeckel. London: Black. 1s. 6d. net.

tality, for the only soul man possesses being the work performed by the form into which the nerve substance was fashioned, it disappears on decomposition of that nervous mass.

But this is not all. According to this statement of faith, not only has man no soul, but the universe has no God, and Christianity is a bundle of irrational dogmas based upon an impossible mythology. "All such mystical teachings are irrational," and "we can at once set aside all mythological stories, all miracles and so-called revelations." The notion of a personal God has also "been rendered quite untenable by the recent advances of monistic science," and this "antiquated conception" is destined, "before the present century is ended, to drop out of currency throughout the entire domain of truly scientific philosophy." The God of Christendom, it seems, is a "gaseous vertebrate," whereas the only God whom the Monist recognizes is "the infinite sum of all atomic forces and all other vibrations." The only Trinity which the coming twentieth century will worship—"the three august divine ones to which mankind will build its altars, are the True, the Beautiful, and the Good."

All of which is sad enough reading for those who still cling to what Dr. Haeckel dismisses as "the beautiful dream of God's goodness and wisdom in nature," which has disappeared "among educated people who think." Of course, such ideas have been held by many men in many ages. What is significant about Dr. Haeckel's utterance is the complacent cocksureness with which he proclaims the effacement of the Christian faith. This is the apogee of the spirit of scientific dogmatism, worthy of note as such, for already its sun is beginning to set.

4. Mr. Romanes' Recantations.

Of this we have no more valuable testimony than a very remarkable little volume that has just been edited by Canon Gore. It is entitled "Thoughts on Religion,"* and is by the late George John Romanes. George Romanes was one of our most eminent men of science, remarkably able and clear-headed, whose standing in the scientific world no scientist would dispute. As long ago as 1876, Mr. Romanes, when quite a young man, had reasoned himself into a position of skepticism about the existence of God. These views he expressed in an essay entitled "A Candid Examination of Theism, by 'Physicus,'" which was published by Trübner in 1878. There is no doubt as to the conclusions at which he arrived. He wrote, as Canon Gore said, "with a tone of certainty and a belief in the almost exclusive right of the scientific method in the court of reason." In this essay he declares that no intelligent person can believe in Free Will, and that we have no alternative but to conclude that the hypothesis of Mind in Nature is now logically proved to be as certainly superfluous as the very basis of all science is certainly true. But from the position unhesitatingly taken up that there can no

longer be any doubt that the existence of God is wholly unnecessary to explain any of the phenomena of the universe, he traveled so far as to return as a believer to the Christian fold. He left behind him several essays on the influence of science on religion, which Canon Gore has now been allowed to give to the world. These papers, which are more or less imperfect notes of essays which were intended to be completed, but which were left unfinished at the moment of death, show an unmistakable growth from skepticism to faith, and the appearance of this little volume deserves to rank along with those other signs of the times to which this article calls attention. Canon Gore, in his concluding note, says: "The intellectual attitude toward Christianity expressed in these notes may be described as, 1, pure agnosticism



THE LATE PROF. G. J. ROMANES.

in the region of the scientific reason; 2, a vivid recognition of the spiritual necessity of faith and of the legitimacy and value of intuitions; and, 3, a perception of the positive strength of the historical and spiritual evidences of Christianity. But still more significant is the fact that before his death Mr. Romanes professed his belief in the Christian religion."

Canon Gore's statement is as follows: "George Romanes came to recognize, as in these written notes, so also in conversation, that it was 'reasonable to be a Christian believer' before the activity or habit of faith had been recovered. His life was cut short very soon after this point was reached; but it will surprise no one to learn that the writer of these 'Thoughts' returned, before his death, to that full, deliberate communion with the Church of Jesus Christ which he had for so many years been conscientiously compelled to forego. In his case the 'pure in heart' was, after a long period of darkness, allowed in a measure, before his death, to 'see God.'"

5. Mr. Balfour and His Book.

The appearance of Mr. Arthur Balfour's book on "The Foundations of Belief, or Notes Intended to

* "Thoughts on Religion." By the late George John Romanes, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S. Edited by Charles Gore, M.A. London: Longmans. 4s. 6d.

Serve as an Introduction to the Study of Theology," still further emphasizes the significance of these evidences of how things are going. It is difficult to say whether the book or the author is a more notable sign of the times.

First, as to its author. Mr. Balfour, if he lives and is enabled to fulfill the great promise of his early prime, will be as conspicuous a figure in English history as Mr. Gladstone. Indeed, it is not too much to say that the publication of this book goes a long way to make him recognizable, even by his political opponents, as the only man in politics who can hope to occupy the place Mr. Gladstone has filled so long. Mr. Arthur Balfour has long ago lived down the prejudices and the antipathies which he at first excited. He is admitted to be beyond question and without dispute the ablest parliamentary leader in the House of Commons. It was not a follower, but an opponent, who declared that Mr. Balfour bade fair to be the greatest leader of the House of Commons that England had seen since the days of Sir Robert Peel. His dexterity in debate, his genial good temper in the management of men, his transparent honesty and unconscious effacement of self as a factor in the political equation—all these qualities have made him as much respected on one side as he is idolized on the other. He has brought something of the chivalrous element of the Paladin into the somewhat squalid jousts of the parliamentary arena, and as if to complete his advantages, a beneficent Providence has given him a simply inimitable foil in the shape of Mr. Chamberlain. This is not intended to be a left-handed compliment to the member for the Midlands. Mr. Chamberlain may well consider a life-long ambition nobly realized by the opportunity afforded him of setting off by his own deficiencies the superlative qualities of his chosen leader. What consolation can be more welcome to the true patriot than to feel that you are able to serve your country as much by your shortcomings as by your capacities, if so be they set off the gifts and graces of a better man?

We all knew that Mr. Arthur Balfour was a brilliant debater, a keen politician, an able administrator and a solid and thoughtful essayist. But nothing that he has hitherto done quite prepared us for the brilliancy, the audacity, the judicial serenity, the mordant humor and above all the supreme felicity of the illustrations which are so notable a feature of "The Foundations of Belief." Here is Mr. Balfour at his best—serious, earnest, strenuous, and at the same time dealing with the gravest of problems with a light touch, and irradiating even the dreary wilderness of metaphysical discussion with the bright and genial sunshine of his distinctive genius.

MR. GLADSTONE'S SUCCESSOR.

After this no one will contest with Mr. Balfour the right to Mr. Gladstone's mantle. There is no other man in politics who has dealt with such serious subjects so seriously, on the orthodox side, as Mr. Balfour, excepting Mr. Gladstone. It has long been well known that while Mr. Gladstone threw himself from time to time with boyish vigor into the turbid stream

of politics, his heart was in reality ever on the Olympian heights, where mortals can discuss at length the knotty problems of the theologian. Mr. Balfour has shown himself in this the legitimate heir of Mr. Gladstone. He has an advantage over his senior and predecessor in that he is contending for a broader creed than the comparatively narrow Anglicanism which has always commanded Mr. Gladstone's passionate adhesion. Mr. Balfour was not born a Presbyterian for nothing. He is the countryman at once of David Hume and of John Knox, and in his present phase he uses the method of one to support the conclusions of the other. But, on the other hand, Mr. Gladstone has the advantage of Mr. Balfour in being comparatively free from the dialect of the metaphysician, so perplexing to the general reader. It is true that patristic subtleties and ecclesiastical erudition have sometimes incumbered Mr. Gladstone's dissertations, but he has escaped the Serbonian bog of transcendental idealism into which Mr. Balfour tempts his followers by specially warning them not to take the fatal plunge. But whether they swear by the Fathers of the Church or by Immanuel Kant, they both agree in believing that the dusty arena wherein parties fight for place and pelf is as uninteresting as the battlefield of kites and crows compared with the immense, the soul-absorbing interest of religion.

MR. BALFOUR'S OASES IN THE DESERT.

Mr. Balfour's book is difficult and, but for its illustrations, impossible reading for the unlearned man. The philosophic mind relaxes in a sympathetic smile at the thought of the innumerable fine ladies, who "for love of Arthur," as they might have said in the days of the Table Round, have given themselves over to toilsome days and laborious nights if so be they might be able to say they had mastered his mystery and perceived, however dimly, some shadowy outline of his drift. But the illustrations, his admirable metaphors, help the weary traveler along as oases after oases around the wells enable the pilgrim to traverse the Sahara. Mr. Balfour has never adorned his political speeches with the inimitable allusions which illuminate his philosophic work. With him similes require longer period of gestation than nature provides for the impromptu debater.

KNOW-NOTHINGISM?

What is the gist of Mr. Balfour's book? Is it not the old, old story that all we know is, nothing can be known, and does it not derive its chief intellectual interest from the force and vigor with which Mr. Balfour vindicates this universal negation of knowledge against the vehement assertion of naturalistic science that it is only about the spiritual things that we are ignorant? It is this which renders it not impossible that the true drift and meaning of its author may be perverted until "The Foundations of Belief" may come to be regarded as a masterpiece of anarchic nihilism in speculation, proving conclusively that belief has no foundations at all. Mr. Balfour does not say so, but the pains which he takes to prove that there is no trustworthy evidence about any mate-

rial phenomenon whatever by demolishing the one thing in which most people believe at all, may lead many to assume that the true attitude for the wise man is one of absolute disbelief in the possibility of knowing anything.

A QUEST FOR A LIVING GOD.

The passage in Mr. Balfour's book which will probably dwell longest in the public mind is that in which he frankly asserts his belief that there is better evidence for the existence of God than there is as to the existence of the material world around us. The whole book is one long, wistful search for God, for the living God, a God who exercises a preferential providential direction on the affairs of men. Not only, he tells us, does such a belief afford no ground of quarrel between theology and science, but such a presupposition of God is actually required by science. It is the indispensable hypothesis, without which we can understand nothing. And multitudes of readers who cannot understand for the life of them half the arguments used by Mr. Balfour will understand that. "If Mr. Balfour thinks so, the ordinary man will say, that's good enough for me."

II—THE FOUNDATIONS OF BELIEF.

The decisive battles of theology being fought beyond its frontiers, Mr. Balfour confines his attention to considerations preliminary to a study of theology rather than to theology itself. His object is to recommend what he thinks is the true way of looking at the universe, believing that from that standpoint we can best see things in their true relative proportions. Naturalism or "godless science," as it used to be called, is the enemy against which he directs his attack. He begins by defining naturalism as the system whose leading doctrine is that we may know phenomena and the laws by which they are connected, but nothing more. The first part of his book is devoted to an examination of some consequences of belief, and is divided into chapters dealing with Naturalism and Ethics, Naturalism and Æsthetic and Naturalism and Reason.

THE CONSEQUENCES OF AGNOSTICISM.

The gist of his argument is that if naturalism is to hold the field, it will of necessity prove destructive to all feelings and opinions inconsistent with it, and therefore must eat all nobility out of our conception of conduct and all worth out of our conception of life.

One of the first of the innumerable illustrations by which Mr. Balfour makes luminous his reasoning. After pointing out the depraving effect of the naturalistic hypothesis on the moral sentiments of mankind, he remarks :

Kant, as we all know, compared the Moral Law to the starry heavens and found them both sublime. It would on the naturalistic hypothesis be more appropriate to compare it to the protective blotches on the beetle's back, and to find them both ingenious.

Under such a system the virtuous man, brought to

perfection by a system of selective slaughter, will receive the admiration due to a well-made machine, but the sentiment of reverence and awe accorded to the hero and the saint will have disappeared. There is a very fine passage in which Mr. Balfour describes the altered conception of man that ensues when the naturalistic hypothesis ousts that of religion :

Man, so far as natural science by itself is able to teach us, is no longer the final cause of the universe, the Heaven-descended heir of all the ages. His very existence is an accident, his story a brief and transitory episode in the life of one of the meanest of the planets. Of the combination of causes which first converted a dead organic compound into the living progenitors of humanity, science, indeed, as yet, knows nothing. It is enough that from such beginnings famines, disease and mutual slaughter, fit nurses of the future lords of creation, have gradually evolved, after infinite travail, a race with conscience enough to feel that it is vile, and intelligent enough to feel that it is insignificant. We survey the past and see that its history is of blood and tears, of helpless blundering, of wild revolt, of stupid acquiescence, of empty aspirations. We sound the future, and learn that after a period, long indeed compared with the individual life, but short compared with the divisions of time open to our investigation, the energies of our system will decay, the glories of the sun be dimmed and the earth, tideless and inert, will no longer tolerate the race which has for a moment disturbed its solitude. Man will go down into the pit and all his thoughts will perish. The uneasy consciousness which in this obscure corner has for a brief space broken the contented silence of the universe, will be at rest. Matter will know itself no longer. "Imperishable monuments" and "immortal deeds," death itself, and love stronger than death, will be as though they had never been. Nor will anything that is better or be worse for all that the labor, genius, and devotion, and suffering of man have striven through countless generations to effect.

WHY WE ENJOY MUSIC.

In his paper on "Naturalism and Æsthetic," Mr. Balfour deals chiefly with the influence of our delight in music. Herbert Spencer, to whom Mr. Balfour makes more reference than to any other living writer, explains this by the theory that strong emotions are naturally accompanied by muscular exertion, and among other muscular exertions, by contractions and expansions of the muscles of the chest, abdomen and vocal chords. The resultant noises recall by association the emotions which gave them birth, and from this primordial coincidence. In dealing with this Mr. Balfour resorts to his familiar method of reply by illustration, and even his severest critic cannot deny the beauty and appositeness of the following passage :

The procedure of those who account for music by searching for the primitive association which first in the history of man or of his ancestors conferred æsthetic value upon noise, is as if one should explain the Amazon in its flood by pointing to the rivulet in the far Andes which, as the tributary most distant from its mouth, has the honor of being called its source. This may be allowed to stand as a geographical description, but it is very inadequate as a physical explanation. Dry up the rivulet and the huge river would still flow on, without abatement or diminution. Only its titular origin has been

touched ; and if we would know the Amazon in its beginnings, and trace back the history of the vast result through all the complex ramifications of its contributory causes, each great confluent must be explored, each of the countless streams enumerated whose gathered waters sweep into the sea four thousand miles across the plain.

ALL BEAUTY THE FACE OF GOD.

Mr. Balfour's own theory of music is not given until nearly the end, but it may be as well to quote it here. Speaking of the joy which we find in beauty, he remarks that even if we cannot say that it is an objective fact—

We are not precluded on that account from referring our feeling of it to God, nor from supposing that in the thrill of some deep emotion we have for an instant caught a far-off reflection of divine beauty. This is, indeed, my faith ; and in it the differences of taste which divide mankind lose all their harshness. For we may liken ourselves to the members of some endless procession winding along the borders of a sunlit lake. Toward each individual there will shine along its surface a moving lane of splendor, where the ripples catch and reflect the light in his direction ; while on either hand the waters which to his neighbor's eyes are brilliant in the sun, for him lie dull and undistinguished. So may all possess a like enjoyment of loveliness. So do all owe it to one unchanging source. And if there be an endless variety in the immediate objects from which we severally derive it, I know not, after all, that this should furnish any matter for regret.

THE INADEQUACY OF OUR SENSES.

In the chapter on “ Naturalism and Reason,” Mr. Balfour has a very fine passage upon the inadequacy of our senses to inform us accurately as to the world in which we live. There are sounds which the ear cannot hear ; there are sights which the eye cannot see, and there must be countless aspects of external nature of which we have no knowledge, and of which, owing to the absence of appropriate organs, we can form no conception :

We must conceive ourselves as feeling our way about this dim corner of the illimitable world, like children in a darkened room, encompassed by we know not what ; a little better endowed with the machinery of sensation than the protozoon, yet poorly provided indeed as compared with a being, if such a one could be conceived, whose senses were adequate to the infinite varieties of material Nature.

THE EVANESCENCE OF HUMAN FAME.

There is another passage also in a preceding page in which he also draws upon the same storehouse for an admirable illustration of the evanescence of all human fame :

The ancient Norsemen supposed that besides the soul of the dead, which went to the region of departed spirits, there survived a ghost haunting, though not forever, the scenes of its earthly labor. At first vivid and almost life-like, it slowly waned and faded until at length it vanished, leaving behind it no trace or memory of its spectral presence amid the throng of living men. So, it seems to me, is the immortality we glibly predicate of departed artists. If they survive at all, it is but a shadowy life they live, moving through the gradations of slow decay to distant but inevitable death. Driven from the market

place, they become first the companions of the student, then the victims of the specialist.

THE OVER-ESTIMATION OF REASON.

This is, however, by the way. Reason, he says, is not the final result of a great process on the naturalistic hypothesis, the rose and crown of things ; on the contrary, it is only one of many experiments made for increasing our chance of survival, and among these by no means the most important and the most enduring. As a matter of fact, so far from bowing in deference before human reason, Mr. Balfour maintains that it may be truthfully compared to a child who, because it is allowed to stamp the letters, imagines that it conducts the correspondence—i.e., nearly all the important things of life are done without reason at all. Instinct is incomparably the better machine in every respect save one : it is not adaptable. Reason secures a flexibility of adaptation which instinct alone is not able to attain, but as soon as reason has formed a habit, it tends to become automatic.

THE DESTRUCTIVE FORCE OF NATURALISM.

At the conclusion of each part, Mr. Balfour indulges in a summary and conclusion, which is convenient for the careful reader, and so useful that one would wish that it were more generally adopted. In this summary and conclusion, he thus sums up his survey of the significance of accepting the naturalistic hypothesis :

If naturalism be true—or rather, if it be the whole truth—is morality but a bare catalogue of utilitarian precepts, beauty but the chance occasion of a passing pleasure, reason but the dim passage from one set of unthinking habits to another ? All that gives dignity to life, all that gives value to effort, shrinks and fades under the pitiless glare of a creed like this ; and even curiosity, the hardest among the nobler passions of the soul, must languish under the conviction that neither for this generation nor for any that shall come after it, neither in this life nor in another, will the tie be wholly loosened by which reason, not less than appetite, is held in hereditary bondage to the service of our material needs.

THE SOURCE OF AGNOSTIC MORALITY.

If, on that hypothesis, the sentiments asserted—that beauty seems like a poor jest played on us by nature for no apparent purpose, those that gather round morality are, so to speak, a deliberate fraud perpetrated for a well-defined end. He, therefore, concludes that the ethical significance of naturalism will be disastrous, and when confronted by the admitted fact that many of those who accept the naturalistic hypothesis are themselves virtuous, he replies by the following admirable illustration :

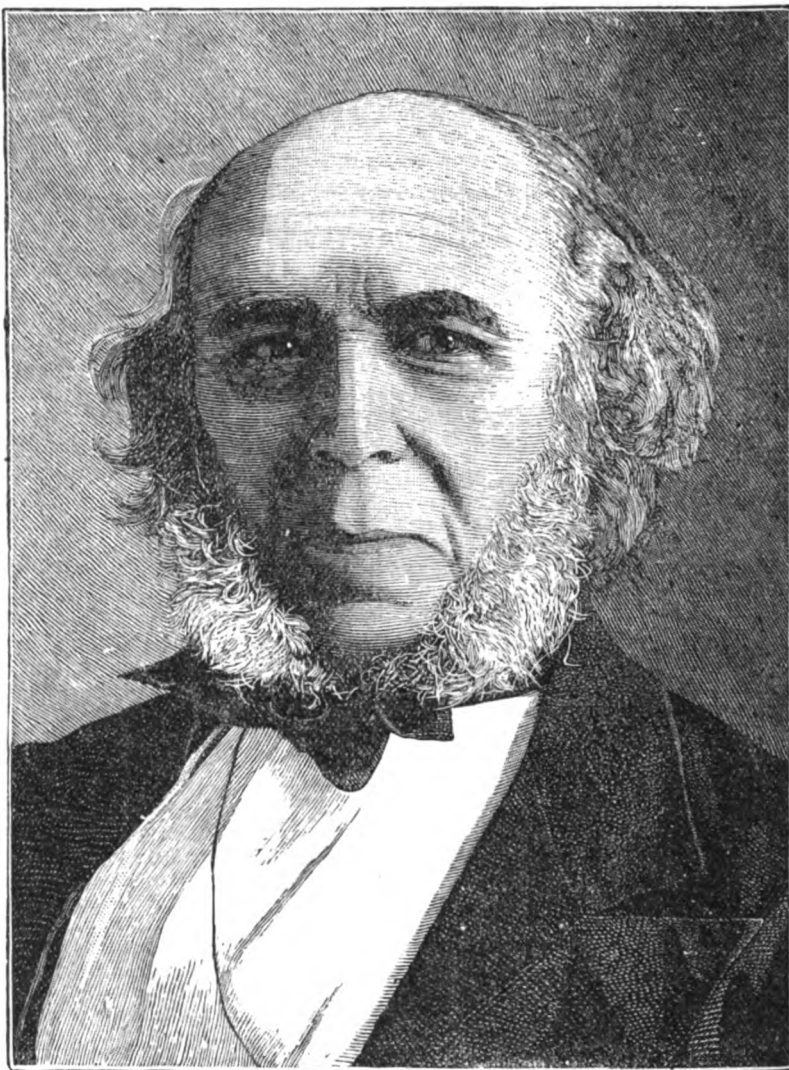
Biologists tell us of parasites which live, and can only live, within the bodies of animals more highly organized than they. For them their luckless host has to find food, to digest it, and convert it into nourishment which they can consume without exertion and assimilate without difficulty. Their structure is of the simplest kind. Their host sees for them, so they need no eyes ; he hears for them, so they need no ears ; he works for them and contrives for them, so they need but feeble muscles and an undeveloped nervous system. But are we to conclude

from this that for the animal kingdom eyes and ears, powerful limbs and complex nerves are superfluities! They are superfluities for the parasite only because they have first been necessities for the host, and when the host perishes, the parasite, in their absence, is not unlikely to perish also. So it is with those persons who claim to show by their example that naturalism is practically consistent with the maintenance of ethical ideals with which naturalism has no natural affinity. Their spiritual life is parasitic; it is sheltered by convictions which belong, not to them, but to the society of which they form a part; it is nourished by processes in which they take no share. And when those convictions decay, and those processes come to an end, the alien life which they have maintained can scarce be expected to outlast them.

The illustration of the parasite is very apposite, and deserves to take its place with another which expresses another phase of the same idea. We think it occurred in one of Mr. Kegan Paul's articles some years ago. The writer was then dealing with the phenomenon of exceptional virtue on the part of agnostics, and he used the comparison of a rosebud. If the rose is cut and placed in water, it will blossom sooner than the sister buds that are left on the bush—but the bloom will leave no seed. So ran the argument. Unbelievers of the first generation may display even more than ordinary Christian virtue, but it is of a kind that does not propagate itself, and the agnostic of the second generation usually displays a very low phase of ethical development.

THINGS ARE NOT WHAT THEY SEEM.

The second part of Mr. Balfour's book is entitled "Some Reasons for Belief." It deals, in the first case, with a Philosophical Basis of Naturalism, and in the second with Transcendental Idealism. This second part of the book is that which will be least appreciated by the general reader. In it he labors strenuously to drive home to the ordinary mind the fact that of all things in the world the immediate judgment of the senses is the least reliable, and science itself deals most summarily with the complacent confidence of common sense. Take, for instance, the ordinary case of vision. The evidence of the sight



MR. HERBERT SPENCER.

asserts, for example, that a green tree is standing in the next field, but science at once tells us that the causes which produce that impression are extremely complex; that they are due, in the first case, to the vibrations among the particles of the source of light; then come in the ethereal undulations between the sun and the tree; after this there are the multitude of other subtle and imperfectly understood elements, culminating in the molecular change in a certain tract of the cerebral hemispheres, which in some way or the other, wholly free, in part acquired, but chiefly inherited, has produced the complex mental fact which common sense regards as so simple and obvious. "Anything which would distribute similar green rays on the retina of my eyes in the same pattern as that produced by the tree, or anything which would produce a like irritation of the optic nerve, or like modification of the cerebral tissues, would pro-

duce an impression of a tree quite indistinguishable from the original impression, but it would be wholly incorrect.” Nine-tenths of our immediate vision of objects are visual, and all visual experiences, without exception, are, according to science, erroneous. Color, for instance, is not a property of the thing seen. It is a sensation produced in us by that thing, and so forth. Therefore, he says, triumphantly :

We can hardly avoid being struck by the incongruity of a scheme of belief whose premises are wholly derived from witnesses admittedly untrustworthy, yet which is unable to supply any criterion, other than the evidence of these witnesses themselves, by which the character of their evidence can in any given case be determined.

Mr. Balfour advises his non-philosophical readers to skip the chapter in which he attacks the transcendental Idealists. Passing over this chapter, we come to his dissertation on Philosophy and Rationalism, which is followed by his examination of Rationalist Orthodoxy, who, he tells us somewhat bluntly, have not a leg to stand upon as against the grim and ruthless naturalist.

IN PRAISE OF AUTHORITY.

Part III is entitled “Some Causes of Belief,” and is chiefly devoted to an examination of the respective shares of Authority and of Reason in deciding what we believe. It has been so long the habit to extol Reason and to deprecate Authority, that it will come upon most readers as a surprise to find Mr. Balfour’s demonstration that for 99 per cent. of our actions the faith on which they rest is the product, not of Reason, but of Authority. Mr. Balfour somewhat overdoes his demonstration. No doubt the majority of men, or all men in the majority of their actions, are governed by Authority in one shape or another rather than by Reason. But that is to admit little more than that in a multitude of arithmetical calculations we prefer to use a ready reckoner to ciphering the sums out for ourselves. We cannot, as Carlyle said long ago, be always verifying our ready reckoner. But its authority rests upon the assumption that it is verifiable by the processes of arithmetic, just as it is assumed that the beliefs accepted on Authority are capable of being in the last resort verified by Reason. We do not the less live under a democracy because the policeman at the corner of the street refuses to submit to a show of hands the question whether the traffic shall be momentarily arrested on the right or the left hand of the road.

THE HUMBLE OFFICE OF REASON.

Let us, however, waive the general objection and follow Mr. Balfour in his belittling the influence of Reason on human action. We think much of it, he says, because of our conceit. It is the only part of the machine for which we feel we are responsible, and so we magnify its importance. And then comes the usual felicitous illustration :

I have somewhere seen it stated that the steam engine in its primitive form required a boy to work the valve by which steam was admitted to the cylinder. It was his business at the proper period of each stroke to perform

this necessary operation by pulling a string ; and though the same object has long since been attained by mechanical methods far simpler and more trustworthy, I have little doubt that until the advent of that revolutionary one who so tied a string to one of the moving parts of the engine that his personal supervision was no longer necessary, the boy in office greatly magnified his functions, and regarded himself with pardonable pride as the most important, because the only rational, link in the chain of causes and effects by which the energy developed in the furnace was ultimately converted into the motion of the fly wheel.

In the conduct of life no ingenious boy has yet contrived a mechanical substitute for Reason, hence it is beneficially decreed that the reasoner should think much of Reason. But no man by taking thought can directly regulate even such a detail of existence as his digestive secretions. Such matters are too important for Reason—which, however, Mr. Balfour omits to state, is left to decide as to what material shall or shall not be submitted to the operation of these automatic forces. And he goes on in a delightfully lordly way to smile disdainfully upon “the buzzing of debate” in the political arena, “which causes men to forget the multitude of incomparably more important processes by whose undesigned co-operation alone the life and growth of the state is rendered possible.” “Alone” is surely too strong a word.

WHAT AUTHORITY IS AND DOES.

Authority, as Mr. Balfour defines it, stands for that grasp of non-rational causes, moral, social and educational, which produces its results by psychic processes other than Reason ; and in the sum of human affairs it is marvelous to find how little Reason does :

We must not forget that it is Authority rather than Reason to which, in the main, we owe, not religion only, but ethics and politics ; that it is Authority which supplies us with essential elements in the premises of Science ; that it is Authority rather than Reason which lays deep the foundations of social life ; that it is Authority rather than Reason which cements its superstructure. And though it may seem to savor of paradox, it is yet no exaggeration to say, that if we would find the quality in which we most notably excel the brute creation, we should look for it, not so much in our faculty of convincing and being convinced by the exercise of reasoning, as in our capacity of influencing and being influenced through the action of Authority.—Pp. 229, 230.

MR. BALFOUR’S FOUR POINTS.

With this summing up of the comparative importance of Authority and Reason Mr. Balfour enters upon the fourth part of his book, which he entitles “Suggestions Toward a Provisional Philosophy.” This is how he summarizes his conclusions :

I have aimed at nothing less than to show, within a reasonable compass and in a manner to be understood by all, how, in face of the complex tendencies which sway this strange age of ours, we may best draw together our beliefs into a comprehensive unity which shall possess at least a relative and provisional stability. In so bold an attempt I may well have failed. Yet, whatever be the particular weaknesses and defects which mar the success of my endeavors, three or four broad principles emerge

from the discussion, the essential importance of which I find it impossible to doubt, whatever errors I may have made in their application.

1. It seems beyond question that any system which, with our present knowledge and, it may be, our existing faculties, we are able to construct must suffer from obscurities, from defects of proof and from incoherences. Narrow it down to bare science—and no one has seriously proposed to reduce it further—you will still find all three and in plenty.

2. No unification of belief of the slightest theological value can take place on a purely scientific basis—on a basis, I mean, of induction from particular experiences, whether “external” or “internal.”

3. No philosophy or theory of knowledge (epistemology) can be satisfactory which does not find room within it for the quite obvious but not sufficiently considered fact that, so far as empirical science can tell us anything about the matter, most of the proximate causes of belief, and all its ultimate causes, are non-rational in their character.

4. No unification of beliefs can be practically adequate which does not include ethical beliefs as well as scientific ones; nor which refuses to count among ethical beliefs, not merely those which have reference to moral commands, but those also which make possible moral sentiments, ideals and aspirations, and which satisfy our ethical needs. Any system which when worked out to its legitimate issues fails to effect this object can afford no permanent habitation for the spirit of man.

To enforce, illustrate and apply these principles has been the main object of the preceding pages.—Pp. 355, 365.

THE DOCTRINE OF NEEDS.

The substance of all of Mr. Balfour's argument lies in the prominence which he gives to human needs in the constitution of the universe, which he assumes must in some way or other at some time satisfy those needs. By the very constitution of our being, he argues, we seem practically driven to assume a real world in correspondence with our ordinary judgments and perceptions. A harmony of some kind between our inner-selves and the universe, of which we form part, is assumed in every belief we entertain in phenomena, and he only asks that a similar harmony should be provisionally assumed between that universe and the other elements in our nature which are of a later and more uncertain, but not of a more ignoble, growth. It may be said that this is all assumption, but Mr. Balfour replies that the whole of modern science at its last resort is based upon assumption, and that the moment we look into the more or less deceptive appearance of things, we come at once upon a multitude of mysteries, invisible, impalpable entities or hypotheses, which every man of science postulates, but which no man of science can explain. As it is necessary for the scientist to postulate the idea of heat, space, form, matter, motion, it is necessary for a scientific mind working in a region not less real, and equally mysterious, to require the assumption of the existence of a real authority operating in the affairs of the world.

SCIENCE IN THE SAME BOAT WITH THEOLOGY.

Mr. Spencer himself insists that ultimate scientific ideas are inconsistent and incomprehensible. Space,

time, matter, motion, force, and so forth, are each in turn shown to involve contradictions which it is beyond our power to solve and obscurities which it is beyond our power to penetrate. Thus science and theology are, so far, on an equality, that every proposition which considerations like these oblige us to assert about the one, binds us also to assert about the other.

What reason is there for the intolerant and supercilious bigotry with which Agnostics and scientists look upon the theologian? If the ultimate ideas of science are unintelligible, how can science itself be regarded as rationally established upon such an unthinkable basis? If Mr. Spencer can see that what we are conscious of as properties of matter are but subjective forces induced by objective agencies which are unknown and unknowable, what can be said as to the scientific certitude with which we make even such an assertion as that the sun gives light?

MR. SPENCER'S DILEMMA.

Accepting all that Mr. Spencer says on this point, Mr. Balfour triumphantly draws a conclusion in direct opposition to the Spencerian philosophy; for, he argues, if the certitudes of science lose themselves in depths of unfathomable mystery, it may well be that out of these same depths there will emerge certitudes of religion, and if the dependence of the knowable upon the unknowable embarrasses not in the one case, no reason can be assigned why it should embarrass us in the other. This, Mr. Balfour thinks, for some reason, is a fair inference from Mr. Spencer's theory, which is quite incompatible with that of the Agnosticism which assumes that the inconceivable cannot concern us.

But he had not seen that, if this simple-minded creed be once abandoned, there is no convenient halting-place until we have swung round to a theory of things which is its precise opposite—a theory which, though it shrinks on its speculative side from no severity of critical analysis, yet on its practical side finds the source of its constructive energy in the deepest needs of man, and thus recognizes alike in science, in ethics, in beauty, in religion, the halting expression of a reality beyond our reach, the half-seen vision of transcendent Truth.

Holding this view, it is obvious that Mr. Balfour has nothing but a lofty disdain for those who do not recognize the right of theology to be entirely independent of natural science. Here is one of his illustrations, in which he describes the timidity of the theologians who take an opposite view:

For their theology exists only on sufferance. It rules over its hereditary territories as a tributary vassal, dependent on the forbearance of some encroaching overlord. Province after province, which once acknowledged its sovereignty, has been torn from its grasp; and it depends no longer upon its own action, but upon the uncontrolled policy of its too powerful neighbor, how long it shall preserve a precarious authority over the remainder.

THE NEED FOR POSTULATING DEITY.

To Mr. Balfour, the ordered system of phenomena which surrounds us in the world requires a cause. Our knowledge of that system is inexplicable, unless

we assume for it a rational author. This theistic hypothesis seems to him as scientific and as necessary as the theory of gravitation, or of properties of ether, or of any other law of natural science. He recognizes frankly enough that theism has many difficulties of its own, for we cannot, for instance, form any even tolerable idea of the mode in which God is related to, and acts on, the world of phenomena. But our ignorance as to how Divinity intervenes in the world of things is only greater in degree than our ignorance of the way in which we ourselves are able to intervene, each in our own measure and degree; for each living soul in acting on its surroundings raises questions analogous to and, in some ways, more perplexing than those suggested by the action of a God immanent in a universe of phenomena.

DO WE REALLY KNOW ANYTHING?

Wherever you turn in Mr. Balfour's book, you will always come upon the curious paradox of belief founded on unbelief. As it was said of one, "His honor rooted in dishonor stood," so it will be said of Mr. Balfour, his belief that we know God is based upon the belief that we know nothing about anything. He does not assert this in so many terms, but the following passages are an illustration to what we mean:

Compare, for example, the central truth of theology—"There is a God"—with one of the fundamental presuppositions of science (itself a generalized statement of what is given in ordinary judgments of perception), "There is an independent material world." I am myself disposed to doubt whether so good a case can be made out for accepting the second of these propositions as can be made out for accepting the first.

Nothing seems simpler than the idea involved in the statement that we are, each of us, situated at any given moment in some particular portion of space, surrounded by a multitude of material things which are constantly acting upon us and upon each other. What are "we"? What is space? Can "we" be in space, or is it only our bodies about which any such statement can be made? What is a "thing" and, in particular, what is a "material thing"? What is meant by saying that "material things" act upon "us"? Here are six questions all directly and obviously arising out of our most familiar acts of judgment.

Consider, for example, the simplest of the six questions, namely, what is a material thing? Nothing can be plainer until you consider it; nothing can be obscurer when you do.

All those ideas, so clear and so sufficient for purposes of every-day thought and action, become confused and but barely intelligible when examined in the unsparing light of critical analysis. If, therefore, we cannot give a satisfactory account of what we mean by a thing, there is no reason for objecting to the idea of God on the ground that we cannot correctly understand His nature, or the way in which He acts. All these dialectics of the metaphysician will, however, fall with little force upon the ordinary man who, I remember well from my own difficulties when, as a boy, I first read "Locke on the Human Understanding," finds the utmost difficulty in recognizing

even such simple truths as the fact that there is no color in things.

MR. BALFOUR ON INSPIRATION.

More general interest by far will be found in those pages in which Mr. Balfour, going beyond the strict length of his tether, ventures to speculate upon the great problems of the Christian creed. Mr. Balfour's view as to inspiration is exceedingly broad; but who can say it is not in accordance with the higher teaching of the greatest thinkers of all time? He says:

I like to think of the human race, from whatever stock its members may have sprung, in whatever age they may be born, whatever creed they may profess together in the presence of the One Reality, engaged, not wholly in vain, in spelling out some fragments of its message. All share its being; to none are its oracles wholly dumb.

But it is not, I think, inaccurate to say that every addition to knowledge, whether in the individual or the community, whether scientific, ethical or theological, is due to a co-operation between the human soul which assimilates and the Divine power which inspires. . . . These things assuredly are of God; and whatever be the terms in which we choose to express our faith, let us not give color to the opinion that His assistance to mankind has been narrowed down to the sources, however unique, from which we immediately and consciously draw our own special nourishment.

WHAT OF THE EXISTENCE OF EVIL?

That is good and excellent doctrine, but Mr. Balfour does not stop there. He recognizes the great difficulty which has perplexed all thinkers since the world began, in the existence of moral evil, of pain and misery in a world made by a God who, by hypothesis, must be considered as a moral being. He says:

In the world as presented to us by science we might conjecture a God of power and a God of reason, but we could never infer a God who is wholly loving and wholly just, so that what religion proclaims aloud to be His most essential attributes are precisely those respecting which the oracles of science are doubtful or are dumb.

But this difficulty is no new problem to theology. It has long faced the unsolved problem which these facts represent:

The weight which it has thus borne for all these centuries is not likely now to crush it; and, paradoxical though it seems, it is yet surely true that what is a theological stumbling block may also be a religious aid; and that it is in part the thought of "all creation, groaning and travailing in pain, together waiting for redemption," which creates in man the deepest need for faith in the love of God.

AND THE VASTNESS OF THE UNIVERSE?

It is objected by some that Copernicus has given a death-blow to Christianity, and caused a recognition of the comparative insignificance of the human race which renders the Incarnation intrinsically incredible. This difficulty rises out of an æsthetical sense of disproportion, and gives a new meaning to the familiar question: "What is man that thou art mindful of him, and the Son of Man that thou visitest him?" To this objection, Mr. Balfour replies by

mildly sarcastic reference to those who have permitted their thoughts about God to be controlled by an unbalanced consideration of the vastness of nature. Consciously or unconsciously, he says, "they have fallen into the absurdity of supposing that He considers His creatures, as it were, with the eyes of a contractor, or a politician, that He sets store by the number of square miles they inhabit, or the pounds of energy they are capable of developing." But he admits that we can no longer share the anthropomorphism of primitive tribes. We search out God with eyes grown old with studying nature, with minds engaged in centuries in metaphysics, and imaginations glutted with material infinities. God is hidden, not revealed, in the multitude of phenomena, and as our knowledge of phenomena increases He retreats out of all realized connection with us, further and yet further into the illimitable abyss. Looked at from the point of view of the biologists, spiritual life seems, as it were, but an intermittent florescence accompanying cerebral changes in certain highly organized mammals, and science, through countless generations, drives home to each of us that we are incarnate in servitude to a body for whose existence and qualities we have no responsibility whatever.

HENCE THE NEED FOR THE INCARNATION.

Admitting all this, Mr. Balfour draws from the very perplexity a subtle suggestion in favor of the doctrine of the Incarnation. He says:

In the world, looked at by the light of simple theism, the evidences of God's material power lie about us on every side, daily added to by science, universal, overwhelming. The evidences of His moral interest have to be anxiously extracted, grain by grain, through the speculative analysis of our moral nature. Mankind, however, are not given to speculative analysis; and if it be desirable that they should be enabled to obtain an imaginative grasp of this great truth: if they need to have brought home to them that, in the sight of God, the stability of the heavens is of less importance than the moral growth of a human spirit, I know not how this end could be more completely attained than by the Christian doctrine of the Incarnation.

MAN'S NEED OF A LIVING GOD.

What, he asks, was of all things most needed? and in his philosophy the needs of man are a kind of prophecy or revelation of the possibility of their satisfaction. What we need is not abstract speculation, or negative dialectic. We need something that shall appeal to men of flesh and blood, struggling with temptations and discouragements, confused and baffled by theories of heredity, swayed toward the material side by the humiliating experience of their subjection to their body, and not sure as to how any larger and consoling truth can be welded to a physiological view of life. To meet this need, nothing will suffice but a faith in God, and a living God. A Deity, infallible, remote from all human conditions, gives little help to men hesitating whether to count themselves as beasts that perish or among the sons of God. What bridge can be found to span the immeasurable gulf which separates infinite spirit from

creatures who seem little more than physiological accidents? But to Mr. Balfour, although it is a hard thing to believe that we are made in the likeness of God, it is yet a very necessary thing, and if that need exists, can it be more effectively satisfied than by the Christian theory of the world?

THE MYSTERY OF EVIL.

Mr. Balfour states the difficulty which oppresses the mind of man, in contemplation of the action of Deity, an all-powerful Deity, who has chosen to create a world in which pain is a prominent and apparently ineradicable element. This action on His part is gratuitous. He might have done nothing, or He might have created sentient beings capable only of happiness. But He has, in fact, created them prone to misery, and subject by their very constitution and circumstances to extreme possibility of physical pain and mental affliction. How can One of whom this may be said excite our love, claim our obedience, or be a fitting object of praise, reverence and worship? The flaw of this reasoning lies in the inferred indifference of God to the sufferings of His creatures. Ethics cannot permanently flourish side by side with a creed which represents God as indifferent to pain and sin. But that conclusion is of little value to those who under the stress of sorrow are permitting themselves to doubt the goodness of God. Speculations of philosophers and the explanations of theologians seem to men as mockery when they know only that they are solitary and abandoned victims of a power too strong for them to control; too callous for them to soften, too far for them to reach, deaf to supplication and blind to pain. What then alone is capable of ministering to their need?

THE SUPREME NEED OF THE WORLD.

What is needed is such a living faith in God's relation to man as shall leave no place for that helpless resentment against the appointed order so apt to rise within us at the sight of undeserved pain. And this faith is possessed by those who vividly realize the Christian form of Theism. For they worship One who is no remote contriver of the universe to whose ills He is indifferent. If they suffer, did He not on their account suffer also? If suffering falls not always on the most guilty, was He not innocent? Shall they cry aloud that the world is ill-designed for their convenience, when He for their sakes subjected Himself to its conditions? It is true that beliefs like these do not in any narrow sense resolve our doubts nor provide us with explanations. But they give us something better than many explanations. For they minister, or rather the reality behind them ministers, to one of our deepest ethical needs; to a need which, far from showing signs of diminution, seems to grow with the growth of civilization, and to touch us ever more keenly as the hardness of an earlier time dissolves away.

These few extracts which we have given above may tend to reassure many whose spirits have been somewhat cowed by the proud disdain of those who have complacently assumed that intellect was incompatible with religious faith, or who have been bowed down with bitter searchings of heart, when confronted for the first time with the familiar but terrible problem of the universe.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

THE CHURCH AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THE readers of the April *Century* will scarcely think the less of Dr. Lyman Abbott's article on "Religious Teaching in the Public Schools" because he offers no set recipe to do away with the bickerings over that question and to establish at once an ideal state of affairs. A man of his practical vein, with his knowledge of economics, would be aware that such a panacea is impossible, and it was to be expected that he would confine himself, as he has done, to a clear-headed exposition of the broad principles at stake. Dr. Abbott takes the fundamental ground that the democratic state must help her people to be good citizens and that the education necessary to this end is her province. He denies that the work of intellectual enlightenment belongs to the Church, or that she has proved a competent teacher where the task has been intrusted to her.

But in the process of training men to be citizens there must be no undervaluation of the essential part morality must play in that training.

"It is the function of the state to protect its citizens from foreign aggression. It must know, therefore, what are the rights which other states may not infringe and what are the duties which it owes in turn to other states. The Hawaiian and Chinese questions are primarily moral questions and are to be settled by moral considerations. It is the function of the state to protect individuals in the state from the aggressions of other individuals. It must therefore know what are individual rights and duties, and this is a moral knowledge. It is the function of the state to administer justice between man and man, to define crime, to determine who has committed crime and to decide what punishment shall be awarded. The administration of justice is a purely moral function and requires in the administrator moral development. This administration of justice is more and more, under the influence of Christianity, becoming an administration of redemption. Our penal systems are gradually becoming curative systems, our prisons reformatories, our aim in punishment to make good men out of bad men. This is supremely a moral function and requires for its proper performance moral education. It is the function of the state to perform certain corporate acts—which are in a sense extra-governmental—and this necessarily raises questions which are in whole or in part moral questions. What currency shall the community use—gold, silver, greenbacks or a combination of the three? How shall it tax itself? By taxes levied on real estate, personal property, purchases or incomes? Shall Government protect and promote certain industries, or take its hands off and leave all industries to free competition? These are,

in large measure, moral questions. And in the discussion of every one of them the public orators and public presses make constant appeal to the moral judgment of men, claiming on the one side that gold monometallism is unjust to the debtors, and on the other hand that bimetalism is unjust to the creditors; on the one hand that tariff is robbery, and on the other hand that free trade is spoliation. The men who are to determine what are the rights and duties of the state in dealing with other states, what are the rights and duties of the individual citizens in dealing with one another, what is the nature, penalty and cure of crime, and what is the moral quality of the corporate and co-operative acts of the community, are to determine moral questions and must be educated to perceive moral distinctions.

EDUCATION AND RELIGION INSEPARABLE.

"The public-school system, by which I mean a system of education maintained exclusively by the community, and *controlled exclusively* by the community, is essential to the maintenance of the free state. Settlement will not be reached by drawing an imaginary line between the religious and the secular, and relegating moral and religious education to the churches, and leaving secular education to the state. No such line exists in fact. Religion is the spirit in which all secular life is to be carried on. The reason why a state has a right and a duty to maintain a public-school system is that it is the right and duty of the state to prepare its citizens for citizenship; and they cannot be prepared for citizenship without moral training, inspired by the spirit of reverence and love—that is, by a religious spirit. Settlement will not be reached by diminishing so-called religious exercises to a minimum—as to a reading of the Bible, the recital of the Lord's Prayer, and the singing of a hymn—the chief effect of which is to throw contempt on religion by teaching the children to think that they can do with very little of it. These so-called religious exercises are not teaching—they are worship; and it is not the function of the state to conduct worship, not even a very little worship, if objection is made by those who support or those who attend the school. Settlement will not be reached by contriving some simple theology which can be taught in the public school, on the theory that a theology can be found so broad and simple that agnostics, Jews, Protestants, and Roman Catholics will agree upon it. Theology is the philosophy of religion, and the philosophy of religion is not necessary to good citizenship. Few men of any sort will be found so narrow as to aver that there are not good citizens, and many of them, in other denominations than their own. Few agnostics of any sort can be found who will aver that good citizenship can be developed by educating the

intellect, and leaving the selfish and animal propensities unregulated by the conscience and the will."

THE PRACTICAL SOLUTION.

Dr. Abbott is confident that when the true principles of the situation are understood and appreciated, there will be no great trouble in carrying them out. The plan which will finally be adopted "must clearly include a public recognition of the fact that the public school is a moral institution; that no one but persons of a profoundly moral nature have any right to appointment on the school boards or as school teachers; that moral power is a first requisite of the school teacher; and that her liberty to use her moral power in inculcating a spirit of reverence for law, and a spirit of service and self-sacrifice, must be not restrained, but encouraged.

"If these principles, or rather this fundamental principle, be recognized throughout the country, it will not be difficult by local experiments to find a method by which out of school hours, either in the school rooms or in other adjoining rooms, distinctly catechetical, theoretical and denominational instruction may be given, not by or under the public-school authorities, but by such adjustment with them that it shall not interfere with their work, nor lay a double burden on the pupils, too hard for them to bear."

ALL-AROUND EDUCATION.

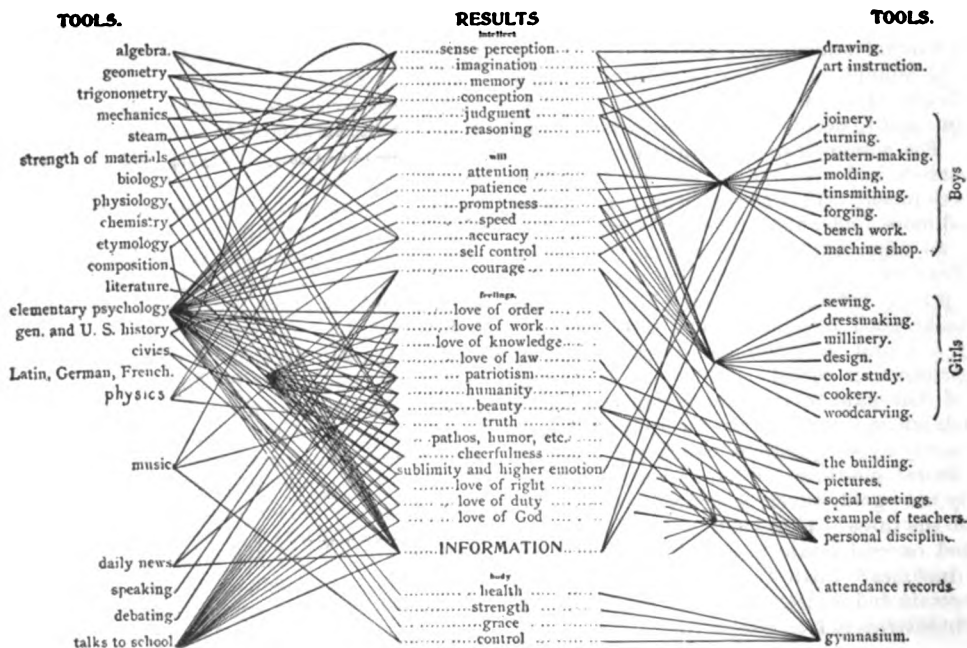
A WRITER in the *Pratt Institute Monthly* of Brooklyn, N. Y., suggests a scheme of instruction for the ideal American institute, or secondary

school, which he illustrates by the use of a diagram. After specific directions as to the operations of the school machinery, this writer proposes that the commonly accepted period of four years usually granted between the grammar school and the college be entirely devoted to exercise in the powers which he enumerates:

"Your coming citizen is to have this whether he go directly to his life-work or to a further preparation for it in the university. I propose to aim at the growth of the desired powers by a scheme of exercises in regular classes, running through four years, ten months a year and (including study time) seven hours a day.

"What powers I expect to strengthen, by what special exercises, I show you in a rough way below. Some powers, as memory, attention and promptness, will get their help from all sides. So, too, with information; it will draw its wealth from every study in the list. As some subjects are particularly strong in some aspects, the lines attempt to show the chief particularity.

"This somewhat complicated plate, on which you may have to use a magnifying glass, shows what I believe to be at present the best tools by which the work may be accomplished. They will not do it of their own inherent force, any more than an axe will get up and chop wood. Nor will they, in unskilled hands, unguided by a mind thinking what it is about, reach the results intended. That a man is using a good axe is no sign that he is chopping wood—he may be dulling tent-pegs with it. A teacher may use so sharp a thing as geometry with the singular effect of dulling reason."



THE EDUCATION OF OUR CHILDREN.

IN the April *Scribner's* Mr. Robert Grant tackles, in the course of his "Art of Living" series, the problem of "Education" considered, needless to say, from a domestic and parental point of view. He has a deal of fun to poke at the worthy American citizen who takes every opportunity to affirm our public schools the bulwarks of freedom and of civilization, while he is practically certain to refrain from sending his boys to them if he can afford to get them into a private school. This fact, sufficiently proved at once by the great number of costly and flourishing private schools in existence, gives Mr. Grant the text for some economic talk on the causes which bring the education paid for by taxes into disfavor. People of means are naturally going to send their children, patriotism notwithstanding, to the best schools obtainable, and "one has only to investigate to be convinced that, both as regards the methods of teaching and as regards ventilation, many of them all over the country are signally inferior to the school as it should be, and the school, both public and private, as it is in certain localities. So long as school boards and committees, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, are composed mainly of political aspirants without experience in educational matters, and who seek to serve as a first or second step toward the White House, our public schools are likely to remain only pretty good. So long as people with axes to grind, or, more plainly speaking, text-books to circulate, are chosen to office, our public schools are not likely to improve. So long—and here is the most serious factor of all—so long as the well-to-do American father and mother continue to be sublimely indifferent to the condition of the public schools, the public schools will never be so good as they ought to be.

A THEORY AND A PRACTICE.

"It must certainly be a source of constant discouragement to the earnest-minded people in this country, who are interested in education, and are at the same time believers in our professed national hostility to class distinctions, that the well-to-do American parent so calmly turns his back on the public schools, and regards them very much from the lofty standpoint from which certain persons are wont to regard religion—as an excellent thing for the masses, but superfluous for themselves. Of course, if we are going in this respect also to model ourselves on and imitate the older civilizations, there is nothing to be said. If the public schools are to be merely a semi-charitable institution for children whose parents cannot afford to separate them from the common herd, the discussion ceases. But what becomes, then, of our cherished and Fourth of July sanctified theories of equality and common school education? And what do we mean when we prate of a common humanity, and no upper class?"

When a boy reaches a certain age there is the further complexity of deciding whether he shall go to "day" school or be shipped away to one of the

private boarding schools the idea of which we have borrowed from the English, and most of which are more or less denominational.

"The strongest argument," Mr. Grant thinks, "for sending a boy to one of these schools is the fresh-air plea. Undeniably the growing boy in a large city is at a disadvantage. He can rarely, if ever, obtain opportunities for healthful exercise and recreation equal to those afforded by a well-conducted boarding school. He is likely to become a little man too early, or else to sit in the house because there is nowhere to play. At a boarding school he will, under firm but gentle discipline, keep regular hours, eat simple food and between study times be stimulated to cultivate athletic or other outdoor pursuits. It is not strange that parents should be attracted by the comparison, and decide that, on the whole, 'their boys will fare better away from home. Obviously the aristocratic mother will point out to her husband that his predilection for the public-school system is answered by the fact that the State does not supply schools away from the city, where abundant fresh air and a famous football field are appurtenant to the institution. Tom Brown at Rugby recurs to them both, and they conclude that what has been good enough for generations of English boys will be best for their own son and heir."

On the other side Mr. Grant sees the danger of the system in vogue at the boarding schools of brutalizing a sensitive child by the too great emphasis laid by the boys themselves on muscular pre-eminence, and the further likelihood of giving him wealthy companions, whose aims may never be intelligent or serious.

HOME SUBSTITUTES FOR COLLEGE FOOTBALL.

"If, however, the American father chooses to keep his sons at home, he is bound to do all he can to overcome the physical disadvantages of city life. Fresh air and suitable exercise can be obtained in the suburbs of most cities by a little energy and co-operation on the part of parents. As an instance, in one or two of our leading cities, clubs of twelve to fifteen boys are sent out three or four afternoons a week under the charge of an older youth—usually a college or other student—who, without interfering with their liberty, supervises their sports and sees that they are well occupied. On days when the weather is unsuitable for any kind of game, he will take them to museums, manufactories, or other places of interest in the vicinity. In this way some of the watchfulness and discipline which are constantly operative at a boarding school are exercised without injury to home ties."

THE GIRLS.

But if well-to-do parents hesitate to send their boys to public schools, it much more often happens that they flatly refuse to have their girls go there. Most of the best girls' private schools are in the East, and it is quite the fashion for many Western people to have their daughters "finished" in some famous school east of the Alleghanies.

"The objection to the public schools for a girl is that the unwritten constitution of this country declared years ago that every woman was a born lady, and that manners and nice perceptions were in the national blood, and required no cultivation for their production. Latterly, a good many people interested in educational matters have discovered the fallacy of this point of view; so that when the name of a woman to act as the head of a college or other first-class institution for girls is brought forward to-day, the first question asked is, 'Is she a lady?' Ten years ago mental acquirements would have been regarded as sufficient, and the questioner silenced with the severe answer that every American woman is a lady. The public-school authorities are still harping too much on the original fallacy, or rather the new point of view has not spread sufficiently to cause the average American school-teacher to suspect that her manners might be improved and her sensibilities refined. There, that sounds like treason to the principles of democracy, yet you know I am at heart a patriot.

"I am confident—at least if we as a nation really do believe in obliterating class distinctions—that it won't be long before those who control the public schools recognize more universally the value of manners, and of the other traits which distinguish the woman of breeding from the woman who has none. When that time comes the well-to-do American mother will have no more reason for not sending her daughters to a public school than her sons. As it is, they should send them oftener than they do."

SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE INSTRUCTION IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

MISS FRANCES E. WILLARD, president of the National W. C. T. U., describes in the *Arena* the rationale of the movement in that organization for public school instruction in the hygienic effects of alcohol and narcotics. She also tells what has already been accomplished. "Every one of the admirable normal schools of the State of New York is obliged to make a specialty of drilling the teachers in hygienic physiology with special reference to the effects of alcoholic stimulants and narcotics. The same is true of Michigan, Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Alabama, Kansas, Nebraska, Oregon, Nevada, Maine, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Missouri, Iowa, Maryland, Connecticut, New Jersey, Washington and Wyoming, and indeed all but six of the fifty subdivisions of the United States, rounding up with the national law passed by Congress May 17, 1886. Every child in those states must be instructed in this branch of study. Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, of Boston, is at the head of this department, and has a genius worthy of a major-general for strategic points and skillful combinations. In each state and territory she has an official coadjutor, who in turn has one in each local Woman's Christian

Temperance Union, so that ten thousand lines radiate from the headquarters of our national society to as many towns where our local members are at work. . .

"I believe this systematic instruction, which both forewarns and forearms them, to be the road out of bondage for the children of America. No other institution of the Republic reaches them all. Powerful as are the forces of pulpit and press, the former does not attract all ears, and the latter is largely influenced by the saloon in finance and the saloon in politics. But to the schoolhouse door come white and black, native and foreign born; inside its walls are invested their formative years, and the laws of their being, as set forth by science, must appeal to their self-love, an attribute upon which we may always confidently base our calculations!"

THE TREND OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THE work and recent progress of the public schools is discussed by Commissioner W. T. Harris in the April *Harper's* from a very different point of view from Mr. Grant's, but in a way that is all the more interesting as giving the actual facts of the tendencies which Mr. Grant only theorizes about.

"In all the schools of the United States, public and private, elementary, secondary and higher, there were enrolled in the year 1894 about 15,500,000 pupils. This number includes all who attended at any time in the year for any period, however short. But the actual average attendance for each pupil did not exceed 90 days, although the average length of the school session was 187. Sixty-nine pupils were enrolled out of each 100 of the population between the ages of five and eighteen years. At this rate of attendance the entire population is receiving on an average a little less than four and one-half years' schooling of 200 days each. In some states this average falls as low as two years, and in others it rises to nearly seven years, as in Massachusetts.

"Out of this entire number deduct the private and parochial schools of all kinds, elementary, secondary, higher, and schools for art, industry and business, for defective classes and Indians, and there remain over 13,500,000 for the public-school enrollment, or nearly 88 per cent. of the whole. In the twenty-four years since 1870 the attendance on the public schools has increased from less than 7,000,000 to 13,500,000. The expenditures have increased somewhat more—namely, from \$63,000,000 to \$163,000,000 per annum, an increase from \$1.64 per capita to \$2.47. To account for this pro rata increase of 50 per cent. in the cost of the common schools one must allow for a slight increase in the average length of the school term, and for the increase of enrollment from less than 17 to more than 20 per cent. of the population. But the chief items of increase are to be found in teachers' wages and the cost of expert supervision. These account for more than two-thirds of the 50 per cent., while the remaining one-sixth is due to better apparatus and more commodious school buildings."

IMPROVED METHODS.

Mr. Harris argues that great advances in the average skill and efficiency of the teachers have resulted from their professional training in the normal schools. There are other tendencies toward better work, too: "Briefly, the population is rapidly becoming urban, the schools are becoming 'graded,' the pupils of the lowest year's work placed under one teacher, and those of the next degree of advancement under a second teacher; perhaps eight to twenty teachers in the same building, thus forming a 'Union School,' as it is called in some sections. Here there is division of labor on the part of teachers, one taking only classes just beginning to learn to read and write, another taking the pupils in a higher grade. The inevitable consequence of such division of labor is increase of skill. The teacher comes to know just what to do in a given case of obstructed progress, just what minute steps of work to introduce—just what thin wedges—to lift the pupil over the sill that holds back the feeble intellect from entering a new and higher degree of human learning.

"If I am asked at this point by the critics of schools what proportion of the teachers of cities and villages habitually use this higher method in conducting recitations, I reply that at least one-half may reasonably claim to have some skill in its use. Perhaps three-fourths of the teachers in the high schools actually use it. Of the one-half in the elementary schools who use it perhaps two-fifths conduct all their recitations so as to make the work of their pupils help each individual in correcting defects of observation and critical alertness. Perhaps the other three-fifths use the method in teaching some branches, but cling to the old memoriter system for the rest. It may be claimed for graduates of normal schools that a large majority follow the better method."

THE VALUE OF COLLEGE TRAINING.

IN the *Minnesota Magazine*, published by the students of the University of Minnesota, appears an article by the president of that institution, Cyrus Northrop, on "The Manly Man." President Northrop does not hesitate to say plainly that it is not the knowledge the student gets from the books prescribed in the college course that gives him any special advantage in his life work:

"Perhaps I shall astonish some of you, and more likely I shall astonish your friends when I say to you, as I now do, that of all the good things which I suppose you have gained at college, I value least the knowledge which you have got from books and recitations. And yet your main business here has been, and rightly so, to get knowledge. In a certain sense, knowledge is power. Knowledge, therefore, got from books is not to be despised. But to you at your age the knowledge is not so valuable as the getting of it. Said a great philosopher, 'If God were to give me the choice between truth and the search for truth, I would choose the latter.' It would be a wise choice. What a man needs to get at college

is not a supply of knowledge that will last him during life—for he really uses in a direct way but very little of the knowledge that he gets at school—and quite likely ten years hence very few could pass the examinations which you are now able to master. But in the getting of this knowledge your minds have been disciplined and you have become their masters—so that whether in the future you are to pursue your studies further or are merely to deal with the world's practical business, you will be equal to the occasion—will be cool, calm, resolute, judicious and invincible. And if you have got out of your college days and work what you ought to have got, it is just this—the power to meet and overcome the difficulties of life and to avail yourself of the opportunities of life, whether or not you can explain years hence the intricacies of classical mythology or of human history, or of the genera and species of nature's children as accurately as you could once in the class room. The important question is not whether you have inflated yourself with knowledge, but whether you have grown by that which you have fed upon. Of all things deliver me from the scholastic dude, who is not a sufficiently vigorous scholar to have a creative mind, but who is so crammed and weighted with the fruits of other men's scholarship as to have no freedom of action in his own independent manhood."

THE UNION FOR PRACTICAL PROGRESS.

"HOW to organize the Union for Practical Progress in the villages and country districts" is the problem discussed by Prof. Thomas E. Will in the *March Arena*. Our readers have been made familiar with the aims and workings of the Union in large cities by previous articles in the *Arena* quoted by the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS*.

The present article makes helpful suggestions to people in the country who desire to co-operate for what the old-fashioned "lyceums" used to call "mutual improvement." "Those who cannot receive outside help should begin without it. And first of all they should organize a class for the systematic study of human society. History, political economy, social ethics, social problems, political science—any one of these opens a field the culture of which may be made to yield a rich harvest. A course of lectures by a specialist would add greatly to the value of this work. In the absence of a lecturer let the class appoint a committee to lay out a course of study for a limited period, as three months. Let a topic be provided for each meeting and assigned at the outset or well in advance either to some member of the class or to some competent and willing non-member. Let the members of the class study the topic for the evening, and then come to the meeting prepared intelligently to take notes on the lecture or paper and to discuss the same. The discussion should be made a prominent and valuable feature of the work. The fullest forbearance and tolerance should be cultivated; each should be actuated by the desire to know the truth and the whole truth, and the class

should feel that its work is not to settle once for all the questions on which doctors disagree, but to learn of the literature in which the subjects under consideration are presented from different view points, to awaken thought, to arouse interest and to enable each to act more intelligently his part as a citizen of a commonwealth ruled by public opinion."

LIBRARIES AND LYCEUMS.

The next steps should be the founding of a public library and the organization of a debating society, and these should be followed by a General Welfare Club, formed to look after everything pertaining to the community's good and not otherwise provided for. "It should demand good sidewalks, clean, well-kept and shady streets; parks and play grounds; creditable public buildings; adequate educational appliances and salaries that will bring and hold such teachers as will make good schools. Recognizing that religion, historically and philosophically viewed, is not a mere matter of opinion, of private belief or unbelief, properly subject to individual anarchy or corporate ecclesiastical tyranny, but a tremendous fact, a prime social force, and, like education, a matter of the most vital public interest and moment, the club should demand harmonious co-operation among the churches of the village as among the various departments of the educational system; and should insist that the pulpits be filled by wide-awake, broad-minded, earnest, sympathetic, public-spirited men who will work for the realization of the kingdom of righteousness in their midst. This club would naturally push the work of building up the library and making the class and the debating club a success. It should encourage the formation of reading circles and Chautauqua circles; it should arrange lecture courses, University Extension centres, People's University institutes and the like.

DUTIES TO SOCIETY.

"It should wage war on local evils and abuses; gambling, betting and the saloon, at least in its present unregenerate form. It should recognize in the seemingly harmless vacant lot a perennial source of public detriment; unsightly, scattering the citizens over a wide area, decreasing neighborliness and increasing expense for streets, sidewalks, water and light; raising rent by lowering the margin of use; making home owning more difficult and thus necessitating house renting. The substitution of the renting for the home-owning class, it should readily be seen, discourages improvements; since the landlord lacks interest and the renter, by improving, would simply donate improvements to the landlord and raise his own rent; it militates against public spirit since the renter feels that the town is not 'his town' and that he is at best a sojourner upon sufferance. The vacant lot should be taxed out of existence; and the General Welfare Club could not more truly serve the public than by taking the lead in this work."

The General Welfare Club should act as a unifier of all existing societies for philanthropic purposes, and should co-ordinate the work of all. Finally, a

combination of the General Welfare Club, the class, the debating society, and such other organizations as may affiliate should be known as the Union for Practical Progress, and should connect itself with the national organization of that name. Professor Will does not attempt to lay down hard and fast rules for organizing the movement. "While, as intimated, one organizer may make his church the centre of the movement, another may start with a Sunday school class; another with a sewing circle; still another with a temperance or fraternal organization, a farmers' club or even with the aggregation that nightly assembles in the corner grocery."

WHAT WILL THE TWENTIETH CENTURY BRING?

THE editor of *Great Thoughts* has hit upon the idea of inviting representative men in various branches of English thought to give him briefly their ideas as to what the twentieth century has in store for us. Dr. Joseph Parker was chosen as the master of this new school of the prophets, and he led off in a flamboyant style calculated to fill all those who came after him with awe. He prophesied with the airy confidence of one before whom all future things unfolded lay, and predicted that the coming century was to be almost next door to the Kingdom of Heaven. None of those who have followed him have attempted such daring flights in the region of prophecy, but some of the papers are of considerable interest.

FOR WOMEN.

Lady Henry Somerset, for instance, writing on the position of women in the twentieth century, thinks that the emancipation of her sex will be completed, and that it will work untold good for the race: "I confidently expect that they will win their greatest laurels in the realm of government. Many of the great statesmen of the future will be women; many of the most successful diplomats will be women; many of the greatest preachers will be women. The world has lost incalculably by the senseless prejudice that has silenced the potent voices of the mothers of the world in aisles of prayer and halls of legislation. The tact of woman would have been of incalculable service to the people in the settling of disputes. From the beginning a mother has been both statesman and diplomat in the home; from morning until night it has been her work to settle disputes, reconcile opposing forces, put down rivalries; in short, to administer justice tempered with mercy."

By way of foil to this prediction we have a characteristic discourse from Mrs. Lynn Linton, who finishes her prophecy as follows: "The future woman will be admirable only so far as she shall forsake her present extravagant pretensions and return to her own more beautiful and more natural lines. As she is now, under her names of *Fin-de-siècle* and *New Woman*, she is all wrong from start to finish, and a national disaster rather than a domestic blessing and a social ornament."

IN LITERATURE.

Perhaps the most interesting of these prophecies of things to come is that which Mr. Grant Allen supplies in his forecast of the literature of the twentieth century. He is almost as sanguine as Dr. Parker. He tells us that—

"The twentieth century, I take it, will begin with one of the greatest outbursts of literary genius England has ever known. The first symptoms of that outburst are already upon us; it will gather force and volume as the century progresses."

He makes this prophecy because he thinks history always repeats itself, and a great literary era always follows on the heels of a great imperial expansion: "Now, in our own time, England has expanded more widely than ever. She has embraced Australia, Canada, South Africa; she has annexed the Pacific; she has made the round world the province of her commerce and her organizing energy. I cannot believe that such conditions will not produce a literature as far nobler than the Elizabethan as the Pacific and the Indian Ocean are wider than the Atlantic. Laugh, ye foolish ones, by all means—but answer me again in 1920."

All this is very good, and not less pleasant is it to hear of the character of this superb literature which is to be produced by the great masters, of which, it seems, we have some preliminary samples in Mr. Davidson and Mr. Le Gallienne. "As to the character of this literature, it will probably represent two different types. Part of it will aim merely at being beautiful and perfect, or exciting and amusing. It will appeal to the æsthetic sentiments or the plot-interest of humanity. But the larger part will be profoundly informed by the ethical spirit. It will be terribly in earnest—the most earnest literature the world has ever seen. It will deal with questions. Of this tendency, Ibsen and Thomas Hardy may be taken as the precursors at the present moment. Great social revolutions will no doubt take place; literature will reflect, direct, and chronicle them. The position of women in particular will be vastly altered; woman will be the great theme of one large department of our coming literature; women writers will increase in number, in power, in grasp and in boldness. The literature of the age will also be deeply imbued with the scientific tone and the evolutionary method."

TO THE PUBLICAN.

Archdeacon Farrar shakes his head grimly over Dr. Parker's confidence as to the moral character of the twentieth century. Mr. W. S. Caine is quite chirpy and confident that, whatever else the twentieth century may do, it is quite certain to shut up public houses: "I do not, therefore, feel the prophet's mantle heavy when I predict that the end of the twentieth century will see alcohol the beverage only of the vicious and depraved, if the twentieth century does not, as I believe it will, rid itself of the vicious and depraved, with their creation and sustainer, alcohol. If, then, the social habits and customs of society change, and medical science becomes determined in the way

I venture to predict, it is equally certain that the twentieth century will see the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages."

WHAT IS UNDERSTOOD BY SOCIOLOGY?

SOCIOLOGISTS have never been agreed among themselves as to the nature of their science, or even as to just what is meant when the term sociology is used. With the view of better understanding one another, members of the American Economic Association, at their annual meeting last December, took up the subject for special consideration. The final result of the discussion is given by Prof. H. H. Powers, of Smith College, in *Annals of the American Academy*. Mr. Powers, it should be said, does not assume to speak authoritatively for the conference, giving rather his own views upon the question, which views he understands to be in substantial agreement with the conclusions reached by the conference, and which he sums up as follows:

"I suggest by way of recapitulation: Sociologists are substantially agreed as to the nature of the task before them, and the limits within which the individual investigator can most wisely confine his efforts. While differing as to the propriety of using the term sociology in an inclusive sense, they differ less in actual usage, and all confess the question unimportant.

"It is further agreed that the practical worker in sociology should distinguish clearly between general principles and details, that the study of either is sufficient for the most ambitious investigator, and that they appeal to temperaments so different that specialization is desirable. At present the study of fundamentals should be emphasized. The scope of the individual career will depend, not on the symmetry of scientific classification, but on ability and temperament and the exigencies of the academic situation.

A WORKING DEFINITION.

"Finally, the majority of usage, both scientific and popular, seems to require a definition something as follows: Sociology is the science of society. Its field is co-extensive with the operation of the associative principle in human life. The general laws of association form the subject of general sociology, a science distinct but not disconnected from the branch sciences of economic, politics, etc., which rest upon it, though in part developed before it.

"I am far from wishing to force my opinion on others. If I am mistaken in interpreting the conclusion reached by the conference I invite correction. But I am at least sure that I speak for all in urging uniformity and a speedy conclusion of this discussion. Any agreement is better than none when only terminology is at stake. To devote whole chapters or even university courses to the discussion of such a topic will suggest vacuity of substantial thought. It will be in vain for us to insist that sociology has a field of its own and is big with promise, unless promise is followed by speedy fulfillment. It is important to stake

out our field with care, but let us get done with our surveying and get at our plowing, for the field is, after all, boundless and most of it common, and the world cares only for our crop."

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.

DR. E. R. L. GOULD, of Johns Hopkins University, contributes a valuable sketch of the progress of conciliation and arbitration abroad to the *Yale Review*. He begins his article with a detailed account of the French Councils of Experts and the new law in France which provides for the settlement of collective disputes. Two features of arbitration in that country distinguish it radically, he says, from English and American methods.

"1. During the progress of negotiations, laborers in Great Britain and this country always resume work; in France they usually do not.

"2. The rôle which the state assumes in the eyes of the masses. Before the passage of the law of December 27, 1892, state functionaries, especially Prefects of Departments, were often asked to mediate, sometimes actually to adjudicate. The most remarkable French strike of recent years, that of the Carmaux miners in 1892, was settled by the arbitration of the Prime Minister, M. Loubet. In this strike the nominee of the Minister of Commerce and Industry, who was a state mining engineer, served as umpire. 'Now we shall see whether the Government is for us or against us,' expresses the prevalent feeling among workpeople on such occasions.

"The new law carefully guards against state interference, and limits the part of justices of the peace, so that they may not even join in deliberations. Still, I doubt not that the masses will fail, as in the past, to understand subtle distinctions, and will see in the mere presence of public functionaries an evidence of administrative interest if not of control."

ENGLAND'S EXPERIENCE.

In England, Dr. Gould found that legislative attempts to establish conciliation and arbitration had been failures, but that much had been done by voluntary organizations which he classifies as trade boards, joint committees and district boards.

"Notwithstanding that the organization of capital and labor is more perfect to-day in England than any other country, it is still exceptional, the Royal Commission of Labor informs us, to find a trade board broadly and locally provided with a permanent joint board of conciliation and arbitration, definitely constituted and meeting regularly to settle wage rates and other general questions with resorts, if need be, to arbitration. Special conferences by representatives of both parties are still most common in practice. Joint committees for arranging minor or local differences more often exist, but even for such cases the simpler method of employers dealing directly with their help or with trade union officials seems, on the whole, to be preferred.

"English experience is definite on another point.

Voluntary agencies, if any, are the only kind desired. Not a single organization has availed itself of the several acts of Parliament to secure legal powers. The Royal Commission of Labor, with its exceptional facilities for information and study, may be presumed to understand what is needed, and to reflect the better judgment of the people. As regards minor and local questions, they have reported against the systematic and general establishment of district and trade boards endowed with legal powers, but favor the organization of institutions similar to the French Councils of Experts."

THE RECORD IN BELGIUM.

Belgium has quite a different story to tell:

"In 1887 the Government made a far-reaching move, permitting the establishment of district councils of industry and labor. These are created by royal decree, usually at the request of resident employers and employed. Each local industry is allotted a section, and is represented therein by from six to twelve employers and workmen. Expenses are borne by the provincial exchequers. At least one meeting must be held annually, but one may be convened at any time by royal decree. In 1891 all the councils were called upon to give advice to the Government in reference to the probable effects of the denunciation of certain commercial treaties. Later they were asked to deliberate upon the regulation of labor for women and children. These instances are mentioned to show the general place occupied by the councils of industry and labor in the industrial polity of Belgium. If solicited, they may act as conciliators in collective disputes, and they have frequently done so with good effect. Between fifty and sixty of these institutions are in existence at the present time."

THE GERMAN LAW.

In Germany industrial courts, under the law of July 29, 1890, are organized on the initiative of communes. Where the local government is remiss, an imperial order may be issued for the establishment of such courts in any district on the petition of employers and workpeople. Each court is composed of a president nominated by the local government authority and appointed by the imperial government, with at least two assessors. Labor and capital must be equally represented by these assessors.

"Some of these courts are quite large organizations. In Berlin, for example, there are four hundred and twenty assessors. By this means practically every trade finds representation, but, as a rule, only the two assessors having expert knowledge are summoned to sit with the president in cases referring to a particular branch of employment. Expenses of courts in excess of the legal costs are at the charge of the communes or districts in which they are organized. Decisions formally reached are binding and are notified to the parties concerned.

"Two hundred and seventeen Industrial Courts had been established in Germany under the Arbitration and Conciliation Law of 1890 at the end of 1893.

Sixty-three were organized during the year. The record of business operations for 1893 shows that 37,607 applications were received, while 34,657 were dealt with as follows :

Compromised	14,865	or 43	per cent.
Withdrawal of action	6,346	" 18	"
Judgment by default	3,766	" 11	"
Awards	8,579	" 25	"
Claims abandoned	874	" 1	"
Claims conceded	727	" 2	"
Total	34,657		

OTHER EUROPEAN PRACTICE.

"Provisions in Austria for dealing with industrial difficulties are fairly similar to those made in Germany, and need not be separately described.

"In the Scandinavian kingdoms of Sweden and Denmark disputes have to be decided, in the former country before a police court, in the latter by a suit at law the same as any ordinary breach of contract. A project is now before the Danish Parliament looking to the creation of industrial tribunals, to consist of not less than four members with a president chosen by them. Representation of both orders is to be equal. The sanction of the communal authorities is requisite. Questions arising under existing contracts are to be tried in these courts. As boards of conciliation only will they deal with collective disputes. There are no voluntary boards of any prominence in either of these two countries.

"In Switzerland mediation by state officials and well-known public personages is often practiced. Twenty-five trades unions have boards of conciliation and arbitration, and in some cantons boards have been established by the cantonal governments. These institutions exist in five cantons; the latest was organized in Lucerne in October, 1894. Geneva has councils of experts on the French model, Bâle a compulsory and Zürich a voluntary board of conciliation and arbitration. As a rule, proceedings are entirely gratuitous, and professional advocacy is debarred.

"In Spain and Portugal the most usual method of settling disputes is through the intervention of the civil authorities. Portugal began establishing industrial courts in 1889. Two or three Spanish industries have joint committees."

AUSTRALIA.

The question has been much discussed in the Australian colonies; the only legislative enactment now in force there refers to New South Wales and was passed in 1892.

"Claims and disputes which may be referred to councils of conciliation and arbitration under the act are summarized in the following paragraphs :

"1. Agreements respecting wages and hours of labor.

"2. Defective workmanship, damage or delay to work, unsuitable materials, etc.

"3. Adjustment of wages owing to natural but unforeseen difficulties in mining.

"4. Performance or non-performance of any alleged written or verbal agreement.

"5. Insufficient or bad food given to employees who are boarded or furnished supplies in part payment.

"6. Ill-ventilated or dangerous workings in mines, unsanitary workshops or other places where work is being done, or lack of necessary conveniences.

"7. Construing established customs or usages in any employment or district.

"8. The dismissal or employment under agreement of any employees."

After this survey of the whole field of foreign legislation on the subject, Dr. Gould ventures to draw this conclusion for the benefit of advocates of "compulsory arbitration" in the United States :

"A ready-made, perfectly adjusted, inelastic method or agency for settling collective industrial difficulties, embodying at the same time ideas of abstract justice, cannot be devised. A *modus vivendi*, however, can be reached, but it must respond to underlying interests and harmonize with national traditions and necessities. Advance must be progressive, for the problem is educational as well as practical. The very first step is organization by both of the two parties to industry."

THE NEW DEPARTURE IN ENGLISH TAXATION.

IN the *North American Review* the Rt. Hon. Lord Playfair discusses the new departure in English taxation instituted by Sir William Harcourt's budget of last year—that of a progressive tax on inheritances. This budget was based on the principle that death duties should be graduated on realized wealth in proportion to the size and value of the estate. According to its requirements an estate worth \$500 at the death of the owner is taxed 1 per cent., \$5 being due to the Government, while \$495 passes to the heir. But an estate of \$5,000,000 has to pay 8 per cent., \$400,000 being due to the Government and \$4,600,000 passing to the heir. The new progressive tax does not begin till estates have reached \$125,000 in value, although there are old death duties under the law of 1853 which are payable by all estates.

"The past instances of graduated taxation in English finance are probably accidental or are merely tentative. Sir William Harcourt's new budget, for the first time, makes a bold and permanent application of the principle that large estates, both personal and real, should pay death duties in proportion to their size. Formerly, taxation at death was complicated and unjustifiable in its mode of incidence, real estate escaping from some kinds of taxation to which personal estate was liable; but all forms are now brought under an identical scheme of taxation, which in future is to be called 'Estate Duty.'

"These changes in the system of English taxation have not been made without violent opposition by the wealthy classes. The adoption of graduation is a sign that democracy has largely increased its power in English politics. As long as the fiscal policy of the state chiefly depended on the upper classes of society, progressive taxation had little chance of acceptance. It is viewed with greater favor now that political

power has shifted to the great body of the working classes. No one can be blind to the possible danger of the principle of graduation. A graduated tax on realized wealth has no well defined limits, and could be pushed by irresponsible power to the extent of confiscation. Indeed, it has sometimes been used for this purpose by Eastern despotisms and by revolutionary democracies in Europe. It is, therefore, the bounden duty of all rational governments to watch with great care the growth of progressive taxation, so that it may not exceed the fair equities of contribution to the purposes of the state. It is impossible for nations to blind themselves to the many loose theories of taxation advocated by the extreme section of the socialists, or to the wild ravings of communists and anarchists. The inequalities in the distribution of wealth give a color to their theories, and so long as realized wealth refuses to show willingness to pay according to ability, in an equitable way, these theories will become part of the popular belief and may lead to disastrous results. The great experiment now made in England is believed by the present Government to be a fair concession to the demands of a reasonable democracy, while it is a barrier to the advance of unreasonable opinion. The opponents of the principle look upon it as an inclined plane to communism, or, at least, as 'the thin end of the wedge' which may be driven home so as to disrupt society.

THE LIBERAL PARTY'S MEASURE.

The Liberal party in England, however, are practically unanimous that progressive taxation must be adopted as a wise conservative measure, which will be safe-guarded by the good sense and moderation of the great body of the people who may be trusted to protect realized wealth from the attacks of small, but mischievous, societies of communists and anarchists. The late Earl of Derby was one of the most conservative and level-headed politicians of this generation and has left a record of his public experience in the following words, published since his death: 'I have learned more and more forcibly the uselessness, to put it on no other ground, of attempting to resist the progress of popular ideas, and I have come to think more and more highly of the moderation, the fairness and the general justice with which the masses of men, including all conditions of life, are disposed to use their power.' No words could better explain the reasons which have induced Liberal statesmen in England to concede, and, at the same time, to regulate the demand for progressional rates in death duties."

The chief objection urged by the opponents of the new tax was that if large estates were heavily taxed the beauty and charm of rural England would disappear, because great domains, with their extensive parks, plantations and pleasure gardens, must be cut up into allotments. To this objection Lord Playfair made answer that if the testator desires that his realized capital should go to his heirs undiminished in amount he could secure this deferred state debt by insurance on his life.

THE SINGLE TAX.

SEVERAL years ago Mr. George Gunton wrote a book on "Wealth and Progress," which in the opinion of many students of economics refutes the theories advanced by Mr. Henry George in his "Progress and Poverty." Under the title, "The Single Tax Superstition," in the *Social Economist* for March, Mr. Gunton presents in briefer form his answer to Mr. George. He declares in the first place that the proposal to tax the values of land without taxing improvements is impossible of being carried out—that in practice there are not two separate values, one of land, the ether of improvements, one of which can be taken, the other left.

"It will not be claimed that naked land, divorced forever from any power to improve it at any time, would have any rent-producing quality or any pecuniary value. It would stand like a book so clasped that it could never be read, a horse that could never be bridled, or a ship that could never be launched. What is called, therefore, the value of the lot is the value of the right to put upon the lot the maximum of improvement or building which the situation of the lot will justify, so as to pay a more remunerative return on the capital invested in the building than the same amount of capital invested in competing forms of industry will earn. The sole source of revenue to the owner is not the inverted cone of land which has its base in the four sides of the lot built upon and its apex in the centre of the earth. No rent is derivable from that portion, and hence it is no more a part of the source of value than the unused space above the top of the building and reaching upward to the stars. What is called the economic value of the lot alone, without the buildings, is the prospective value which the vacant lot would derive from its location, as an opportunity for building, not as a source of original renting, the rent to be earned by its own qualities as a vacant lot, for in that state it would earn no rent. Hence if that state were made perpetual, the lot would be perpetually valueless. Mr. George concedes that there are no values of land except those which arise from the capitalization of its rent, and hence that land which is from any cause reduced in perpetuity to the condition of 'no-rent land' can have no economic value.

"This being so, the value (so called) of the lot is merely a reflex of the prospective building which the lot is best capable of containing, in view of the demand for rental space in that locality as distinguished from the value of the building which the lot actually contains, which may be less or more.

"If the building which the lot actually contains is very inferior to the ideal building which the social demand justifies, then the building, though rented to its utmost capacity and value, may be an incubus on the value of the lot and the lot would sell for more with it off. In such a case we say colloquially that the naked lot has become worth more than the occupied lot and present building combined, but this is inac-

curate. What we mean is that the right to put on the lot a building of greater rental value than the present building is worth more than the lot as now occupied by the sum total of the added capital on which the rental of the maximum building which that lot would justify would pay an interest. But this increased value of the lot for building purposes is a value reflected wholly from the prospective value of the building which the lot deserves or needs, in view of the demand for rental space.

"The so-called value of the lot being thus a reflex effect of the rental value either of the existing improvements or of the socially demanded and prospective improvements, it follows that there is no value in any lot *per se* as a lot, but that all lot values so called are a reflex effect of improvements present or prospective.

TAXING A VACUUM.

"The relation which the value of the lot sustains to the improvements is that of a shadow to the substance. Hence a proposal to tax the values that inhere in the lot *per se*, irrespective of its improvements present or prospective, is a proposal to tax a vacuum, a cypher, a zero point, a nonentity.

"From every point of view," says Mr. Gunton in conclusion, "the single tax vagary is wholly beneath logical analysis. It is the football of political economists, valuable only to develop those muscles of the nether limbs in the use of which the most intellectual philosopher is compelled to descend to a certain rivalry with animals of the baser and more stupid sort in order to give the ball a sounder kick. Such vagaries as these, however, have a peculiar fascination for minds which feel the need of a recrudescence of barbarism. The man who propounds them becomes a sort of Peter the Hermit, or Ponce de Leon, or veiled prophet of Khorassan, or William Miller who induces a great many simpler souls to expect they are going to restore Jerusalem, find the Fountain of Youth, abolish poverty or go up from the house-tops in their night gowns.

"So long as the race demands superstitions they will be supplied. The promise of an economic millennium on this side the grave through a tax which everybody receives and nobody pays is as good a superstition as has been foisted on the world since Joe Smith found the Book of Mormon at Palmyra."

How the Single Tax Would Not Work.

In the *American Magazine of Civics* Mr. R. W. Joelyn likewise argues to show that a tax on land values regardless of improvements is impossible or at least could never be collected; that is, if the tax imposed is equal to the full rent value, as it should be in order to destroy speculation in land. He reasons as follows:

"There are at the present time in the city of Chicago perhaps thirty or more lots which return to their owners \$40,000 a year in rent. I mean that the lots, not including the buildings on them, pay this

rent. Assume that on January 1, 1895, a tax of 100 per cent. on rent is to be collected—that is, the city of Chicago will demand as a tax the entire rent of those lots. The result would be that these lots would have no rent value. This principle is seen in the effect of the 10 per cent. tax on the issue of state banks. The result was that the state bank money was made valueless by the fact that no interest could be realized on it, since the 10 per cent. tax *would have absorbed the interest*, or enough of it to make it unprofitable money. The result has also been that no tax is paid on the money issued by state banks, upon which this tax is imposed, because no such money is issued. It would be the same with a tax of 100 per cent. on rent. When the assessor sought to collect the 100 per cent. from the owner of a vacant lot, the owner would claim that it had no rental value. He would say: 'I cannot rent it and make any profit, for the tax takes all the rent. I will pay the tax on it, but it has no rent value. It pays no rent.' The assessor coming to the owner of the lot mentioned, now paying \$40,000 rent, would find him claiming that the lot had no rent value. He would say: 'You claim that this lot rents for \$40,000; I deny it. I might collect \$40,000, but I would have to pay it to the city and be paid nothing for the trouble of collecting it. I receive \$40,000 and pay out \$40,000, and have no profit. I will have to allow my tenant to occupy the land until his lease expires, but I get no rent. If you will name your tax I will pay it, and will have it returned to me by my tenant, but there is no rent value to the lot.' It would be the same with every owner. Securing no rent for himself, he would not collect it, and the city *would be under the necessity of imposing a valuation upon the land.*

IT WOULD NOT COLLECT, BUT ABOLISH RENT.

"The city assessor would be compelled to fix the rent or tax and it would be fixed to meet the needs of the government. The idea of *auctioning off* land is absurd and can under no conditions be justified. By the imposition of a 100 per cent. land tax, taxation would be collected upon lands as a basis, and would no doubt be more just and equitable, since the relative value of land for occupation is more readily determined than any other property. Near the centre of trade the tax would be the highest, since at such points the city's expenses are more for improvements and police protection, and it is for these purposes that taxes are collected. I think it, therefore, evident that a 100 per cent. rent tax would not make taxes much if any higher than at present, unless a higher tax were necessary, while it would destroy land traffic and land rents and equalize taxation.

"I believe the advocates of the single tax are in error in asserting that the public have created and hence may by right collect rent, but since the tax they propose would in fact *abolish rent*, which would be just, and not collect it, which would be unjust, as Mr. Kitson explains, this objection is removed, and the only question presented as to the application of

the tax is the justice of destroying the traffic in land and rents for land; remembering that land does not mean improvements.

"The principle of imposing a tax for the purpose of destroying an evil is not new. It is the same idea that the advocates of a liquor license present for the destruction of the liquor traffic, except that they do not make the license high enough to destroy all the profits. If a 100 per cent. license were to be placed on the sale of liquors, it would destroy the traffic. It would be clearly an error to claim that the liquor dealer would continue the traffic and pay all his profits to the public. So also it is illogical to argue that landholders would pay 100 per cent. of the present rent or any rent tax voluntarily. The assessor would be compelled to establish valuations," and, Mr. Joslyn adds, "assessors would be no less biased than they are now."

IS AN EXTRA SESSION NEEDED? NO!

FOUR writers, Representatives Tracey, of New York, Storer, of Ohio, Patterson, of Tennessee and Cousins, of Iowa, discuss in the *North American Review* the question, "Is an Extra Session Needed?" all of whom are of opinion that either it is not, or that nothing would be gained by calling Congress together before it meets regularly in December. Mr. Charles Tracey says: "Whether an extra session should be called can be decided by no one but the President. It may be that he will deem it his duty to give the legislative branch of the Government an opportunity to act before deciding to order an increase of the public debt. There is no doubt, however, that while in the Fifty-fourth Congress the House of Representatives will contain a safe majority for sound money, the Senate will have a majority favoring free coinage, and will be less likely than the House to follow the President's recommendations.

"In view of the dismal prospect for securing the passage of sound financial measures, and taking into account the very important authority now held by the Secretary of the Treasury to sell bonds, the general public will decide that an extra session is not needed."

Likewise, says Mr. Bellamy Storer: "Taking fairly into consideration the difficulties of the President's position in case one should be called, and giving the regard mere decency requires to the shifting views of the Treasury, there is no absolute need for one."

The conclusion by Mr. Josiah Patterson is that "it would be better to go on under existing conditions until Congress meets in December. In that time it will be demonstrated to the country that our revenues are ample for all the purposes of the Government, and that it is not more, but better, money which our necessities demand. It is hoped that Congress will then be without an excuse, and it will be forced by public opinion to face the question and dispose of it. In the mean time the country will go on with the discussion and will come to a better understanding of its

needs. Time is an essential element in the right solution of all difficult problems."

And Mr. Robert G. Cousins concludes that "with such ability to endure the hardest tests, and in that patriotism of our citizenship which never yet has failed the nation, even in the darkest hour, I believe that the welfare of the country would be better served without an extra session than by any compromise that might be reasonably expected from the antagonistic and doubtful factors that would most certainly compose and be involved in such a session."

BLAND ON THE FUTURE OF SILVER.

EX-REPRESENTATIVE RICHARD P. BLAND, who is now one of the chief promoters of the American Bimetallic party, sums up an article in the *North American Review* on "The Future of Silver" as follows:

"No currency legislation will be had at this session of Congress. In the next, or Fifty-fourth, Congress the Senate will be overwhelmingly for free coinage of silver. Hence no currency legislation is likely to be enacted at the first session of that Congress. Thus will the question of free coinage of silver become the paramount issue in 1896.

"The decisive defeat of the bill to authorize the issuance of \$500,000,000 of distinctively gold bonds as recommended by the President's message is very important in connection with the silver question, showing that the representatives of the people are not yet ready to decree a permanent single gold standard for this country.

"The lines were very distinctly drawn in this vote upon the question of bimetallicism and the gold standard. It shows that the hope for full restoration of silver is not lost—that the people are in no humor to surrender the battle. Never in the history of the country, so far as I am informed, has there been a single bond issued payable in gold alone or silver alone. All our obligations rest on the word coin. The bonds issued in 1870 called for coin of the standard of that date. At that time the mints were open to the free coinage of both gold and silver as standard money. Again, the President was mistaken as to the temper of the people upon the subject of bimetallicism. No bill that provides for gold bonds can possibly become a law during this Congress.

"The President's message asking for gold bonds has greatly intensified the issue and has strengthened the cause of silver. The people see more plainly than ever that the gold standard means gold bonds to maintain it.

"Gold bonds would necessarily mean a greater pressure on gold, for it would be a notification to all the world of a determination on our part to make permanent the gold market, should such an act pass. In all probability gold would go to a premium, unless we contracted the currency now outstanding.

"Gold bonds would at once raise gold to a premium."

THE FARMER IN AMERICAN POLITICS.

THE "farmer element" in our politics is imperfectly understood by the commercial and professional classes. In the current number of the *Yale Review*, Prof. Jesse Macy, of Iowa College, discusses the part played by the farmers as a class in our political history. His conclusions are anything but pessimistic. Some of his statements, indeed, will surprise the "money sharks of Wall street," who have been led to believe that all the financial vagaries of the country are chargeable to the farmer class.

THE FARMER CLASS AND THE CURRENCY.

"While the farmer follows persons less than principles, it is also true that he holds convictions once formed with a considerable degree of persistence. These conclusions are abundantly illustrated by the events which occurred during and since the Civil War. The farmers of the West were opposed to the issue of paper money during the war. They were believers in hard money. It is a mistake, however, to suppose that their action was based upon a mere unreasoning adherence to former traditions. The debtor farmer understood perfectly that if paper money were issued and made a tender for debts he would be enabled to cancel his obligations without paying value received. But he knew also that in the mean time he and others would be involved in debts which would have to be paid twice over. The farmers were led to acquiesce in the policy of paper money on account of the exigencies of the war. In the same way they accepted the national banking system. But when the time came for the parting of the ways between a permanent paper money policy and a speedy return to specie payments, the conviction of the farmer in favor of a coin basis was a determining factor. In 1876, while the Republican newspapers in the large cities of the West were still hedging or openly supporting the paper money policy, there arose a 'school-house campaign' in favor of resumption so strong and so imperative that no Republican paper in city or town was able to withstand it. This campaign in the West, which arrested the growth of the Greenback party, did not depend for its aggressive vitality upon the ancient hard money doctrines of the Democratic party; it was simply one of the curious incidents of the movement that an occasional Jackson Democrat was a source of confusion to his party. The real source of life to the campaign was the study of the currency question which had been pursued during the ten years following the close of the war. The farmers saw that many of their number were being won to the support of the paper money theory. They felt instinctively that it was a serious thing for one of their class to change his political opinions. Either the movement must be stopped or the country would be carried into what seemed a dangerous experiment. The surest way to stop it was to return, at whatever cost, to specie payments. Our farmers knew that a return to specie payments, while it involved injustice and injury to the debtor and gratuity to the creditor, was yet the less of two evils. There

was no attempt to disguise these facts. Yet the great majority of the farmers, debtors though they were, supported the policy of resumption. Those few who became convinced Greenbackers twenty years ago are for the most part Greenbackers to-day. That is, they now vote the Populist ticket.

"The Western farmer is doing a good deal of quiet thinking upon the political problems of the day. The typical farmer does not make speeches. He does not write letters to the newspapers. He does not draft resolutions for political conventions. Nothing can be more misleading than the assumption that resolutions passed at farmers' meetings are adequate and correct expressions of the convictions of farmers. The speaking and writing men who do such work are not characteristic farmers.

"Garfield had in mind the characteristic farmer, when he warned political parties against ignoring the silent men who give no sign, but who do their own thinking, reach their own conclusions, and quietly cast their ballots in accordance therewith."

OUR FOREIGN POLICY.

HON. HENRY CABOT LODGE'S article in the *Forum* on "Our Blundering Foreign Policy," meaning that of the present administration, is especially noteworthy for its interpretation of the foreign policy of the United States as declared by Washington, Hamilton and Adams and for the definite policy which Mr. Lodge himself outlines for our Government to pursue in the future:

"It is time to recall what we have been tending to forget: that we have always had and that we have now a foreign policy which is of great importance to our national well-being. The foundation of that policy was Washington's doctrine of neutrality. To him and to Hamilton we owe the principle that it was not the business of the United States to meddle in the affairs of Europe. When this policy was declared, it fell with a shock upon the Americans of that day, for we were still colonists in habits of thought and could not realize that the struggles of Europe did not concern us. Yet the establishment of the neutrality policy was one of the greatest services which Washington and Hamilton rendered to the cause of American nationality. The corollary of Washington's policy was the Monroe doctrine, the work of John Quincy Adams, a much greater man than the President whose name it bears. Washington declared that it was not the business of the United States to meddle in the affairs of Europe, and John Quincy Adams added that Europe must not meddle in the Western hemisphere. As I have seen it solemnly stated recently that the annexation of Hawaii would be a violation of the Monroe doctrine, it is perhaps not out of place to say that the Monroe doctrine has no bearing on the extension of the United States, but simply holds that no European power shall establish itself in the Americas or interfere with American governments.

WE MUST ADVANCE.

"The neutrality policy and the Monroe doctrine are the two great principles established at the outset

by far-seeing statesmen in regard to the foreign relations of the United States. But it would be a fatal mistake to suppose that our foreign policy stopped there, or that these fundamental propositions in any way fettered the march of the American people. Washington withdrew us from the affairs of Europe, but at the same time he pointed out that our true line of advance was to the west. He never for an instant thought that we were to remain stationary and cease to move forward. He saw, with prophetic vision, as did no other man of his time, the true course for the American people. He could not himself enter into the promised land, but he showed it to his people, stretching from the Blue Ridge to the Pacific Ocean. We have followed the teachings of Washington. We have taken the great valley of the Mississippi and pressed on beyond the Sierras. We have a record of conquest, colonization, and territorial expansion unequalled by any people in the nineteenth century. We are not to be curbed now by the doctrines of the Manchester school which have never been observed in England, and which, as an importation, are even more absurdly out of place here than in their native land. It is not the policy of the United States to enter, as England has done, upon the general acquisition of distant possession in all parts of the world. Our Government is not adapted to such a policy, and we have no need of it, for we have an ample field at home; but at the same time it must be remembered that while in the United States themselves we hold the citadel of our power and greatness as a nation, there are outworks essential to the defense of that citadel which must neither be neglected nor abandoned.

ONE FLAG FROM RIO GRANDE TO THE ARCTIC.

"There is a very definite policy for American statesmen to pursue in this respect if they would prove themselves worthy inheritors of the principles of Washington and Adams. We desire no extension to the south, for neither the population nor the lands of Central and South America would be desirable additions to the United States. But from the Rio Grande to the Arctic Ocean there should be but one flag and one country. Neither race nor climate forbids this extension and every consideration of national growth and national welfare demands it. In the interests of our commerce and of our fullest development we should build the Nicaragua Canal, and for the protection of that canal and for the sake of our commercial supremacy in the Pacific we should control the Hawaiian Islands and maintain our influence in Samoa. England has studded the West Indies with strong places which are a standing menace to our Atlantic seaboard. We should have among those islands at least one strong naval station, and when the Nicaragua canal is built, the island of Cuba, still sparsely settled and of almost unbounded fertility, will become to us a necessity. Commerce follows the flag, and we should build up a navy strong enough to give protection to Americans in every quarter of the

globe and sufficiently powerful to put our coasts beyond the possibility of successful attack."

WHAT MR. CARNEGIE WOULD DO WITH THE TARIFF.

MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE sums up his article in the *Forum* on the subject, "What Would I Do With the Tariff?" as follows:

"First: Duties should be collected chiefly from foreign luxuries used by the extravagant rich class without regard to free trade or protection, but primarily for revenue. These luxuries embrace two-thirds of all tariff revenue.

"Second: There should be no income tax in a time of peace.

"Third: Established industries should not be subjected frequently to violent changes, but should be given time to adjust themselves to new conditions. A reduction of more than one-half of the duty at one time upon an article is inexpedient and even dangerous.

"Fourth: Reciprocity, judging from what has already been done, is the best step that can be taken to extend our foreign trade, and the policy should be restored.

"Fifth: The bounty upon home-grown sugar should not yet be abandoned, for it is not yet proved conclusively that the growth of beet and sorghum sugar cannot finally be developed sufficiently to give us a home supply upon favorable terms.

"Sixth: Such wool as we cannot produce at home, yet is required for mixture, should be free of duty.

"Seventh: Art of all kinds should be free because art treasures inevitably flow into public institutions sooner or later.

"Eighth: The tariff once settled, there should be tariff legislation only in the second year after each census, except in an emergency like the present when a deficiency in the national revenues and sound policy require additional sums to be collected from such imports as are luxuries of the extravagant rich, and not the necessities of life of the frugal poor.

"Such would be a tariff in favor of the toiling masses, and for those who live frugal and unostentatious lives. Neither protectionist nor free trader, as such, could claim it, because it would be framed in the interest of neither idea, but primarily with a view to revenue, and upon the theory that to raise this from the foreign luxuries of the extravagant rich class is best for the people in general. Under such a policy, the tariff would be substantially taken out of politics and treated as a business question, and if periods of ten years' rest from tariff legislation are permitted, I believe the country would soon rally and begin its march toward the state of prosperity—as far as tariff policy can be made to accelerate that longed for march—which characterized the decade between 1880 and 1890, during which its most marvelous development took place—a decade which is probably to rank as the Golden Age of the Republic, as far as material prosperity is concerned."

THE COMMERCIAL VALUE OF WEATHER FORECASTS.

SERGEANT ELIAS B. DUNN, of the United States Weather Bureau, who takes observations for the coast district represented by the port of New York, has an article in the *Engineering Magazine* for April on "The Commercial Value of Weather Forecasts." Although it has been less than twenty-five years since forecasts of the weather were attempted in this country—"probabilities" as they were for a long time scoffingly called—to-day they hold first place in the daily press. They are read far and wide, and men, women and children make calculations accordingly. Such accuracy has been attained that the verifications have now reached 90 per cent. When forecasts were first made, they were general and for large sections of the country. For instance, the entire Atlantic coast was divided into three sections, the New England, Middle and South Atlantic States. To-day forecasts are made for states and parts of states and for commercial and business centres.

TIMELY WARNINGS.

"The lives, property and money saved by the timely warning to our merchants of one severe storm or cold wave more than compensates the Government for the maintenance of this important bureau. As soon as the approach of a storm is observed, or the development of one at any point with sufficient force to warrant apprehension of danger, warnings of its position, probable course, force, severity and duration are telegraphed from the main office at Washington and the stations throughout the country in the path of the storm to all places and persons within the line of danger. The information is given to the press, bulletined in all post-offices, railway stations, exchanges and many public and conspicuous places—in fact, the warnings are disseminated in the best possible manner. For the benefit of mariners signals of warning—flags during the day and lanterns at night—are displayed along the Atlantic coast and on the great lakes. Mariners on the lakes, if not in a position to obtain information relative to storms, may apply by telegraph at government expense—if on Lakes Erie or Ontario, to observer at Buffalo; if on Lakes Michigan, Huron or Superior, to observer at Chicago. Weather maps showing the daily atmospheric conditions, with storms and cold and warm waves outlined, are issued from all the larger stations throughout the country. Their appreciation may best be understood from the remarks of a captain of a Pacific mail steamship, who said: 'I would as soon leave port without my clothing as without my weather map.'

"On the approach of the great West Indian cyclone which swept northward along the Atlantic Coast on February 12 and 13, 1894, special warnings were scattered far and wide; the press associations and daily newspapers heralded the news so thoroughly that for twenty-four hours in advance the shipping interests along the coast from Florida to Maine were actively seeking a harbor of refuge, and for the first time on record not a vessel, not even the

ocean liners, left port, so thoroughly was confidence placed in the warnings.

"During the storm of September 27-30, 1894, there were held at anchor in the harbor of New York not less than two hundred and fifty vessels of all classes, from fishing smacks to the large ocean liners. But two made any attempt to leave port after the warning of the coming storm was given. When they reached Sandy Hook, one found she could not withstand the gale and returned to Sandy Hook bay; the other, unfortunately, was in charge of a foolhardy commander, willing to risk the lives of all on board and take all chances on the foundering of his vessel. He proceeded on his course only to suffer great damage. The decks of his vessel were swept, the mainmast was carried away, the second mate and one seaman washed overboard and lost, and the vessel arrived at its destination five days over due, in a most crippled condition, while the vessels remaining in port in safety until after the storm put out to sea two days late, but had the assurance of a safe and comfortable passage. The filing of vessels out of port after the storm was an unusual and beautiful sight, which was commented upon in the daily press.

"The railroad companies of the country are kept fully informed of the approach of heavy snow storms, sleet and cold and warm waves. These conditions especially apply in their cases. If warning of heavy snow is given four or six hours in advance, they are enabled to get out and hold in readiness their snow-plows and crews; heavy trains are divided—especially soft coal trains, the coal absorbing an unusual amount of moisture and increasing the weight; shoots and switches are looked after to prevent them from freezing and being blocked with snow; perishable freight is run under cover or hastened to its destination or held over; in fact, the advantages which the railroads enjoy by advance warnings are too numerous to recite.

"Year by year, through the agency of the press and the various magazines, the general public have become enlightened as to the value of the Weather Bureau work. The daily observations showing weather conditions at all hours of the day or night form the basis of important evidence in many cases tried before the higher courts of the country. The Supreme Court of the United States decided in a case on appeal that the records of the Weather Bureau are competent evidence when produced in court or testified to by the observer in charge of records.

"To further enhance the value of general warnings, one of the largest railroads of this country has in contemplation a system whereby it intends to co-operate with the United States Weather Bureau by having daily observations taken all along the line of its road. The utility of such a course has been pointed out by myself. In such a case the expense would be merely nominal in comparison to the advantages to be derived; for then the general atmospheric conditions, supplemented by the local observations, would enable the road to determine the advance of all atmospheric changes and keep track of the movement and passage of storms hour by hour;

there would be fewer accidents through carelessness of engineers, for the accurate reports of wind velocity and pressure along the road would deprive such engineers of some of the false excuses which they now put forward. It could be readily determined whether or not a train destined for a certain point with perishable freight could accomplish the journey before being overtaken by the cold or storm, and whether it would be safe to start trains out on the approach of a storm. The road's entire system would be under complete control, and its managers would know just what to do and when to act in order to successfully combat the elements."

Sergeant Dunn expects to see before many years every railroad taking systematic observations, and co-operating with the United States Weather Bureau in this valuable work. It needs but a test, he says, to make it a prominent feature of railroading.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY DEBTS.

MR. RICHARD T. COLBURN contributes to the *Annals of the American Academy*, for March, a timely paper on the maturing "Pacific Railway Debts." On January 16 last there matured the first installment of bonds issued to the Central Pacific Railroad for the first piece of road built and accepted under the act, and during the next five years the other installments fall due, amounting in all to over \$84,500,000. But if there be added to the principal the arrearages of interest also advanced and only in part reimbursed by transportation services or provided for by sinking fund accumulations, the total amount may be estimated at \$70,000,000 for Central Pacific, and \$55,000,000 for the Union, or \$125,000,000 in all.

Says Mr. Colburn: "The legal status of this debt is that of a book account, the security for which is, or rather was, a statutory lien on the aided portions of the road and the corresponding equipment. Even if recourse to foreclosure could fairly be claimed, or were sustained by the higher courts, it can readily be shown to be a barren remedy. As a punishment aimed at transgressors it would miss the mark and injure only innocent third parties who are already sufficiently victims. Except for the decorum and its terror to underlying claims, the second mortgage theory might as well be abandoned and all thought of proceeding on that line. Of the three courses open to Congress, but one has any serious claim to attention. These three courses are:

- "1. Relinquishment of the debt, except as repaid by current services.
- "2. Attempted foreclosure and possession, followed by transfer to new owners or lessees, or by operation for Government account.
- "3. Extension of the debt at such rate of interest as the earnings will justify after providing for necessary prior fixed charges."

After showing the practical impossibility of adopting either of the first two plans he takes up the third.

"The Government would seem to be shut up to the third remedy. Compulsory or pursuing legislation

is at best futile; the sovereign authority cannot be resorted to except as an extraordinary or war power; assignment of the stockholders' rights is hardly practicable, because it is but a first step in an untried policy looking far beyond the recovery of the debts. There remains the alternative of mutual accommodation. Valuable as are these lines of railway, with their affiliated connections, in the hands of their owners, the co-operation of stockholders is necessary to meet these onerous claims. The margin between solvency and insolvency is too narrow to tolerate clashing or forcible measures. The nation being a large customer of the roads is enabled to get some current return upon its outlay, the equivalent of a low rate of interest. By simply withholding the compensation for transport, it gets, taking a series of years together, a rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the new debt (or 3 per cent. on the old); or taking the corporations separately, about 2 per cent. from the eastern and 1 per cent. from the western, the disparity being caused by the double volume of public service accruing to the Union Company. An insurrection, or foreign war, might carry the yield much higher. In view of the equitable considerations above named, and the fact that whatever the amounts demanded, and time granted, the payments must be a tax upon the local traffic, is not this enough and a fair basis for commutation of interest?

"Mr. Charles Francis Adams, while president of the Union Pacific Railway Company, not long ago, stated to a committee of Congress that he expected to repay the Government advances at maturity. He probably did not refer to the arrears of interest, but to the principal only. In less than two years his company was pledging all its treasury assets (a hundred millions face value) as security for a loan of twenty millions to meet floating debt, and soon afterward passed into the hands of receivers as a bad insolvent. In finance the optimist, however delightful as a man, is a great danger to himself and especially to his friends—witness the examples of M. de Lesseps, the Barings abroad, and Messrs. Jay Cooke, Henry Villard and others at home. The mistake arose in overestimating these treasury assets, stocks and bonds on tributary lines.

PROPOSED EXTENSION.

"How about the repayment of the principal? Some inducement should be provided for its early liquidation. The majority of a fraction of the subsidy bonds does not alter the moral, nor seriously the legal status of the parties. It is the duty of the nation to help the credit of its debtor where its own claims are not prejudiced thereby. It can grant an extension of time, a long time, without sacrifice, and as it can do nothing practicable but that, that should be done willingly and helpfully. This extension need not be as great as some of the bills before Congress provided—viz., a fixed period of fifty or a hundred years, all of which is to be consumed in the process, but ought to be a maximum period of a hundred years, with an inducement to shorten the time. . . .

"For the sake of simplicity it would be preferable to have the amount of new indebtedness, when

ascertained, cut up into one hundred annual (or preferably two hundred semi-annual) installments of the principal sum, one of which shall become payable each six months, together with the interest on all deferred payments. It is possible, of course, to add the whole interest at once to the principal and then divide this into two hundred equal payments; but this only excites distrust, and nearly the same uniformity of requirements can be reached by a graded rate of interest, commencing at $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the first ten years, with a gradual increase toward 6 per cent. for the last decennium, with a proviso that in the event of unlooked-for prosperity the remainder may be canceled at any time at the then prevailing rate. This would create a powerful inducement to extinguish the Government claim at the earliest rather than the latest date. . . .

"It would not be difficult to frame a much-needed section or two in amendment of the pending bills which should secure these salutary ends: 1, To enhance the borrowing power of the debtors; 2, to provide for an anticipation of the subsidy debt in advance of the prior liens; 3, to promote a consolidation, and at the same time dispense with the cumbersome supervision of directors, bureau and commission; 4, to shield the local traffic from undue oppression; 5, to encourage the construction of certain great permanent structures, and to insure the maintenance of a superior roadway; 6, to prohibit payment of dividends by lessor or lessee companies without the consent of the Secretary of the Interior, or in excess of 2 per centum per annum, so long as one-half of the obligations delivered to the United States, together with the interest accrued thereon, remain unredeemed."

WHY OHIO IS CALLED THE "BUCKEYE" STATE.

MR. EDGAR B. KINHEAD, of the Columbus bar, contributes to *The Green Bag* the following account of the origin of the sobriquet "Buckeye" as applied to the State of Ohio.

"It is recorded in history that the opening of the first court at Marietta was an event of great moment, and attended with display and ceremony. It was on the second day of September, 1788, when the vicinity of the little pioneer settlement was a barren wilderness, and Indians were plentiful. Despite the fact that there was not sufficient cleared space to hold a procession, the sturdy and proud old settlers did not propose to be thwarted in their purpose. They cut a path through the forest to Campus Martius Hall, where the court was held, through which the procession of proud settlers marched. It consisted of the high sheriff with drawn sword, citizens, members of the bar, supreme judges and common pleas judges. The Indians were interested spectators of this wonderful incident, and were so much pleased with the appearance of the high sheriff with his drawn sword that they called him 'Hetuck,' meaning in their language the eye of a buck, which was reversed, calling it 'Buckeye.'"

NOTES ON JAPANESE MILITARY AND HOME LIFE.

A NEW Japanese monthly, the *Sun*, announcing itself as "the largest magazine ever published in Japan," has just appeared from the Hakubunkwan press, Tokyo. The current number contains over two hundred pages of articles, written by specialists, on subjects of living interest in the fields of politics, economics, science, literature and art. This new periodical recommends itself to the English-reading public on account of the department in English, which deals especially with the military and political life of the Japanese. The following quotations are from this department in the February number:

The Japanese Troops in Winter Quarters.

A letter contributed by a soldier quartered near Chinchow affords an idea of the hardships the Japanese soldiers have undergone during the winter campaign.

"We are now stationed at a place (we have to withhold its name for the present) between Newchang and Chinchow. The climate in this region has been so intensely severe that the thermometer sometimes registers 12 degrees below zero, causing thereby all streams and rivers to freeze to their very bottom. All water being frozen, we have been compelled to use warm water for everything. We at first apprehended a lack of fuel, but by pulling down unoccupied buildings we shall be able to secure fuel to last at least a month or two yet. Exposed to such freezing weather, the sufferings of our sentinels surpass description. Because of a deficiency in the supply of stockings we have to attend to our duties barefooted. At midnight, say between two and three o'clock, the thermometer often falls to 20 degrees below zero. There has been a snowfall only once since we came here, but the biting wind is almost unbearable, young and vigorous as we are. All the fuel we have is corn husks. The supply of beef, pork and chickens is about exhausted. The daily unchangeable menu is: "Breakfast,—Rice, pickled vegetables, onions, pickled plums. Dinner,—Rice, corned beef, pickled vegetables, onions. Supper,—Rice, boiled *tofu*, sliced seaweed, onions. We are still wearing the same clothes we put on at the time of our departure from Japan, which have been soiled much to our discomfort. But as we were provided with blankets we expected to enjoy a good sleep from night to night. Such luxuries as tea and cakes are beyond our reach, but we enjoy the occasional refreshment of hot water and parched beans, which are by no means wholesome. From time to time we have been treated to *sake* and cigarettes by the Commissariat Department. At Chinchow these 'dainties' are easily procurable, but in this isolated place we have to put up with all sorts of inconveniences and privations. We are using empty cans as kettles, dried shells of the *hyotan* [gourd] as ladles, and *daikon* [a kind of radish] of over an inch in diameter, in which we insert a wick made of threads soaked in grease, as candles. The beds

we sleep in are overcoats or our tent canvas laid over corn husks thrown purposely on the ground. Only four or five buildings exist in the whole village, and there are only a few trees at its outskirts."

The Life of the Emperor at Military Headquarters.

No wonder the Japanese fight with spirit in their Emperor's cause, having such a man to rule over them as is described in the following quotation from the *Tokyo Sun*: "Since the beginning of the war H. I. M. the Emperor has been very much concerned on account of the privations that his loyal armies have been suffering. Since his arrival at the general headquarters in Hiroshima, he has been attending from morning till late at night to the onerous duty of conducting military operations in Corea and China. He does not waste a moment, denying himself even exercise after meals; in this way has he been sharing the sufferings of his soldiers in the field. It is said that on January 1, when the nobles and high officials waited on him to present their New Year's congratulations, His Majesty ordered one of the chamberlains to bring him a suit of clothes similar to that worn by the soldiers of second rank. This he put on himself, and thus attired walked about the garden for some hours until he felt almost frozen. Turning round to his attendants he said, 'The sufferings of our loyal armies are beyond our imagination. May every effort be made to lighten their hardships.' These words may convey an idea of no deep significance to other nationalities, but to the Japanese such heartfelt words of sympathy from the throne are enough to redouble the spirit of patriotism and the enthusiasm to fight in their Emperor's cause. Love of country plus the feeling of loyalty constitute true Japanese patriotism."

"Li Port."

The following note on Port Arthur is interesting: "Port Arthur, which has lately fallen into the hand of Japan, was one of the most important ports of China and is a military port of world-wide reputation. It was named after an English naval officer called Arthur, who upon his arrival there about thirty years ago prophesied that it would be made the greatest military port in the Celestial Empire. With the development of the Chinese navy the importance of establishing a strongly fortified port at this place came to be more and more appreciated, until in 1882 the great work was commenced under the superintendence of a renowned French engineer. Neither money nor labor was spared in completing the work, and in 1890 Port Arthur, as it is to-day, came into existence. Sometimes it is called Li Port, probably because it was Li Hung Chang who brought the work to consummation.

"Some years ago a certain nobleman from the West on his tour through China met Li Hung Chang. Their conversation happening to fall upon the subject of Port Arthur, the nobleman asked the age of the Viceroy. Being told that he was born in 1821, the year Napoleon died, he made a happy compliment to

Li Hung Chang by observing, 'Heaven loathes to leave the world without a hero. The moment he took Napoleon away from the West, he gave to the East Li Hung Chang.' Much delighted at this high compliment the Viceroy answered, 'Port Li takes care of the entrance of the Gulf of Pechili; the Great Walls exist to gaze upon the world with telescope.'"

Corean Reforms.

As one of the results of Count Inoue's plan of reforming Corean affairs the King took a solemn oath on January 7, says the *Sun*:

1. To abandon the thought of courting China's protection, and to strengthen the basis of national foundation.
2. To clearly distinguish between the royal line of succession and its branches.
3. To himself personally administer the government, taking the advice of his cabinet ministers, and to exclude the Queen and her relatives from interference in state affairs.
4. To separate the royal household from state affairs.
5. To define the duties of the cabinet and the various departments of the Government.
6. To levy taxes in conformity with law.
7. To relegate the control of the revenue and expenditure of the state to the finance department.
8. To make retrenchment in the expenditure of the royal household, so as to make it an example to all branches of Government.
9. To make annual estimates of state income and expenditure.
10. To reform the system of provincial administration.
11. To send promising young men abroad for study.
12. To establish the foundation of a military organization.
13. To enact codes of laws for the protection of the life and property of the people.
14. To appoint to office men of talent without regard to birth.

The Mother of Count Okuma.

Mrs. Miye Okuma, the mother of Count Okuma, died January 1, at the age of ninety. A writer in the *Tokyo Sun* says: "She was known throughout Japan as an exemplary mother without whose hearty co-operation and noble inspiration Count Okuma would have found it extremely difficult to realize his cherished object in life. She lived long enough to see her son reach the acme of honor and glory, enjoying the deepest regard and respect of his contemporaries. Having passed through the stormy period of the Meiji revolution, Mrs. Okuma spent her closing years in the present bright epoch of the Meiji era, just when Japan has been enrolled in the honored list of the civilized powers of the world. Love and purity characterized her whole career, and her death is deeply mourned by all. The newspapers have devoted many columns to the narration of interesting anecdotes concerning her. Two or three of these may not prove unworthy of attention here.

"When Count Okuma was yet only twenty-four or five years old, just when the Meiji revolution occurred, he became known as a stout advocate of the overthrow of the Shogunate. His mother was no less patriotic than he and did everything in her

power to further his project. In order to furnish him with necessary means she even disposed of her dresses, jewelry and everything that could be turned into money. She would have endured any privation or hardship on behalf of her son.

"It is said that she was extremely fond of doves and cranes, and greatly admired Mount Fuji, as emblems of love, purity and loftiness. In lonely hours she was often found meditating with the pictures of these before her, and the furniture and utensils about her were exclusively decorated with the same favorite subjects.

"Mrs. Okuma was noted for her deep piety. Morning and night she never failed to offer prayers to the Unseen. Nearly all prominent churches and temples of the country shared her bounteous donations. Count Okuma is said to have never acted contrary to his mother's will. He is but a poor penman, so he once made an oath that he would never take up a pen himself; only once so far in his life has he written an autograph letter, and this was to his mother, whose wish he dared not ignore."

THE TRUTH ABOUT PORT ARTHUR.

SO many contradictory reports of the Port Arthur incident have appeared in the daily press that one feels thankful at last to learn the truth, as the account in the *North American Review* must be, coming as it does from none other than that veteran war correspondent Frederic Villiers, who was present during the occupation of the town by the Japanese. It was indeed a massacre, Villiers tells us. Some little justification might be found for the first day's work of frenzy, but not for the cold blooded butchery of the second and third days.

"In the face of their previous good behavior, I think, as a sincere friend of Japan, that the truth should be known about Port Arthur. She would not suffer half as much in the eyes of her European friends if she were to admit frankly the excess of her troops and acknowledge her little outburst of barbarism, punish the officers who did not seek to control the men, and shoot a few of the men who were most prominent in the butchery. But no. The Japanese are yet young in the ways of civilization and on occasion can be exceedingly cruel; but, like most young children, they are very sensitive on being found out, and will tell the most deliberate and unblushing falsehoods to shield themselves.

WANTON MURDER.

"In the Port Arthur affair their behavior has been exceedingly childlike. They have absolutely denied that any butchery took place after the first day's shooting, in spite of statements to the contrary made by the three military *attachés* who were with the army for the express purpose of reporting the acts of the troops to their respective governments.

"The Port Arthur outburst was a childish frenzy and love of killing. There was no apparent reason for the three days' slaughter. There had been easy

victories everywhere, small casualties and no opposition in the town. The great sixteen-fort stronghold of China had fallen after a few hours' struggle. There was some provocation for the first day's work, for when the men of the Second Regiment were ordered by the direct command of Field Marshal Oyama to occupy the town, they saw, on passing over the first bridge, the mutilated heads of their comrades who had been captured in a skirmish with the enemy on November 18. Two or three were hanging by a string passed through their lips to a sapling by the roadside. Further on, attached to the eaves of a house, two more were strung together. The soldiers, presumably maddened by the ghastly sight, lost touch with their officers and commenced shooting every living thing they met in the streets. Captain Du Boulay, Colonel Taylor and Lieutenant O'Brien, with three correspondents, watched this firing from a height overlooking the town, from which every street and alley lay as in a map before them. These gentlemen saw no opposition to the troops, nor were there any shots fired from the houses on Oyama's soldiers. The French military *attaché* with the two French correspondents were with the Field Marshal some distance in the rear.

THE SURPRISE OF THE CHINESE.

"The unfortunate shopkeepers and citizens, standing at their doors, by virtue of Oyama's pacific proclamations, ready to receive the soldiers with expressions of welcome, were ruthlessly shot down on their very thresholds. On chatting with Colonel Taylor, an old Indian campaigner, over the sad affair, we came to the conclusion that it must have been difficult, under the circumstances of the mutilated heads, to keep even the best of disciplined troops from showing temper. What occurred during the three days subsequent to the entry of the town troubled even the minds of the headquarters staff. On the third evening of the butchery Mr. Ariga, a gentleman attached to the Field Marshal as an adviser on international law and an excellent English scholar, called on the war correspondents at the Yamen, in Port Arthur. We were snoking around a charcoal brasier in the middle of the room. When Mr. Ariga was seated, he turned to me and said: 'Mr. Villiers, please speak without any hesitation. Would you call the trouble of the last three days a massacre?' It was a startling question coming from a Japanese official. I looked at my colleagues, Messrs. Creelman, Cowen and Hart, who were also much astonished at the question, and then I answered: 'Well, Mr. Ariga, that expression was one that might not quite apply to the case.' I told him that the first day's provocation was almost an excuse for the conduct of the troops, but that the last two days' work might carry another term. Luckily, Mr. Ariga did not ask me what that might be, but I had contemplated, and eventually called it a cold-blooded butchery.

"The citizens of Port Arthur, in virtue of Oyama's proclamation, were looking forward to the occupation of the town with equanimity. Shop keepers were

killed in the act of kow-towing. Their stiffened bodies still stooped in death. The smile of welcome yet lingered on their pallid faces. Mr. Hart, of Reuter's Agency, who was captured when the town was taken, was instrumental in allaying the fears of many of the inhabitants, and persuading them to remain in the city, for he had heard of the merciful treatment of unarmed people by the Japanese. But the cutting and carving craze had seized the troops and no mercy was shown. Not only the soldiers, but the armed coolies took a share in the bloody work. These gentlemen were all of the famous Samuri sect and practically the Bashi Bazouks of the army. The order of the Mikado that the Samuri, or two-handed sword men, were not to serve in the army for fear of excesses had been evaded by these gentlemen enlisting as coolies. With every baggage train one met Samuri dressed in the humble garb of the coolie, but with their long katangs slung across their shoulders, carefully swathed in rags to protect the lacquer scabbard and to keep the precious blade free from dust and rust, pretending to assist their lower grade brethren in pushing a cart along. If these gentlemen could not, for the moment, whet their well-tempered steel in the blood of a Chinaman, they would try their ancient blades on the pigs or dogs of the country. It was a piteous sight, in passing through the Manchu villages, to see a number of badly wounded pigs, some with their heads nearly severed, but still with sufficient life within them to drag themselves along. Any Chinaman seen in the town seemed to be fair game for soldier or coolie."

HAS THE MISSING LINK BEEN FOUND?

ONE Eugene Dubois, a surgeon in the Dutch army stationed in Java, has dug up a fossil which may prove to be the "missing link." Dr. Dubois describes his find in a pamphlet of forty pages, published in Bavaria.

"This noteworthy essay," says Dr. D. G. Brinton in *Science*, "contains the detailed description of three fragments of three skeletons which have been found in the early pleistocene strata of Java, and which introduce to us a new species, which is also a new genus and a new family, of the order of primates, placed between the *Simiidae* and *Hominidae*—in other words, apparently supplying the 'missing link' between man and the higher apes which has so long and so anxiously been awaited.

"The material is sufficient for a close osteological comparison. The cubical capacity of the skull is about two-thirds that of the human average. It is distinctly dolichocephalic—about 70°—and its *norma verticalis* astonishingly like that of the famous Neanderthal skull. The dental apparatus is still of the simian type, but less markedly so than in other apes. The femora are singularly human. They prove beyond doubt that this creature walked constantly on two legs, and when erect was quite equal in height to the average human male. Of the various differences which separate it from the highest apes and the lowest

men, it may be said that they bring it closer to the latter than to the former."

The *American Antiquarian* reprints these comments of Dr. Brinton, and adds that "the discovery has an interesting bearing upon the original birth-place of the human race. The author believes that the steps in the immediate genealogy of our species, as shown by the find, indicate the southern aspects of the great Himalayan chain as the region in which our race first came into being. This accords with the traditional view that Asia is the cradle of mankind, and by no means contradicts the Biblical story. Still it is placing a good deal of independence on a few bones when it is stated that 'the missing link' has been discovered."

THE DEVIL'S DUE.

IN the *New World*, Mr. Carroll Everett, of Harvard University, who has evidently made a special study of devil lore, writes a scholarly article upon the evil spirit as conceived and pictured by different races of men from the earliest days. He has even discovered that our old arch-enemy possesses at least one virtue—that of fidelity.

Mr. Everett says: "So far as my memory goes, the devil could always be trusted to keep a bargain. This was true of Ahri-man, who held fast to an agreement that he made with Ormuzd as to the conduct of the war between them, though it led to his defeat. In all the stories that I recall in which a pact was made with the devil, it was not he who tried to squirm out of it. We all remember the many questionable methods which have been adopted by those who had sold themselves, or others, to him to escape making the delivery by some technical subterfuge, even after they had received the price. In all these transactions it has not been the devil that has appeared at the greatest disadvantage. So far as I can recall the various narratives, if the devil makes a promise he always keeps it, even to his own loss. The serpent in the Garden was, as we have seen, not the devil, but he was performing the part of one, and may illustrate, at least, this trait of the devilish nature. By eating the forbidden fruit men did become as gods so far, at least, as the knowledge of good and evil is concerned; and this is all that was promised. We have, indeed, high authority for the saying that the devil is 'a liar and the father thereof.' What I have claimed may be true without practically contradicting this statement. The devil could change the truth into a lie. His words could have the effect of falsehood, and still remain, so far as the letter was concerned, true. The fruit that he promised might prove to be 'apples of Gomorrah,' but it would certainly be delivered. The same is more largely true than moralists are sometimes willing to grant of the wages offered by sin, of which the devil is the personification. Jesus said of hypocrites, 'Verily I say unto you they have received their reward.'"

Mr. Everett also asserts that the devil has been a potent element in the moral development of the

world: "We can hardly realize how the abstraction and personification of evil has tended to produce a profound recognition of sin. When the devil has not been known, men have been in a state of comparative innocence; and so far as they have done wrong they have been like disobedient children. When the devil is recognized as a hostile force over against the power of the good, what was before simply disobedience has become the act of a traitor.

"Furthermore, sins in general are simply concrete. They are the yielding to this passion, the failing to yield to that impulse. So soon as their common element of sinfulness is abstracted, is put over against the separate acts and embodied in a real person, then the idea of sin, as such, is aroused as it could not be under other circumstances. See, for example, how different our thought of the world is since we have reached the idea of matter which is become mechanical as it never was before. Spirit being recognized as the element of life, we speak of matter as dead. As the abstraction of matter brings to consciousness the material aspect of the world, so the abstraction of sin, in the form of the devil, brings to consciousness the sinfulness of the world.

"The influence of the devil in the development of man may be illustrated from another point of view. In the struggle with sin there is a certain help in having power of sin set over against the spirit. To have an enemy to deal with gives point to the struggle and definiteness to the blow. While sometimes the indolent soul has been glad to throw off its responsibility for evil and put it on the shoulder of the adversary of souls, the struggles of many another against sin have been helped by having a real and concrete foe to deal with. I have no doubt that after Luther had flung his inkstand at the devil, though the wall was stained, his soul was the cleaner.

"'The evil one is gone,' said Mephistopheles, 'but the evil ones remain.' Well will it be for the men and women of a more enlightened age if they fight the battle of righteousness with anything of the vigor which their forefathers showed in their warfare with the devil."

THERE is a very interesting article in the *Strand Magazine* by W. G. Fitzgerald under the heading *Curiosities of Modern Photography*. It is chiefly based on the use made by Dr. Jeserich, of Berlin, of the photograph as a means of detection in criminal cases. Some extraordinary stories are told as to the evidence which the camera has been able to afford as to the guilt of murderers by the photographing of human hair and human blood. Among the photographs which are reproduced in this article there is one representing the letter R, which was photographed in the eye of a dead beetle. The eye was placed in glycerine on the slide of a microscope, and the microscope was then directed toward a pane of the window on which the letter R was pasted. In the photograph the window and the letter R were plainly seen, while a church is seen outside.

THE HUGEST CATAclysm SINCE THE DELUGE.

IN the April *Cosmopolitan* Mr. J. T. Van Gestel gives a vivid account of the fearful catastrophe which in May, 1893, overtook the islands of Java and Sumatra, and brought to a horrible death no less than two hundred thousand people. This writer is probably the only eye-witness who has described the great eruption of the Krakatoa volcano and the tidal wave that followed it. All through the summer of that year these islands had been shaken by powerful earthquakes and the volcano had been spouting forth fire and smoke and pumice stone. People had almost become used to the sensation, and patiently waited for the monster to be appeased when the subterranean fires should have burned themselves out.

AN ILL-FATED CITY.

"In the mean time," says Mr. Van Gestel, "I had taken up my residence in the city of Anjer, on the Strait of Sunda, west of Batavia. It had, with its surroundings from Merak Point to Podjenegaro, about sixty thousand inhabitants. I lived in a villa, a mile back of the city, up the mountain slope. The city lay along the margin of the sea, the houses, of brick and bamboo, being nearly all one story high. Along the coast, at each side of the city, clustered groups of fishermen's huts and their fishing boats by the score lay at anchor a short distance from shore. Over the low roofs of the city I could see far out over the strait to where the Krakatoa monster, thirty miles away, was belching out his awful and never-ending eruption.

"It was Sunday morning. I was sitting on the veranda of my house smoking a cigar and taking my morning cup of tea. The scene was a perfect one. Across the roofs of the native houses I could see the fishing smacks lying in the bay at anchor, the fishermen themselves being on shore at rest, as they did not work on that day. The birds were singing in the grove at my back, and a moment before I had heard one of the servants moving around in the cottage. As my gaze rested on the masts of the little boats, of which there were several score in sight, I became suddenly aware of the fact that they were all moving in one direction. In an instant, to my intense surprise, they all disappeared.

THE SEA YAWNS OPEN.

"I ran out of the house, back, up higher, to where I could command a better view, and looked out far into sea. Instantly a great glare of fire right in the midst of the water caught my eyes, and all the way across the bay and the strait, and in a straight line of flame to the very island of Krakatoa itself, the bottom of the sea seemed to have cracked open so that the subterranean fires were belching forth. On either side of this wall of flames, down into this subaqueous chasm, the waters of the strait were pouring with a tremendous hissing sound, which seemed at every moment as if the flames would be extinguished; but they were not. There were twin cataracts, and between the two cataracts rose a great crackling wall of fire hemmed in by clouds of steam of the same

cottony appearance which I have spoken of before. It was in this abyss that the fishing boats were disappearing even as I looked, whirling down the hissing precipice, the roar of which was already calling out excited crowds in the city of Anjer at my feet.

"The sight was such an extraordinary one that it took away the power of reason, and without attempting in any way to explain to myself what it was, I turned and beckoned to some one, any human being, to a servant we will say, to come and see it. Then in a moment, while my eyes were turned, came an immense deafening explosion which was greater than any we had heard as yet proceeding from Krakatoa. It stunned me, and it was a minute or two before I realized that when once more I turned my eyes toward the bay I could see nothing. Darkness had instantly shrouded the world. Through this darkness, which was punctuated by distant cries and groans, the falling of heavy bodies and the creaking disruption of masses of brick and timber, most of all, the roaring and crashing of breakers on the ocean, were audible. The city of Anjer, with all its sixty thousand people in and about it, had been blotted out, and if any living being save myself remained, I did not find it out then. One of those deafening explosions followed another as some new submerged area was suddenly heaved up by the volcanic fire below and the sea admitted to the hollow depths where that fire had raged in vain for centuries.

THE COAST LINE CHANGED.

"The awful surge of the maddened ocean as it rushed landward terrified me. I feared I would be engulfed. Mechanically I ran back up the mountain side. My subsequent observations convinced me that at the first explosion the ocean had burst a new crater under Krakatoa. At the second explosion, the big island, Dwers-in-de-Weg, had been split in two, so that a great strait separated what were the two halves. The island of Legundi, northwest of Krakatoa, disappeared at the same time, and all the west coast of Java, for fifteen or twenty miles, was wrenched loose. Many new islands were formed in that throe, which afterward disappeared. A map which I made not long afterward shows the change of the configuration of that part of the world.

"I waded on inland in a dazed condition, which seemed to last for hours. The high road from Anjer to the city of Serang was white and smooth and easy to follow, and I felt my way along it in the darkness. Soon after I began this singular journey, I met the native postman coming down the mountain toward Anjer with his two-wheeled mail-cart. This carrier's vehicle was an iron box on an axle, running on two wheels, pulled by four ponies. I told the man what had happened, and tried to get him to turn back, but he would not. I reached the city of Serang about four or five o'clock that afternoon, after having made one stop at a house on the way.

"This residence loomed up on the side of the road, offering me, apparently, a welcome refuge. I rushed in, thinking to find a relief from the intense heat

under the shelter of its roof, but through the tiles of the flooring little blue flames were flickering as I entered, and the house itself seemed like a furnace. The subterranean fires were at work even there, on the side of the mountain. Under the mass of flooring or masonry, I could not distinguish which, I saw the body of a woman in native garments. I rushed out horrified from this burning tomb. It was the residence, I learned afterward, of Controller Frankel, an officer of the Government ranking immediately after the Governor himself.

"I staggered blindly on my way. When I reached Serang I was taken into the garrison and nursed for two days. I was supposed to be a lunatic. I started up in my sleep a half-dozen times in the first night, uttering cries of terror. I was soothed by drugs, and enabled on the third day to go to Batavia. Even then the extent of the calamity was not known in Serang. At Batavia I took the steamer for Singapore."

TWO ETERNAL TYPES IN FICTION.

MR. HAMILTON W. MABIE writes in the *Forum* on "The Two Eternal Types in Fiction," the hero and the adventurer. His article, though evidently not written as a reply to Mr. Boyesen's, in the previous number on "The Great Realists and the Empty Story Tellers," is, nevertheless, an answer, at least to the extent of showing that the novel of romance and adventure has not lived to stir men's souls these thousands of years now, or ever, to be cast aside for something new. It is not dependent for life upon the exclusion from the field of literature of other forms of fiction, but finds its reason for existence in the love for conquest and adventure which springs eternal in the human heart. Between the lines Mr. Mabie lets it be seen that he has but little patience with critics who cannot recognize the good in all forms of fiction, whether realistic, romantic, or what else.

"If there had ever been any doubt about the reappearance of the old-time story of romance and adventure, it has certainly been set at rest during the last two or three years. For, within the boundaries of our own language, the most obvious phenomenon in recent literature has been the advent, in rapid succession, of a group of writers whose special characteristic is the treatment of life from the romantic, picturesque and adventurous sides.

THE NEW GROUP OF ROMANTICISTS.

"Mr. Hall Caine, Mr. Du Maurier, Mrs. Ward, Mr. Barrie, Mr. Weyman, Mr. Crockett, Mr. Conan Doyle, Mr. Quiller Couch, Mr. Hawkins and Mr. Zangwill have secured wide reading on both sides of the Atlantic; Miss Jane Barlow and Mrs. Kate Tynan Hinkson may serve as representatives of a new group of Irish writers of similar tendencies; Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Black, Mr. Hardy, Mr. Meredith, Mr. Blackmore were already in the field; while Mr. Crawford is distinctly the most popular novelist of the day in this country. The rapidity of the rise into popular favor of this new generation of writers of fiction, and the

zest with which their multiplying volumes are being read, show clearly enough that the craving for this kind of fiction was keen and widespread, and hint at the vital relation between the unexpressed desire of the reader and the activity of the writer. It is evident that certain deep instincts are reasserting themselves; and it is also evident that the reappearance of the novel of romance and adventure has the justification, not to say the necessity, of a healthful craving of human nature behind it. For this widespread popularity of what is sometimes called the old-fashioned novel can hardly be a matter of accident, nor can the advent of a large group of writers of this novel be a matter of chance. Popular taste, it is true, often appears to be capricious, and art often takes unexpected directions; but the caprice and unexpectedness arise from our ignorance of the capacity and needs of human nature. The apparent capriciousness of the weather at sea is due mainly to human inability to watch the play and interplay of the elements over so vast a surface. If the novel of romance and adventure has reappeared, not sporadically here and there, but in large numbers, and at the hands of many writers of gift and power, it has reappeared in obedience to that prime instinct of human nature which sooner or later brings every faculty into action and makes contact with every form of experience imperative.

THE FIELD WILL BE DIVIDED.

"It is easy to say now, with this new impulse in the air, that realism has had its day; and many of the realists have been so aggressive in their assertion of infallibility, and so insolent in their attitude toward novelists of the other schools, that they will have no reason for complaint if the curses they have so freely launched during the last two decades return to them. But realism will always have its day; it is as necessary to the complete expression of human nature and human life as idealism and romanticism, and no more. . . ."

It is safe to assume, continues Mr. Mabie, that the "immense preponderance of the highest skill and the truest insight on the side of the novel of plot, romance, incident and adventure is conclusive evidence of the reality and persistence of the creative impulse behind this novel. The novel of realism will continue to be written, read and enjoyed, but so will the older novel which at one time it was confidently declared to have driven from the field. Romance, adventure, plot and incident will not hold the field entirely for themselves, but there can hardly remain any question about their right to remain in the field and their ability to hold their own in it.

"The aspirations, dreams, devotions and sacrifices of men are as real as their response to self-interest or their tendency to the conventional and the commonplace; and they are, in the long run, a great deal more influential. They have wider play; they are more compelling; and they are of the very highest significance because they spring out of that which is deepest and most distinctive in human nature. A host of men never give these higher impulses, these

spiritual aptitudes and possibilities, full play; but they are in all men, and all men recognize them and crave an expression of them. Nothing is truer, on the lowest and most practical plane, than the old declaration that men do not live by bread alone; they sometimes exist on bread because nothing better is to be had for the moment; but they live only in the full and free play of all their activities, in the complete expression not only of what is most pressing in interest and importance at a given time, but of that which is potential and possible at all times.

THE HERO AND THE WANDERER.

"The novel of romance and adventure has had a long history, and the elements of which it is compounded are recognizable long before they took the form of fiction. Two figures appear and reappear in the mythology of every poetic people: the hero and the wanderer; the man who achieves and the man who experiences; the man who masters life by superiority of soul or body and the man who masters it by completeness of knowledge. It is interesting and pathetic to find how universally these two figures held the attention and stirred the hearts of primitive men; how infinitely varied are their tasks, their perils and their vicissitudes. They wear so many guises, they bear so many names, they travel so far and compass so much experience that it is impossible, in any interpretation of mythology, to escape the conviction that they were the dominant types in thought of the myth-makers. And these earliest story makers were not idle dreamers, entertaining themselves by endless manufacture of imaginary incidents, conditions and persons. They were, on the contrary, the observers, the students, the scientists of their period; their endeavor was not to create a fiction but to explain the world and themselves.

"When primitive men looked into their hearts and their experience they found their deepest hopes, longings and possibilities bound up and worked out in two careers—the career of the hero and the career of the wanderer.

TYPES OF HUMAN EXPERIENCE.

"These two figures became the commanding types of all the nobler mythologies because they symbolized what was best, deepest and most real in human nature and life. They represent the possible reach and the occasional achievement of the human soul; they stand for that which is potential as well as for that which is actual in human experience. Few men achieve or experience on a great scale, but these few are typical and are, therefore, transcendent in interest. The average commonplace man fills great space in contemporary history, as in the history of all times, and his character and career are well worth the closest study and the finest art of the writer; but the average man, who never achieves greatly and to whom no striking or dramatic experience comes, has all the possibilities of action and suffering in his nature and is profoundly interested in these more impressive aspects of life. Truth to fact is essential to all sound art, but absolute veracity involves the whole truth: the truth of the exceptional as well as of the average

experience; the truth of the imagination as well as of observation.

"The hero and the wanderer are still and always will be the great human types; and they are, therefore, the types which will continue to dominate fiction; disappearing at times from the stage which they may have occupied too exclusively, but always reappearing in due season; the hero in the novel of romance; the wanderer in the novel of adventure.

"Achievement and adventure, action and experience, are not only as great a part of human life as ever, but they cast as deep a spell on the imagination. They are real and enduring in fiction because they are real and enduring in life. We shall always have the fact with us, and the more clearly we see and comprehend it the sounder will be our life and our art. But we shall always have in ourselves the need of what Matthew Arnold calls 'the revolt against the tyranny of the fact.'"

DR. ROBERTSON NICOLL.

THE first number of the *Americanized Bookman* contains a short character sketch by S. R. Crockett, the Scotch novelist, of Dr. W. Robertson Nicoll, English editor of the *Bookman*. Dr. Nicoll is now everywhere known as the critic who, writing over the signature "Claudius Clear" in the *British Weekly*, was the first to herald to the world J. M. Barrie, Jane Barlow, S. R. Crockett and "Ian Maclaren."

Mr. Crockett's own account of how he was discovered by Dr. Nicoll possesses special interest: "Some years ago a young and perfectly unknown writer was writing a series of sketches which were copied into various colonial papers. The author was (at that time) modest, and thought no more of them after he had scribbled them, writing them, as he did easily, as one might write a letter to a friend on a wet forenoon, and chiefly for the sake of the small resultant tale of shillings,

"Arrives one day at a country village a letter from a great London editor, asking if by any chance it might be that this young writer was the author of the sketches which had been reprinted in the *Sydney Presbyterian*. 'My intentions are honorable,' remarked the editor; and they were. He was too courteous to ask the author to leave his original paper for another. He simply, out of the kindness of his heart, advised the young author to collect his tales and print them. He prophesied a future for them such as even the fond heart of their parent could not believe in. No kinder or more chivalrous thing was ever done to an unknown author. Now, as to the sequel. Though that collection of sketches saw the light but eighteen months ago, copies have been observed marked 'eighth edition.' Now, as the portly gentleman who has been asked to address the Sunday-school of his native village remarks when he comes to the part about the half-crown with which he set out, 'I was that boy.' Which, of course, everybody knew from the beginning."

Mr. Crockett declares that there is no man who knows the literature of the early Victorian period as Dr. Nicoll knows it, and urges him to at once set about putting this knowledge in permanent form: "From 1830 to the present day, he has not only a general, but a minute particular knowledge of every fact, date and publication. He knows the lives of the authors, and in many cases, as in that of the Brontë sisters, he has material collected at enormous pains, which has never been published. It is a duty that Dr. Nicoll owes to his country—a lien upon his genius—that he should write the standard "History of Literature in the Victorian Age." He alone could write it so that experts would read it with delight, while others might have some guide-book through the tangled and unexplored wilderness of literary production which lies between 1830 and 1870."

The following is an extract from the letter in which "Claudius Clear" discovered to the world Mr. Crockett.

To the Editor of the *British Weekly*:

SIR: The "Stickit Minister and Some Common Men" is a book of extraordinary merit. It is a series of swift, bright sketches, whose subjects are nearly all taken from Scotch ecclesiastical life, and they are done with such ease, spirit, and fidelity as to give Mr. Crockett a very high place among his fellow-artists. English readers may be assured that they will find this book entertaining and racy beyond almost any other of its kind. This is high praise; those who have attempted similar work best know how high. Such work seems very easy till you try it. You have some good stories, which by a little spinning out could be made into articles; or there are a few strongly marked characters in your mind that others might be made to see as clearly as you see them. But when you sit down to begin the sketch the pencil soon swerves; you have missed that curve, that nameless turn of line without which there is no likeness, and if you have the sense to see it, you lay the sheet on the coals. If this kind of work is not convincing, it should not be done at all. Mr. Crockett never, or hardly ever, quite misses the mark. He is sympathetic and high-spirited—I had almost written genial, but genial does not apply. Nobody can be genial till after forty. Geniality is the result of a casting-up of accounts. "A Stickit Minister" is certainly the work of a man under forty.

There is no difficulty in saying so much as this, and it is a sufficient criticism of perhaps three-fourths of the book. The remaining fourth, however, has puzzled me very much. It is so good that one is tempted to say without more ado that Mr. Crockett is a man of genius. There is something in it beyond journalism; whether it is genius I cannot decide. Let us approach the problem by considering the work of the recognized masters, Mr. Barrie and Mr. Hardy. . . . Mr. Crockett shrinks from direct encounter with tragedy, though he often glances at it. He does not lead us into the room where the heart tastes the first bitterness of bereavement, failure, desertion, or shame. "Accepted of the Beasts" is clever, but not convincing. In one sketch, however, "The Heather Lintie: Being a Review of the Poems of Janet Balchrystie of Barbrax," he achieves what I cannot but think a veritable triumph. Mr. Barrie or Miss Wilkins might have been proud to sign it. Another very strong point is that with a few strokes he can set before you a lovable woman.

WHAT DR. HOLMES DID FOR US.

DR. T. T. MUNGER in *The New World* gives an appreciative estimate of the services to the world of the late Oliver Wendell Holmes, from which we quote the following paragraphs :

"Here is the main thing to be commemorated and to be thankful for in the man. There is scarcely anything that the mass of English-speaking people need so much as the proper kind of amusement. We are a sad race, thoughtful, brooding, severe; our ancestors were bred under cloudy skies and on the shores of rainy seas, and the clouds and mists infold us still. If we break away from this inwrought sadness and go after pleasure, which is the natural food of human nature, we are apt to run to extremes and to bring up in drink and sensuous excess. Natural, rational pleasure is a great necessity, but hard to get. Dr. Holmes has done more to supply it than any writer of the century. It is not only pure and within proper limits in all ways, but it is so associated with other things that it has permanent power. An educated person does not care for pleasure by itself; it must have wisdom and purpose and truth along with it.

HIS CHARM OF WIT.

"The charm and power of Holmes' wit are that while it gives us present pleasure—often to the point of irrepressible laughter—it carries with it something for thought, something for feeling, something for conduct; thus we are pleased all the way through, and the pleasure never dies out. The jests of the daily papers fade away with the moment, but a humorous page of Holmes is never forgotten. I would not say that the 'Autocrat' is as well worth rereading as the 'Essays' of Emerson; but I do not hesitate to say to the hard-working average American, whether a toiler with hands or brain, that for healthful relaxation of spirit, for getting the kinks and stiffness out of the brain, there is nothing better than the pages of Holmes. While one is amused, one is also all the while coming across passages full of food for reflection worthy of Bacon, advice that would be the making of a man if followed, tender lessons in charity, deep openings into human nature and everywhere a profound sense of law and its operation.

"It is not probable that Holmes will ever be ranked among the great men of the world, but he has this rare distinction: he was a man of science and also a man of sentiment; the law of science and the law of poetry were both imprinted on him, and he wrote under their combined influence. Hence there is a certain authoritative character in whatever he says; his sentiment is backed up by science and his wisdom rests on facts. It is this that makes his opinions so valuable. As a poet simply, a long immortality cannot be expected for him—except for the fact that the writer of a good hymn stands the best chance for remembrance of all who ever speak in this world—but it is probable that he will grow in critical estimate as a thoughtful observer of men and things, his genius embalming his wisdom."

HOW ALMA TADEMA PAINTS.

BARONESS VON ZEDLITZ, writing in the *Woman at Home*, describes in a copiously illustrated paper a visit which she paid to Mr. Alma Tadema's beautiful house in Grove End Road, St. John's Wood. She finds an eminently Dutch style in his method of house decoration, and expresses her admiration of the immense quantity of fine iron and brass work with which it abounds. The painter's study is strictly carried out in Pompeian style, with a marble fountain ever playing. There is not a superfluous room in the house. There is no drawing-room or mere fancy apartment. In the conversation Mr. Tadema told his interviewer that he was born in Friesland in 1836. It was intended that he should follow the law, but his taste for drawing was so firmly rooted that he got up early every morning in order to study it. His early life was one of severe struggle, and a fortunate illness, which led his guardians to believe that he could not live long, induced them to waive their objection to his devoting his life to art. He simply slaved, and soon succeeded in achieving results which satisfied every one that he had a natural vocation to be an artist. He owed much to his earnest study of Leonardo di Vinci's book on "How to Become a Painter." He painted his first Egyptian picture in 1863, and soon afterward got an order for twenty-four pictures from a German picture dealer. He chose Egypt, because the original source of art was to be found in Egypt and Assyria.

HIS METHODS.

As to his methods, he says: "I generally make a slight sketch of the picture I am going to paint," said Mr. Alma-Tadema, "directly on the respective canvas or panel, as it is most essential that the composition should be well posed. So as to direct the attention of the spectator to the chief object in the scene, I arrange and alter the positions of my group many, many times until I am absolutely satisfied with the composing of the *tout ensemble*.

"Not until the scene is complete and the canvas is covered with a thin oil color, so as to do away with the disturbing whiteness of the material, does the real work begin. Then I give untiring attention to the perspective of the different parts of the scenery in the picture and accessories, for nothing is more bewildering than an inaccurate delineation in the outset of a painting, especially when the introduction of elaborate architecture or decorative structures is contemplated.

"Do you use many paints, Mr. Tadema?"

"No, siennas and ochres of the simpler and more old-fashioned kinds are those I prefer, and colors should not be mixed on the palette; that is to say, only those composed of entirely mineral or entirely vegetable substances should be employed. A mixture of the two kinds might prove calamitous to the work in later years."

Mr. Tadema expressed his regret that students

were no longer allowed to work on their masters' paintings. He said he had built his house and decorated it with the express purpose of obtaining from some part of it suggestions in color and form which would make him wish to paint. Hence his pleasure in his work diminishes whenever he is away from home, and he is never quite satisfied with the results. He never trusts to his memory in flower painting, but invariably paints from Nature, getting flowers from Italy and Algiers as well as from English hot-houses. His next large picture is to have as its subject the Christian martyrs being led to the Colosseum.

DU MAURIER AT HOME.

IT is not without its significance that the first article in the April *McClure's* is headed "The Author of Trilby," and twelve months back, doubtless, no one would have been more amused at such an idea than Mr. Du Maurier himself. But the title is entirely right, now; for the sixty-five millions of Americans at large it is decidedly the year-old "author of Trilby" whom Mr. R. H. Sherard interviews, and Du Maurier, the artist of a quarter century's fame, is quite a secondary matter.

WHERE TRILBY CAME TO LIFE.

"Du Maurier's house is in a quiet little street that leads from the open heath down to the township of Hampstead, a street of few houses and of high walls, with trees everywhere, and an air of seclusion and quiet over all. The house stands on the left hand as one walks away from the heath, and is in the angle formed by the quiet street and a lane which leads down to the high road. It is a house of bricks overgrown with ivy, with angles and protrusions, and in the little garden which is to the left of the entrance door stands a large tree. The front door, which opens straight on to the street, is painted white, and is fitted with brass knockers of polished brilliance. As one enters the house, one notices on the wall to the left, just after the threshold is crossed, the original of one of Du Maurier's drawings in 'Punch,' a drawing concerning two 'millionairesses,' with the text written beneath the picture in careful, almost lithographic penmanship.

"That was where I received my training in literature," said Du Maurier. "So Anstey pointed out to me the other day, when I told him how surprised I was at the success of my books, considering that I had never written before. 'Never written!' he cried out. 'Why, my dear Du Maurier, you have been writing all your life, and the best of writing-practice at that. Those little dialogues of yours, which week after week you have fitted to your drawings in *Punch* have prepared you admirably. It was *précis* writing, and gave you conciseness and repartee and appositeness, and the best qualities of the writer of fiction.'" 'And,' added Du Maurier, 'I believe Anstey was quite right, now that I come to think of it.

A POOR SCHOLAR.

"Yes, I am ashamed to say that I did not distinguish myself at school. I shall write my school life in my new novel "The Martians." At the age of seventeen I went up for my *bachot*, my baccalaureate degree, at the Sorbonne, and was plucked for my written Latin version. It is true that my nose began to bleed during the examination, and that upset me, and, besides, the professor who was in charge of the room had got an idea into his head that I had smuggled a "crib" in, and kept watching me so carefully that I got nervous and flurried. My poor mother was very vexed with me for my failure, for we were very poor at that time, and it was important that I should do well. My father was then in England, and shortly after my discomfiture he wrote for me to join him there. We had not informed him of my failure, and I felt very miserable as I crossed, because I thought that he would be very angry with me. He met me at the landing at London Bridge, and, at the sight of my utterly woe-begone face, guessed the truth, and burst out into a roar of laughter. I think that this roar of laughter gave me the greatest pleasure I ever experienced in all my life.

HE BECOMES AN ARTIST.

"My poor father died in 1856, and at the age of twenty-two I returned to Paris and went to live with my mother in the Rue Paradis-Poissonnière. We were very poor, and very dull and dismal it was. However, it was not long before I entered upon what was the best time of my life. That is when, having decided to follow art as a profession, I entered Gleyre's studio to study drawing and painting. Those were my joyous Quartier Latin days, spent in the charming society of Poynter, Whistler, Armstrong, Lamont and others. I have described Gleyre's studio in "Trilby." For Gleyre I had a great admiration, and at that time thought his "Illusions Perdues" a venerable masterpiece, though I hardly think so now.

"My happy Quartier Latin life lasted only one year, for in 1857 we went to Antwerp, and here I worked at the Antwerp Academy under De Keyser and Van Lerius. And it was on a day in Van Lerius' studio that the great tragedy of my life occurred."

THE TRAGEDY IN HIS LIFE.

"The voice of Du Maurier, who till then had been chatting with animation, suddenly fell, and over the face came an indefinable expression of mingled terror and anger and sorrow.

"I was drawing from a model, when suddenly the girl's head seemed to me to dwindle to the size of a walnut. I clapped my hand over my left eye. Had I been mistaken? I could see as well as ever. But when in its turn I covered my right eye, I learned what had happened. My left eye had failed me; it might be altogether lost. It was so sudden a blow that I was as thunderstruck. Seeing my dismay, Van Lerius came up and asked me what might be the matter; and when I told him, he said that it was

nothing, that he had had that himself, and so on. And a doctor whom I anxiously consulted that same day comforted me and said that the accident was a passing one. However, my eye grew worse and worse, and the fear of total blindness beset me constantly.

HOW "TRILBY" CAME TO BE.

"'Nobody more than myself was surprised at the great success of my novels. I never expected anything of the sort. I did not know that I could write. I had no idea that I had had any experiences worth recording. The circumstances under which I came to write are curious. I was walking one evening with Henry James up and down the High street in Bayswater—I had made James' acquaintance much in the same way as I have made yours. James said that he had great difficulty in finding plots for his stories. "Plots!" I exclaimed, "I am full of plots;" and I went on to tell him the plot of "Trilby." "But you ought to write that story," cried James. "I can't write," I said, "I have never written. If you like the plot so much you may take it." But James would not take it; he said it was too valuable a present, and that I must write the story myself.

"'Well, on reaching home that night I set to work, and by the next morning I had written the first two numbers of "Peter Ibbetson." It seemed all to flow from my pen, without effort, in a full stream. But I thought it must be poor stuff, and I determined to look for an omen to learn whether any success would attend this new departure. So I walked out into the garden, and the very first thing that I saw was a large wheelbarrow, and that comforted me and reassured me; for, as you will remember, there is a wheelbarrow in the first chapter of "Peter Ibbetson."

"'Some time later I was dining with Osgood, and he said, "I hear, Du Maurier, that you are writing stories," and asked me to let him see something. So "Peter Ibbetson" was sent over to America and was accepted at once. Then "Trilby" followed, and the "boom" came, a "boom" which surprised me immensely, for I never took myself *au sérieux* as a novelist. Indeed, this "boom" rather distresses me when I reflect that Thackeray never had a "boom." And I hold that a "boom" means nothing as a sign of literary excellence, nothing but money.'

DU MAURIER'S DAILY ROUND.

"Du Maurier writes at irregular intervals, and in such moments as he can snatch from his *Punch* work. 'For,' he says, 'I am taking more pains than ever over my drawing.' And so saying, he fetched an album in which he showed me the elaborate preparation, in the way of studies and sketches, for a cartoon which was to appear in a week or two in his paper. One figure, from a female model, had been drawn several times. There was here the infinite capacity for taking pains. 'I usually write on the top of the piano, standing, and I never look at my manuscript as I write, partly to spare my eyes, and partly because the writing seems literally to flow from my pen. My best time is just after lunch. My

writing is frequently interrupted, and I walk about the studio and smoke, and then back to the manuscript once more. Afterward I revise, very carefully now, for I am taking great pains with my new book. "The Martians" is to be a very good book, and I cannot say when it will be finished.'

QUEEN VICTORIA AND HER CHILDREN.

ARTICLES in the March and April *Chautauquan* by S. Parkes Cadman contain fresh information about England's royal family. The writer does what he can to dispel the notion, prevalent in this country, that the Queen has nothing to do. "She is an early riser, a hard worker, and has great capacity for business." "The Queen does much work which never appears to public view. In one year she has read not less than twenty-eight thousand dispatches. Every day the sealed boxes are brought to her wherever she is, boxes filled with government documents and the daily report of the prime minister. These duties constrain Her Majesty to follow strictly her own routine, from which she is loth to deviate. She is in constant communication with her cabinet ministers, and as Melbourne, Palmerston, Disraeli, and Gladstone have often proved, she displays rare ability and discriminating tact in the handling of the most delicate and important matters of public business.

EMPERESS FREDERICK.

"The eldest child of the Queen, Victoria Adelaide, princess royal of England, and widow of Frederick the Noble, Emperor of Germany, was born in November, 1840, and is therefore fifty-five years of age this year. When her husband was a youth of twenty-four, he ascended the hills of Balmoral with her, and plucking a piece of white heather, the emblem of good luck, he offered her the throne of Prussia and, though then they knew it not, the imperial crown of Germany. An informal engagement was entered upon. The marriage followed two years later. Empress Frederick is an abler woman than her mother or any of her sisters. Bismarck and a bigoted Prussian following could not crush this gifted iron-willed little woman, whose husband worshiped her and believed her to be his guiding star in all things.

PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

"The sweet and gracious Princess of Wales is more popular in England, her adopted country, than any of the Queen's children. Her husband is next to the Queen and his wife in popularity and social influence. He has a fascinating personality, of which Charles Kingsley wrote enthusiastically many years ago, and which enables him to adapt himself to all conditions of men, to talk theology with a bishop, statecraft with Mr. Gladstone, and pugilism with one of 'the fancy;' a facility which is a little too facile to be recommended.

"There are reasons why darker phases exist in his life, phases the more dark because of their contrast to the pure exaltation of his father's career and

labors. For thirty years the Prince has been the titled, flattered social functionary of the British Empire. His royal mother during all those years has steadily refused to leave her sombre retreats, but she has jealously reserved to herself her governmental privileges, and the nation has been even more careful than the Queen concerning the reservation. Thus the Prince's aims and sympathies are so limited that unless he had been possessed of true native dignity and weight, he could not have been other than he is. If there be any truth in hereditary law he had a large amount of original sin laid up to his credit by his mother's ancestors."

In the April *Chautauquan* Mr. Cadman continues his interesting gossip about the different members of the royal household, and concludes with some reflections on the place of royalty in the British frame of government.

"The Royal Family of England is large. Its manifold branches mean great cost, and some of its numerous members add to the expense without increasing the glory. The fact that royal duties are largely social and not administrative helps the English monarchy, since the reigning sovereign undertakes no risks attendant upon administration, and constitutionally the ministers of the Crown are alone responsible.

"The Queen is in the fifty-seventh year of her reign and every day of that time has only served to strengthen the throne. The Prince of Wales is more democratic than his mother. He smiles with contempt at the absolutism of his shouting nephew, William of Germany, and this, not because of his inherent laziness, but because of his genuine breadth.

ROYALTY'S POPULARITY.

"Through a process of evolution England has secured something like a republican form of government under the mask of monarchy. She has compelled antiquated things to subserve progress and her resources are not at an end. In all probability the House of Lords will be treated upon the basis of a gradual development of reform, the main trend of which will perpetuate the House itself by destroying its hereditary principle. This is England's precise strength of procedure, she keeps the title and disowns heredity as its sufficient cause. The chances are equal that England will become a republic when America becomes a monarchy. I say this not because I sympathize with monarchy as an institution, but because after twenty-four years' residence in England, among the very classes with whom kings and queens are not reputed to be in high feather, I can state no other conclusion. Facts, unless my observation and experience are hopelessly wrong, facts demand that this should be said. Many will doubtless remark that Victoria's personal popularity accounts for the present propitious aspect of affairs and that with her death changes will ensue.

"Upon what basis is that opinion founded?

"The Princess of Wales is nearly as popular as the Queen, and Princess May, her daughter-in-law, won

all hearts from the beginning. Any measure or innovation which injured these ladies would be resented by the majority of Englishmen.

THE MUTUAL AID SOCIETY OF THE SENSES.

DR. S. MILLINGTON MILLER, in an article in the *Popular Science Monthly* which he entitles "The Mutual Aid Society of the Senses," shows by numerous facts and incidents that when one of the senses is lost by accident, or when it is congenitally absent, the other senses, in persons otherwise normally constituted, become preternaturally keen, and in this way compensate in some degree for the loss of power in the disabled or absent sense. We quote from his article the following remarkable instances of deaf persons who are practicing professions and depend entirely upon lip-reading for their understanding of conversation:

"A Columbus paper has published some accounts of the stone-deaf Ohio lawyer, in full practice, who depends absolutely upon lip-reading, and who has tried cases in Columbus courts. For twelve years now, Mr. N. B. Lutes, of Tiffin, Ohio, has depended entirely upon lip-reading to do all that any lawyer does for his clients in court and in every phase of the practice of the law.

"The latest issue of the *Missouri Deaf-Mute Record* gives an account of a lady who reads the lips of ministers and public speakers. Mr. Alexander Hunter, of the United States Land Office, in Washington, D. C., is 'deaf as an adder.' Though far from perfect in lip-reading, he has read one hundred and fifty words 'given out' from the dictionary without making a mistake. He has read the lips of Beecher and Booth almost faultlessly, and has greatly enjoyed pulpit and platform orators and some of the great actors, the chief drawback in reading their lips being the shifting of their positions on the stage, so that their lips were at times invisible.

"Mitchell, the chemist, an examiner in the United States Patent Office, graduated from the Clarke Institute, Northampton, Mass., and, though a poor lip-reader, graduated from the Worcester (Mass.) Polytechnic School as an analytical chemist.

"For many years a totally deaf man has occupied a place in the United States Civil Service, receiving his first appointment on the strength of admirable papers in the civil-service examination. Notwithstanding his infirmity, thanks to his lip-reading, he took the regular course at a great university, recited with his classmates, attended lectures and secured his degree. I doubt if president or professor knew that he was a deaf man. Certainly some of his classmates did not know it. For business reasons his deafness is kept secret, and a keen newspaper man went through the office in which he was employed a few years ago in search of a deaf clerk, and failed to find such a man or anyone who knew of the existence of such a case in that department."

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

HARPER'S.

COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION W. T. HARRIS has a paper in the April *Harper's* on "Recent Progress in the Public Schools" which we have quoted from among the Leading Articles.

Mr. Charles Dudley Warner is never averse to a chance for a good-natured fling, from the door of the "Editor's Study," at the questionable views that have come to be with the New Woman in some phases of her newness. This time he interrogates her as to her attitude on the social standing of such of her sisters as are professional school teachers.

"She is the arbiter of social matters. It is she, and not the man, who makes the position of the governess in the house—the person intrusted with the most important duty in life, the education of children—humiliating and uncomfortable. It is she who says of her sister, both in England and America, 'She is nothing but a school-marm,' and puts her below 'the salt.' There is scarcely anywhere a whit of a girl who is not taught at home to look down upon her teacher as a social inferior, though the teacher may be more charming as a woman in every way than she or any of her relations. Is the New Woman going to have any sense of justice in matters social? Not long ago a woman wrote to the *London Times* that she had had a well-paid and excellent position in an elementary government school. The labor was not excessive for the pay, and this profession seemed a good career for intelligent, well-born and educated women. She became, after a year of study, a London head certificated school-mistress. But she married, and went with her husband, an English village country gentleman, to his country residence. She was cut, socially ostracized; she had absolutely no social position in the county with those she was entitled to visit and receive, and simply because she had been a teacher in a government school. What was there in this, in the opinion of the New Woman, to degrade her? She had earned her living; but other ladies in the county may have added to their income by writing books for Mudie. At any rate, it is not man, the Tyrant, who has done this thing; it is woman ruling in her own sphere; and if this is a specimen of the justice she will exhibit in the other spheres when she ousts the man from them, the men had better hire some Jeremiah to prophesy the gloomy times ahead of them."

Mr. Josiah Flynt, who has reported so many curious and instructive things of the tramps, whom he lived with to make his studies, contributes an article on "Club Life Among Outcasts," in which he tells what he has learned as an eye-witness, and often as a member in good standing, of these social aggregations of "bummers." The tramp is far from being without a sense of humor, even outside of the funny newspaper paragraphs, and the aims and methods of his clubs have much to excite our sympathy in the infrequent cases when drunkenness and thieving are not essentials. The valuable portion of Mr. Flynt's paper, as far as reformers and economists are concerned, is his conclusion that there is little opportunity for any but the sternest methods in dealing with these loafers.

"To think of enticing such men into decent clubs is absurd; the only respectable place they ever enter is a read-

ing room—and then not to read. No, indeed! Watch them in Cooper Union. Half the time their newspapers are upside down and they are dozing. One eye is always on the alert, and the minute they think you are watching they grip the newspaper afresh, fairly pawing the print with their greasy fingers in their eagerness to carry out the rôle they have assumed. One day, in such a place, I scraped acquaintance with one of them, and, as if to show that it was the literary attraction which brought him there, he suddenly asked me in a most confidential tone what I thought of Tennyson. Of course I thought a good deal of him, and said so, but I had hardly finished before the old fellow querulously remarked:

"Don'cher think the best thing he ever did was that air charge of the seventeen hundred?"

THE CENTURY.

IN the April *Century* there is a paper by Dr. Lyman Abbott on "Religious Teaching in the Public Schools," which we have quoted in another department.

Molly Elliot Seawell makes an exciting chapter out of the career of Paul Jones, whom she ardently defends from charges of piracy and brutality. Indeed, in her hands, he quite fulfills the anticipation aroused in us by the patriotic boys' histories that gloat over the action of the *Serapis* and the *Bonhomme Richard*. The dauntless sea captain is described by this admirer as follows:

"On December 22, 1775, was made the beginning of the American navy; and from this point the true history of Paul Jones begins. He was then twenty-eight years old, of the middle height, his figure slight, but graceful, and of 'a dashing and officer-like appearance.' His complexion was dark and weather-beaten; his black eyes very expressive, but melancholy. His manners were easy and dignified with the great, and he was without doubt fascinating to women. He often fancied himself in love, and, like Washington, sometimes even wrote bad verses to ladies: but it is unlikely that any woman ever had the real mastery of his heart. He was not deterred by the greatness of 'the Fair,' as he called them when they pleased him, and made love to very great ladies quite as boldly as when with the wretched *Bonhomme Richard* he laid aboard the stout *Serapis*. He had a peculiarly persuasive way with sailors as with women; and if he wished to enlist a sailor would walk up and down the pier with him by the hour, and he never failed to get his man. He was a tireless letter-writer, and when Paul Jones wrote as Paul Jones spoke, nothing could exceed the force and simplicity of his style. But he was subject to attacks of the literary devil, and his productions then were intolerably fine. He wrote and spoke French respectably, and his handwriting, grammar and spelling are all much above the average of his day."

There is a timeliness of anything but a cheerful nature about the article by T. C. Martin on some of Tesla's latest discoveries in that wonderful laboratory which was burned last month—a loss to the world which simply cannot be repaired. Mr. Martin is chiefly occupied in telling of Tesla's oscillator which has produced such radical improvements in the dynamo. The article is illustrated from numerous large photographs of important electric experiments. The essential new principle of

the oscillator is given, as well as it can be in a short paragraph, as follows :

"If one watches any dynamo, it will be seen that the coils constituting the 'armature' are swung round in front of magnets, very much as a turnstile revolves inside the barricading posts ; and the current that goes out to do work on the line circuit is generated inductively in the coils, because they cut lines of influence emanating from the ends of the magnets, and forming what has been known since Faraday's time as the 'field of force.' In the Tesla oscillator, the rotary motion of the coils is entirely abandoned, and they are simply darted to and fro at a high speed in front of the magnets, thus cutting the lines of the 'field of force' by shooting in and out of them very rapidly, shuttle-fashion. The great object of cutting as many lines of an intense field of force as swiftly, smoothly, regularly, and economically as possible is thus accomplished in a new and, Mr. Tesla believes, altogether better way."

SCRIBNER'S.

FROM the April *Scribner's* we have selected Mr. Robert Grant's article on "Education" to quote from among the "Leading Articles."

The second chapter of Pres. E. Benjamin Andrews' "History of the Last Quarter Century" is somewhat remarkable for the attitude it takes in estimating the famous Credit Mobilier operations. President Andrews accepts the facts of the acceptance of the Union Pacific stock by members of Congress, as, indeed, any one must, since Oakes Ames made no pretense of concealing the transaction. But this historian is inclined to see a great deal in Ames' argument for the propriety of such a proceeding. Of the so-called "scandals," President Andrews says :

"But we now know that they comprised partly gross fabrications and partly gross exaggerations. Mr. Ames' motive was laudable—the completion of a great national work, which has long since paid the country many times its cost. He knew that the Pacific Railway had bitter enemies in Congress and outside, most of them not public spirited but the blackmailer servants of Durant, who stood ready, should opportunity offer, to work its ruin. He wished to be fortified. His method certainly carried him to the verge of propriety, and perhaps beyond ; but, everything considered, the evidence shows little ground for the peculiar execration visited upon him. The Poland Committee of the House, reporting on February 18, 1873, declared that Ames had acted with 'intent to influence the votes of members.' In the sense that he sought to interest men in the enterprise and to prevent them from sacrificing it through apathy or spite, this was probably true. That it was true in any other sense is at least not proved."

A writer in "The Point of View" draws attention to the great inherent beauty of Scotch words, and the advantage that writers of them possess over all other writers—an argument which has a special interest in these days of the brilliant school of Scotch story tellers and essayists. "There are such delightful words in that language ; words that sing on the printed page wherever their employer happens to drop them in ; words that rustle ; words that skirl, and words that clash and thump. It is their gain, I believe, that not many of us who know the sounds of them have an accurate notion of their meanings. Do you know what a brae is ? After thirty years of familiarity with that word, I am still a little

dubious about it, and cannot be sure whether the idea it conveys contains underbrush or is open field, and if the latter, whether there is an implication of heather. Perhaps sheep graze on braes. I could not be sure, and if a well-informed person insisted that Scotch nosegays had braes in them I could not contradict him with much confidence. But for all that

"Ye banks and braes of Bonny Doon"

conveys an image as delightful to my mind's eye as to the actual ear, and what uncertainty there may be about the dimensions and ingredients of the braes in it merely operates to give the imagination greater scope. I can aver that at least one habitual reader of English finds his attention curiously and agreeably quickened by Scotch words and idioms that are familiar enough not to be troublesome, and unfamiliar enough to give the ear a gentle fillip. A brook sparkles brighter for the moment for being a burn ; 'gone gyte' makes a prompter conveyance of its significance than 'gone crazy' ; brogues and lugs and bairns fit better into many sentences than shoes, and ears, and children. 'A wheen blethers' fills the mouth like a spoonful of oatmeal ; 'twine' is a better word than 'separate' ; 'will can' beats 'will be able,' and the verb to ken in all its uses is fit to stir the envy of the English writer. A French word dragged into English writing is an offense which is only tolerable when a master hand commits it and the excuse is adequate, but the Scotch words of Scotchmen vary the tongue that harbors them only to enrich it, and stand among their English cousins with all the confiding assurance of blood relations."

MUNSEY'S.

VALERIAN GRIBAYÉDOFF, writing in the April *Munsey's* on "The Modern War Correspondent," gives a sketch of James Creelman, the gentleman who has been conducting the accusing side of the recent heated disputes about Japanese atrocities on the field of battle. Mr. Creelman was the *World* representative, while his opponent, A. B. de Guerville, was employed by the *Herald*. "Creelman is made of the clay from which spring crusaders, reformers and martyrs. His judgment may often be open to question ; his good faith, sincerity, loyalty, perseverance and manliness never. Barely thirty-four years of age, Creelman has passed through more experiences than ninety-nine-hundredths of his fellow craftsmen. He began work for the *Herald* during his teens, accompanied Boynton on a floating trip down the Mississippi, took part in several ballooning expeditions, obtained a taste of cowboy life in the West, and went through the entire routine of a city reporter before the age of twenty-seven. After that he was sent to Europe by Mr. James Gordon Bennett, and as special correspondent has visited every European capital, and interviewed many of the leading celebrities of the day, from the Pope to Count Tolstoi. He then returned to this country only to be packed off to Hayti, where he met the redoubtable Hippolyte."

Anna Leach contributes a series of paragraphic sketches which she calls "Literary Workers in the South," and some very wretched portraits of Dixie's representative *littérateurs* are interspersed. She estimates the leading lights to be Amelie Rives, G. W. Cable, Joel Chandler Harris, Grace King, Eliza J. Nicholson, of the New Orleans *Picayune*, Thomas Nelson Page, Charles Egbert Craddock, Ruth McEnery Stuart, Francis Lynde, Molly Elliot Seawell, Richard Malcolm Johnston, and James Lane Allen.

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

THE most striking feature of the April *Cosmopolitan* is the illustration of Miss Gertrude Hall's story, "The Late Returning," drawn by the Spanish artist José Cabrinety. The Florentine figures there are depicted with a vitality and sensuous grace that make a welcome variation on the types unchangingly selected by our own "star" illustrators. We have quoted in another department from the description, by an eye-witness, of the dreadful irruption of Krakatoa.

Mr. George Frederick Seward, who is no mean authority on the perplexing political problems of the Orient, writes on "China and Japan," and clearly inclines to defend the great weak giant who has been getting rather the worst of the struggle with his plucky and wiry little neighbor. Mr. Seward does not think that China has threatened the integrity of Corea; and he reminds us that however much we may sympathize with Japan for her open hospitality to western civilization, we must credit China with a very effective devotion to orderly ways and a polity under which many hundred millions of people have lived peacefully for centuries.

"I make no effort to foretell the results of this war. I know that the power of China has not yet been touched, and that less of her territory has been occupied by Japan than would be represented by a single county of a Western state. I know that Japan is fighting beyond a sea, in a country strange to her armies, and at an enormous expense. I know that China, always indisposed to war, is seeking for peace. I suspect that Japan, counting the cost, and content with the prestige gained, may be looking now to the same end. And I believe that a long war cannot be conducted by Japan without danger of internal dissensions more serious than those which have clouded her recent history."

Mr. Andrew Lang has a word to say of Stevenson in his report of "The Month in England." He says:

"I had not only the honor of Mr. Stevenson's acquaintance for many years (and to know him was to love and esteem him), but he was, to my taste, by far the most sympathetic of our living writers. He is missed and lamented by the whole of literary England, and, I doubt not, by all of literary America, where he had many friends. For us, the death of no contemporary could make such a blank. The world is no longer the same place without him, and his loss is felt the more keenly because, unlike Tennyson and Browning, he was comparatively young. But the ceaseless and gallant battle against ill health, which would have paralyzed any other genius, had worn out his bodily power while his intellect was in its prime. The man is at least as much mourned as the author, for to all he seemed (as a lady said to Scott) 'such a friendly sort of writer.'"

"It may, perhaps, be observed in America, that like Thackeray, he never criticised, still less reviled, the country where he was kindly received. He was too true a gentleman to criticise his hosts. Indeed, unfavorable criticism of any sort was an art in which he never indulged, nor would have indulged, even if, as Mr. Weller suggested to Mr. Pickwick, he could have made his fortune by it. In spite of constant weakness and malady, so fretting to a spirit as eager and adventurous as his, courage made his life happy, as lives of mortals go. He never had a tithe of the popularity he deserved, at least in England, but he had fame enough, and praise to which he could not be indifferent. He sensibly aided the cause of our language, by writing well, and he reopened the long-closed portals of romance."

McCLURE'S.

"McCLURES" presents in its April number another excellent collection of articles and stories, the latter by Stanley J. Weyman and A. Conan Doyle. Of the former, we have quoted from Mr. R. H. Sherard's interview with Du Maurier.

Madam Adam contributes a highly eulogistic sketch of Lieutenant Julien Viaud, much better known to the world as Pierre Loti. Her account of the home of the brilliant young Frenchman, his tastes and habits, quite exceed, in the impression they give of an ultra-refinement and sensibility, even the anticipations of a reader of the "Book of Pity and Death." Loti is a highly accomplished naval officer, adored by his men; a magnificent athlete and acrobat; a lover of flowers, of theatricals, of tapestries, of all the arts, and of cats; a musician and a singer; a tireless seeker of sensations and an unerring analyst; and above all a novelist. Madam Adam makes this description of a "fancy ball" entertainment given by Loti, at which she "assisted," and it reads curiously enough to a more frugal, less sensitive and rather busy Western world:

"It was for the inauguration of this admirable apartment that Loti gave to forty selected guests a *fête* Louis XI, which we can never forget.

"He had written or given verbally to us all the design and color of our costumes, so that each of us might contribute to the perfect harmony of the general effect which he had planned.

"The viands and drinks had been the subjects of much research; the former had been frequently essayed during a long period of time, and the latter were carefully made ready in advance, that they might most perfectly reproduce the sensations enjoyed by our ancestors.

"Loti had discovered in an isle of La Charente two old musicians who played airs of that by-gone time. One of them was more than eighty years old, and he died of the joyous excitement of the occasion, a few days after his triumph. In the anteroom, as we entered, we saw the body of a man swinging from a gallows. Scarcely were we seated at the tables when the sound of trumpets announced the arrival of a troop of Saracenic prisoners. Since we were in *joye et festin*, we bestowed pardon on them, and they seated themselves in our company. It was a surprise that wrung cries of terror from me, to feel a trap-door rising under my feet, and to see thus admitted a band of acrobats, who proceeded to execute most curious feats of strength and agility. Meantime we continued to feast; foods and drinks were set before us in long succession; it would take a volume to describe it all. Adrien Marie, a friend of ours, had come from Paris with a tall greyhound which never left his side, and he had put on the disguise of a fool. He was one of the most amusing features of the evening. I will speak only of the ceremonious entry of a superb roast peacock, with tail spread, carried on the shoulders of four squires and preceded by a band of musicians playing the traditional peacock's march.

"After dinner there was a dance that was especially applauded—the torch dance—in which young girls wrapped in long muslin veils, and young men, danced the dance of the torches. The smoking flames flitting about the white draperies, outlining the intricacies of the figures of the dance, kept us in constant fear of danger; and, at the same time, the sensation of witnessing a sacred dance, revived after the lapse of centuries of neglect, aroused our enthusiasm."

Mr. E. J. Edwards records the growth of Tammany

Hall since its organization in 1789. There is some humor and a good deal of human nature in this speech of Bourke Cockran that Mr. Edwards draws attention to:

"At the centennial celebration of Tammany Hall, on July 4, 1889, that organization seemed to be the finest, most perfect flower that had ever come from the development of bodies of men acting from a common political purpose. Its discipline was greater than that of an army, for it seldom knew deserters. It controlled nearly a hundred and twenty thousand citizens, who obeyed without a murmur the command of that one who was in authority. It controlled, with a single exception, every department of New York City. Mr. Bourke Cockran was the orator of the day, and among the truths which he uttered was this: 'If corruption prevails among the people, liberty will become a blighting curse, subversive of order.' Among those who applauded with vigor this sentiment were men then doing corrupt acts which five years later were exposed as part of an all-pervasive system that had corroded the department of police."

THE ATLANTIC.

THERE is in the April number a suggestive and pleasant paper by Albert H. Tolman, entitled "The Expressive Power of English Sounds," in which the writer analyzes some of the many artifices which our poets utilize to aid and increase their effects. He finds at least three different kinds of word expression, viz: Muscular imitation—"an approximate imitation by the muscles employed in articulation of some shape or some motion." A pretty example of this is in Milton's lines:

"Come, and trip it as you go
On the light fantastic toe."

"Much more common than this is what we may call muscular analogy, or muscular symbolism;" as in Pope's verses:

"When Ajax strives some rock's vast weight to throw,
The line too labors, and the words move slow."

"The action of the organs of articulation as they pronounce the troublesome consonant combinations in the first of these lines is not an imitation of the muscular effort of Ajax as he tugs at the mighty stone, but the struggle in the mouth is analogous to the striving of the hero, and is highly expressive."

The third kind of expression is the more widely recognized onomatopoeia, or sound imitation, like the words *whippoorwill*, *cuckoo*, and the famous line of Tennyson's—

"And murmuring of innumerable bees."

Mr. Tolman believes that "every English sound has some special expressive force," and that each sound may have several natural expressions.

There is an excellent paper on Robert Louis Stevenson, by C. T. Copeland, written avowedly from the point of view of the literary critic rather than as a eulogistic obituary. While thoroughly appreciative, and in full recognition of the fact that Stevenson died at an age which had not brought Scott, Dickens or Thomas Hardy to their best work—still Mr. Copeland thinks that the novelist had given us pretty fairly his measure; "and from Stevenson we were entitled to expect perfect form and continued variety of subject, rather than a measurable dynamic gain."

"Stevenson himself, it would appear, clearly saw the limits within which his talent would best exhibit itself. He never, for a good example, attempted the historical novel, so favorite a field with most romancers."

THE NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.

THE April *New England Magazine* contains an article entitled "Joseph Jefferson at Home," which gives an endearingly intimate view of the great comedian's every-day life. Mr. Jefferson has made a fortune, and does not need to earn more money; so he makes his seasons as short as he chooses and only plays in the cities that he likes, and where there are comfortable hotels and theatres. He has a beautiful summer house on Buzzard's Bay, with the homes of his children and grandchildren clustered round, and he owns a great plantation of 80,000 acres in Louisiana to which he wends his way every winter. He is a very talented painter, but will only pose as an amateur, nor will he accept money for his lectures. "Jefferson is a true disciple of Izaak Walton. His genuine love of nature finds vent in frequent excursions to some of the ponds in the vicinity of Buzzard's Bay, or on the bay itself. He is an expert angler, patient and painstaking, and in the company of congenial spirits he passes many an hour in his boats. He is very abstemious in his habits. He enjoys a quiet glass of wine, but is not 'fond of his cups.' He eats lightly, and is sometimes lectured by his intimates for his carelessness in regard to his food."

Professor Arthur Reed Kimball writes on "The Changing Character of Commencement." He traces the evolution of the day from a scholastic occasion of great importance to the present situation, where the event of the day is the alumni dinner with its witty speeches. "At Yale this year, for the first time in almost two hundred years, commencement is not simply to be omitted—as has before happened on occasion—but it is to be surrendered absolutely, never to be revived. The valedictorian and saluatorian and their fellow orators of various designations are no longer to be heard in the Old Center Church on New Haven's historic green. They are to be relegated to the land of half-forgotten memories called tradition. In place of their performances, the marvel of many generations of admiring families and friends, is to be substituted a ceremonial modeled on commemoration day at Oxford."

LIPPINCOTT'S.

THE much adored prima donna, Nellie Melba, has a slight article in the April *Lippincott's* on "Grand Opera," a subject which she should certainly know something about. Of the prevailing high prices for operatic "stars" she has a word to say:

"Even at the best the career of the vocalist is brief. The great lawyer or physician often touches his zenith at threescore, or perhaps threescore and ten; a Gladstone retires only from choice at eighty-five; a Bismarck is never greater than in old age; but what of the singer when inexorable time attacks the vocal organs? The actor may indeed wrestle with the pitiless years, and gradually accommodate declining forces to the complaisant rôles which dramatists provide for older artists, but these havens of refuge are denied to the singer. He or she must make hay while the sun shines. One cannot always be an Amina, a Marguerite, a Carmen, an Edgardo, or a Rhadames; and when the fateful hour of dismissal sounds, it is forbidden to lag superfluous on the stage. There is, then, nothing improper or ungraceful in the plan that the singer should sell his or her voice at the topmost price that it will bring in the market. One thing is certain, no manager is going to pay more than it is worth. The measure of value is fixed by the box offices, and these are the only standards that managers

can be, and as a matter of fact are, guided by. This does not prove that art is mercenary. The laborer everywhere is worthy of his hire."

Alvan F. Sanborn writes with a great deal of enthusiasm about "Cheap Living in Paris," and explains with careful detail how it is possible to live in the Latin Quarter, with a due regard to esthetics, amusements and recreation, on about \$18 per month. In fact, out of the 60 cents a day of total expenditure, Mr. Sanborn spent 10 cents on amusements, and from his list he got quite his share of grand opera and of the best dramatic performances.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

ELSEWHERE we have quoted from Mr. Cadman's articles on Queen Victoria and the Royal Family, appearing in the April *Chautauquan*.

Professor Raleigh, of All Souls College, Oxford, writes on "Politics as a Career in England." From his account it appears that the youthful M. P. is encouraged to "make a record" for hard work. "Let him choose some difficult subject, such as Indian finance or the Irish land acts, and master it thoroughly; he will then be able to make useful suggestions in committee, and perhaps to save the House from blundering at critical moments. The speeches which make the most permanent impression are those which are full of special knowledge, but free from the pedantry which insists on setting forth all the steps of an argument. When Mr. Fowler speaks on local taxation, or Sir Charles Dilke on the navy, every hearer feels that he is listening to a man who has spent months and years in accumulating information on an important subject. If a new member makes a pointed and amusing speech, men say, 'He may have a career before him; we shall see;' but if he makes a weighty speech he is at once recognized as a promising candidate for office."

THE BOOKMAN.

THE first two numbers of the American *Bookman* fully justify the modest demands of its projectors on the attention of our reading public. "The busy man's literary journal" the *Bookman* aspires to be, and already is. The February number was partly devoted to an introduction of the English editor of the *Bookman*, Dr. W. Robertson Nicoll, to such American readers as had not already formed his acquaintance. The regular departments of the American edition are "News Notes," "Poetry," "New Writers," "The Reader" (contributed articles by literary experts), "Reviews of New Books," "Novel Notes," "Bookman's Table," "Bibliography," and "The Bookmart." This list of headings serves to show the range of the periodical, and when we add that each department is edited freshly for American readers, that such men as Hamilton Mabie and Prof. H. H. Boyesen are among the regular contributors, while Prof. Harry Thurston Peck and James McArthur act as editors, and that the reviews of new books are signed by specialists, we have said enough to explain the cordial welcome accorded this new candidate for favor among American magazine readers. "Ian Maclaren at Home," "The Editor of the 'Yellow Book,'" and "The Old Booksellers of New York," are among the typically interesting articles of the March number. We have quoted elsewhere from the articles about Dr. Nicoll in the February number. The American *Bookman* is issued on the fifteenth of each month.

THE ENGINEERING MAGAZINE.

THE article by Sergeant Dunn on "The Commercial Value of Weather Forecasts" is reviewed in another department.

The general quality of the April *Magazine* is fully up to the high standard of that periodical. Several articles are devoted to the question of municipal control of public corporations; the writers oppose such control. An important regular feature of the *Engineering Magazine* is the department styled "Review of the Industrial Press," in which all the important engineering articles of the preceding month are classified, digested, and indexed. Not only the technical journals, but general periodicals, newspapers, and indeed every form of ephemeral literary product is made to contribute to this excellent summary of the world's progress in the engineering arts. The sociological side of industrial topics is not neglected, and in its narrower field the department does for the *Magazine's* readers what the REVIEW OF REVIEWS tries to do for the general reader.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE answers of Congressmen to the question, "Is an Extra Session Needed?" Lord Playfair's article on "A New Departure in English Taxation," "The Truth About Port Arthur," by Frederic Villiers, and "The Future of Silver," by the Hon. R. P. Bland, have been reviewed in another department.

Senator Cushman K. Davis, of Minnesota, writes on "Two Years of Democratic Diplomacy;" his point of view is similar to that of Senator Lodge, who deals with the same topic in the *Forum*.

Bishop Foss, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, passes suggestive comment on the article by the Rev. H. R. Haweis on "The New Pulpit" in the February *North American*.

Mark Twain's controversy with Paul Bourget has led Max O'Rell to take a hand in the latter's behalf, and in this bandying of international criticism the honors are now about even between France and America.

Dr. Cyrus Edison probably knew very well that his paper on "Nagging Women" in the January *North American* would not be permitted to go long unanswered. Lady Henry Somerset calls attention to the undisputed fact that the increasing prevalence of outdoor life is diminishing the nervousness of women. Harriet Prescott Spofford says, "You're another." "Two wrongs truly do not make one right; but why speak as if the wrong were all on one side? In reality there is no sex in nagging. A husband may make his wife as wretched as a wife may make her husband. And I have even known a man who at the table stared his children out of countenance, gazing at them with great, cruel eyes till their own eyes fell, and they were unable to swallow in his presence."

Marion Harland denies that the majority of women in the Christian homes of the land are naggers in any true sense.

Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, in advocating a return to the use of the cat-o-nine-tails for the punishment of certain classes of offenses, advances an economic argument for the passage of such a measure for the restoration of corporal punishment as the bill now before the New York Legislature.

"While it is true that it is the object of society to reform the criminal, it is not the policy of the State to encourage imprisonment, because, as a matter of political economy, that involves expense to the State. Every fresh convict imprisoned costs something to maintain and keep,

and the State which could entirely obviate the necessity of a state prison would reap an enormous accession to its coffers by avoiding a correspondingly large outlay and expense. It is a question worth considering, then, not simply as a deterrent of crime, but as a question of political economy, whether, in addition to imprisonment, some other means may not be judiciously resorted to which would tend, at all events, to lessen and diminish the commission of crime even if it were ineffectual to absolutely suppress it."

THE FORUM.

SENATOR LODGE'S criticisms of our foreign policy, Andrew Carnegie's tariff programme, and Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie's essay on "The Two Eternal Types in Fiction" have been reviewed in our department of "Leading Articles of the Month."

In "The Business World vs. The Politicians," Comptroller Eckels sets forth some of the dangers to our national credit and financial stability resulting from the present uncertainty relative to the currency. He finds the chief cause of the general stagnation in the legal-tender issues and compulsory reissues by the Government.

Frederic Harrison, in one of his admirable "Studies of the Great Victorian Writers," characterizes the work of the writer of "Jane Eyre." "Scott and Thackeray—even Jane Austen and Maria Edgeworth—paint the world, or part of the world, as it is, crowded with men and women of various characters. Charlotte Brontë painted not the world, hardly a corner of the world, but the very soul of one proud and loving girl. That is enough: we need ask no more. It was done with consummate power. We feel that we know her life, from ill-used childhood to her proud matronhood; we know her home, her school, her professional duties, her loves and hates, her agonies and her joys, with that intense familiarity and certainty of vision with which our own personal memories are graven on our brain. With all its faults, its narrowness of range, its occasional extravagances, 'Jane Eyre' will long be remembered as one of the most creative influences of the Victorian literature, one of the most poetic pieces of English romance, and among the most vivid masterpieces in the rare order of literary 'Confessions.'"

Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman discusses the constitutionality and the justice of the income tax from the modern economist's point of view. As to the constitutionality of the tax, the question which is just now before the Supreme Court, Professor Seligman argues affirmatively. He admits that the law as enacted has many defects, and as an administrative measure he is by no means sanguine of its success, but of its general justice he is thoroughly convinced. "It is in line with the democratic trend throughout the world. It seeks to correct the growing conviction among all masses of the population that our present tax system largely exempts those that are best able to pay. It is an honest effort to rectify abuses and to secure a truer equality."

Prof. Frank W. Blackmar, of Kansas State University, gives the results of an investigation of the methods of profit-sharing adopted by two large employers of labor—the N. O. Nelson Manufacturing Company, of St. Louis, and the Proctor & Gamble Company, of Ivorydale, Ohio. In each instance Professor Blackmar makes a satisfactory report.

Mr. Henry Holt continues his suggestions relative to the prevailing social discontent and the proposed remedies for it, promising for a future article a more detailed

discussion of the economic education demanded by the times.

Of a somewhat more practical turn are the articles by Jacob A. Riis ("The Tenement the Real Problem of Civilization") and B. G. Northrop ("The Work of Village Improvement Societies"). Both papers propose definite reforms calculated to improve the conditions, respectively, of city and country life.

The conclusions reached by Dr. L. Emmett Holt relative to the anti-toxine treatment of diphtheria are on the whole decidedly favorable. His knowledge of the treatment, he states, is derived from reports furnished by children's hospitals in Europe and from personal observation in two American institutions.

THE ARENA.

FROM Miss Willard's article on temperance instruction in the schools, and from Professor Will's suggestions on the formation of Unions for Practical Progress, we have quoted at some length in another department.

Prof. James T. Bixby writes on "Mohammed and the Koran;" he does not regard Mohammedanism as a religion adapted to the fostering of the highest civilization, nor does he consider it the final faith of humanity of the best type, but he dwells on its peculiar qualifications to meet the wants of barbaric and semi-civilized peoples. He looks on Islam as the teacher that will finally lead the great Eastern nations to Christ.

Richard Linthicum sketches very briefly the public career of Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois, who served in the United States Senate during the Civil War and Reconstruction eras as chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and after a retirement of many years reappeared in politics last fall as the champion of the Populist cause in Chicago.

Helen Gregory-Flesher draws this pen portrait of Joaquin Miller as he appears at his California home: "The genial host possesses a gift lacking in too many writers—he is a brilliant conversationalist with a limitless fund of anecdote. His accent is singularly pure; his voice full and pleasant; and as he discusses some congenial theme his thoughts rove from early pioneer days when as a boy in the diggers' camp he cooked their unvaried fare of salt pork and boiled beans, allotted to each man his share of the gold dust, and in his spare hours wrote and cultivated that divine faculty that later brought him fame. His appearance is striking and his face beams with intelligence. He usually wears long boots into the tops of which his trousers are tucked. His hair, streaked here and there with silver, hangs almost to his shoulders, and is inclined to curl, as is also his beard."

Several papers in the *March Arena* are devoted to psychic philosophy. Margaret B. Peeke defines "True Occultism, Its Place and Use;" T. E. Allen enunciates "A Theory of Telepathy;" Mr. Flower, the editor, describes certain "Prophetic Dreams," and Henry Wood discusses "Auto-Suggestion and Concentration."

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

NUMA DROZ has an extremely interesting and well-informed article descriptive of the working of the Initiative and the Referendum in Switzerland. M. Droz, although an enthusiastic admirer of the Referendum, recognizes frankly that its success does not justify the inference that it will succeed everywhere else equally well. He says: "Adapted to a people fundamentally

democratic, like the Swiss, the referendum is unquestionably one of the best forms of government ever attempted. The net result has been a great tranquilizing of public life. The debates which precede and accompany a referendum movement are a normal manifestation of the popular life. And when the ballot has pronounced, everybody accepts the result. The referendum and the initiative in Switzerland form part of a system of government of which all the pieces hang together. It appears to me very doubtful whether it would be possible to introduce these two institutions elsewhere without at the same time introducing a mechanism of government similar to that of which they have become part and parcel here."

WHY NOT TEACH THE EGYPTIANS ENGLISH?

"A Cairene" has an interesting article under the title "The English Failure in Egypt." The gist of it is that as long as the Egyptians talk French, they will never learn to think in English, and so the English occupation will have to be protracted until the crack of doom. He says: "But unless the younger generation of natives is taught to read English books and papers, and so to assimilate English modes of thought and moral and political principles, she will have to remain there till doomsday. English reforms, as things are at present, would all vanish on the day of the departure of the British army, and on the day following they would be replaced by the exact contrary. About this there ought to be no mistake. We cannot really influence the mind and *morale* of a people except through the language in which they are taught to think and feel, and as long as England neglects to educate the Egyptian in English modes of thought and action, the edifice of reform she has been slowly and painfully building up in the valley of the Nile will prove to be a mere house of cards."

AN EPITAPH ON THE MANCHESTER SCHOOL.

Mr. Goldwin Smith, writing on the "Manchester School," produces what may be called an obituary notice of that admirable and useful political association. As is the custom of epitaph makers, he says nothing of the dead but what is good, and concludes his paper with a hint that he is not without the hope of its joyful resurrection: "Society, as we said before, may be at the opening of a new era and on the eve of a complete reconstruction. Even in that case it may be hoped that the champions of free trade, retrenchment, religious equality, peace, and 'a government squared to the maxims of common sense and a plain morality,' will be held to have done not badly in their brief day. How it will fare with our belief in liberty and property remains to be seen. If coercion and confiscation gain the day and make the world happy, our principles will lie forever in the grave of extinct superstitions. Otherwise, *Resurgemus*."

THE VALUE OF EMERSON.

Vernon Lee, writing of "Emerson, Transcendentalist and Unitarian," mentions that "the vital, vitalizing intuition in Emerson is a dualism, closely connected: the intuition of the worthlessness of unreality for our happiness and progress; and the intuition of the supreme power, for our happiness and progress, of that portion which we call soul, but these vital thoughts were defaced, hampered and compressed, by a cheap transcendentalism: the metaphysics of Germany adulterated by the shoddy science, the cheap mysticism of America."

Still, she regards Emerson as a valuable guide. She says: "Those who should deliberately follow Emerson's

counsels, omitting from their lives not merely what he directly advises *should* be omitted, but also what his whole system logically leads us to reject, would be surprised to find how much space they had left themselves, how much energy for the real life, the life of enjoyment and utility."

THE NEW REVIEW.

MR. KEARY continues his "Impressions of India," but says nothing notable, excepting the passage in which he describes the high honors paid to Nicholson, whom he regards, with some justification, as the hero of the suppression of the mutiny. Nicholson's mission was to carry out Lawrence's idea of enrolling the Sikhs and Afghans in the force which crushed the rebel sepoys. "The providential man of this new departure was Nicholson, a paladin of strength, beauty, courage, and, above all, overmastering will. Bereft of his personality, Lawrence's great plan would have failed. The Sikhs and Afghans hesitated: they both thought our power might fall—for who had known, even in historical memory, any long-lived central power? But their hesitations and uncertainty were overborne: they themselves were carried away by a stronger will than their own; even as at all times in history the Oriental populace has been carried onward, and has, in a moment, out of a formless, lawless mass, been forged into a conquering race fit for the greatest enterprises. Lawrence and Montgomery took their decisive measures for disarming the native troops: Nicholson organized from out the frontier races the flying column which was to descend upon Delhi. Afghans and Sikhs came flocking to join our colors. Nicholson, I say, who came before long to command this new army, gave to this policy a personality, a visible symbol: and it is for this reason that he has become in tradition something more than a man, even a semi-divine figure."

THE EVOLUTION OF THE CYCLE.

Mr. Starley in a brief but interesting paper describes the revolution in the cycle which he was chiefly instrumental in bringing about. He dwells upon the achievement with pardonable pride, but evidently no longer thinks that there is any likelihood of a similar beneficent revolution. He says: "Cycle making has reached a point at which improvement seems difficult. Most makers use the finest materials, and twelve to thirteen stone men now race without fear of breakage at a rate of from twenty-five to thirty miles an hour on machines that weigh about twenty pounds, which is less than two pounds of material for each stone weight of rider."

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

Mr. Whiteway, discussing politics in Newfoundland, declares that: "All that is needed now is that Lord Ripon should make a timely and an honest statement, setting forth the terms upon which Great Britain will take over Newfoundland's debts and liabilities, to the end that her offer and Canada's may be compared. It is the present hope of Newfoundland that her troubles may so affect Great Britain that a properly chosen Commission may be appointed forthwith, which shall devise a means of removing her interests from the control of, on the one hand, a pedantic and exclusive service, and, on the other, a body of politicians 'whose main object of adoration is patronage.'"

OTHER ARTICLES.

George Wyndham writes on "The Poetry of the Prison," dealing with the prison poets of the Middle

Agas. Mr. Whibley, writing on "Two Thieves," contrasts Jack Sheppard with Cartouche, and Mr. A. Clerk has an interesting and ingenious article "In Praise of Convention."

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

IN another department we have quoted copiously from several of the more important articles.

DEBATERS FROM THE REPORTERS' POINT OF VIEW.

Mr. MacDonagh, in a paper entitled "A Night in the Reporters' Gallery," gives some interesting particulars as to how various Parliamentarians are estimated from the reporters' point of view:

"Statesmen like Bright, Disraeli and Gladstone—to mention three who were masters of different styles of the fine art of oratory—always spoke slowly, deliberately and impressively, and the average reporter never had any difficulty in taking them.

"Of all our leading Parliamentarians Mr. Chamberlain is the easiest to report. His average rate of speaking is 140 words a minute, and, besides, he possesses, in the highest degree perhaps, the qualities of lucidity of thought and distinctness of utterance.

"Now that Lord Randolph Churchill has passed away, Mr. Balfour is, after Sir R. Webster and Mr. Matthews, probably the most difficult speaker on the front Opposition bench. He is generally easy to take when he makes an important speech, but latterly in discussions in committee he has developed a very rapid style of speaking. A change for the worse, in the reportorial sense, has also come over Sir William Harcourt.

"Of the men in the front rank Mr. Asquith is the most difficult to report. He is clear and distinct in utterance, but he is excessively rapid. A reporter following him on a 'verbatim note' has very little breathing time. He never pauses in the course of a speech. His clear-cut sentences—long, rotund and full-bodied—come flowing uninterruptedly from his lips at a steady pitiless rate of between 160 and 176 words per minute."

COMPULSORY CONCILIATION.

The Duke of Devonshire writes a prefatory note to an article by Mr. Bernard Holland upon the "Legal Disabilities of British Trades Unions." At present they cannot enter into a binding contract with their employers. The Duke strongly urged before the Royal Commission that this disability should be removed, and Mr. Holland supports this plea by quoting the action which has been taken in South Australia in the same direction. It seems that some such legalization of trades unions is indispensable before anything can be done in the way of industrial arbitration by the state:

"The principal disputes on which such tribunals would be called upon to decide are disputes, not between individual employers and their workmen, but between organized bodies of each. These organizations have, however, no legal corporate existence, and they are expressly prohibited by the law from entering into contracts binding their members. The real parties to the dispute would, therefore, come before the court with no recognized legal position, and with no power to enter into a contract, legally binding on their members, either to accept or to abide by the award. Such a position of the principal parties, between whom they would have to arbitrate, would seem seriously to impair the authority of the courts themselves, and it is doubtful whether their establishment would constitute any considerable advance on the system of voluntary boards now in existence."

In South Australia the new law not only legalizes

trades unions, as the Duke proposes, but gives power "to the governor of the colony, acting upon the recommendation of the president of the state board, to refer to 'compulsory conciliation' any dispute which should arise between two registered organizations."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Kebbel discourses commonplaces concerning the good sense of the English people; the Hon. Emily Lawless tells a gorgeous story of an Irish saint who built the round towers, and who seems as a wonder-worker to have thrown Madame Blavatsky and all the Mahatmas into the shade; the Earl of Airlie writes on "Officers' Expenses in the Cavalry;" Mr. Adams contributes an article on the Chinese drama, and the Rev. Canon Teignmouth Shore replies to Mr. Carter on the question, "What is Church Authority?"

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THE *Westminster Review* is as strenuous as ever, and assumes on the part of its readers a higher level of intelligence and of earnestness than any of the other English reviews.

AN OPTIMIST INDEED.

The first place in the review is devoted to a paper by a writer whose cheery optimism and robust faith in the progress of the world are refreshing. It is not often that we meet writers of articles in modern reviews who make such an uncompromising assertion as this: "The whole history of the human race is a record of constant though varying advance. The world is working toward an end of self-realization; to this all is tending. Every revolution, every reformation, every change is a necessary step to this end. It is our destiny that impels us. The world to-day has reached a position never hitherto attained. Our standards and conceptions of morality are higher and truer, and our methods surer."

NEW ZEALAND AS A PLAYGROUND.

Mr. W. C. Macgregor has a very pleasant and brightly-written article on New Zealand, which, he declares, is an ideal playground for the British Empire. Nor is it the Empire alone which will benefit by this wonderful land of the Antipodes: "The essentials of an ideal playground for grown-up children of Anglo Saxon parentage would appear to be four in number: 1, It must be blessed with what is known as a 'healthy' climate; 2, its scenery must be picturesque; 3, it must provide within its boundaries outdoor sports both British and novel; and, 4, it must possess special attraction for the curious and the dilettante. All those conditions New Zealand fulfills in a marked degree. Here in this little colony we have at once the chosen home of the invalid, the joy of the searcher after the beautiful in nature, the happy hunting-ground of the sportsman, and the haunt of the naturalist and the ethnologist."

HISTORY IN THE "ARABIAN NIGHTS."

Mr. J. F. Hewitt has an article on the "History of the Arabian Nights." After going on for several pages, massing together proofs of what he contends lies behind the stories of the "Arabian Nights," he says: "I hope I have shown by these proofs, which might be multiplied many times over, that the 'Arabian Nights' is not only a living picture of Eastern Mohammedan life, but a storehouse of the unwritten archives of primeval history derived from the tribal traditions and customs of northern and southern nations."

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

NO article in this number of the *Fortnightly* calls for special attention.

THE CRISIS IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Rev. W. Greswell describes the present lamentable condition of England's oldest colony. Of the two alternatives before Newfoundland—annexation to Canada or reconstruction as a Crown colony—Mr. Greswell shows an undisguised preference for the latter. "Strategically there is no place on the face of the globe that boasts such a commanding position as Newfoundland, lying, as it does, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and holding the gateway to Canada and the West; and there is no place in the whole of our colonial dominions where we could less afford to lose influence and power. But we might lay the greatest stress first and foremost upon the opportunities we possess in gaining there a few recruits for our navy. We possess in Newfoundland a seafaring population no whit inferior to the best material that goes to man the French war ships; there is a fleet of 1,800 vessels in Newfoundland, giving occupation to 30,000 able-bodied seamen."

WHY THE FRENCH PRESIDENT FELL.

The first place in the magazine is devoted to an article (translated) by Augustin Filon, entitled "Presidents and Politics in France." M. Filon is evidently a warm partisan of M. Casimir-Périer. The message announcing his resignation he declares was one of the most serious, most conclusive, and most heart-stirring of historical documents. The gist of his paper is that the French ministry practically ignored the President:

"Many of the deputies, whose votes had raised him to the President's chair, voted for the admission of Gérault-Richard, who had insulted him. The Minister of Foreign Affairs is said to have met his request for certain pieces of diplomatic intelligence with a refusal or an evasion. The Minister of Finance deposited a budget scheme on the table of the Chamber in M. Casimir-Périer's name when this scheme had not yet been submitted to M.

Casimir Périer. Finally—and here the Ministry of the Interior is in question—a list of decorations and a change of prefects appeared in the papers before either had been communicated to the President, or submitted for his approval. If all these facts are true—and, unfortunately, the matter hardly admits of doubt—if MM. Dupuy, Poincaré, and Hanotaux were really and of deliberate purpose guilty of such unconstitutional tricks, they have violated both the letter and spirit of the law, and they have failed to show decent respect to the man for whom they ought to have secured the respect of all. Up to a point they have been accomplices of the anonymous correspondents who sent threatening letters to M. Périer's daughter. It is they who are the traitors and deserters. They placed this man in the midst of a murderous faction; they gave him a forlorn hope to defend and not a cartridge to defend it with; and then they shot him in the back."

HOW NATURAL SELECTION HOLDS THE FIELD.

Mr. A. R. Wallace finishes his papers on the "Method of Organic Evolution" by declaring that natural selection holds the field: "I have now, I think, shown that the two most recent efforts to establish new methods of organic evolution, as either complete or partial substitutes for natural selection—that is, for the survival of the fittest among the individual variations annually produced—have completely failed to establish themselves as having any relation to the actual facts of nature. Mr. Bateson's discontinuous variations were long ago rejected by Darwin as having no important part in the formation of new species, while recent and ever-growing proofs of the generality and the magnitude of individual variability render these larger and rarer kinds of variation of even less importance than in his time. Mr. Galton's theory of organic stability, which is essential to the success of discontinuous variations, has been shown to be founded upon a comparison of things of a totally dissimilar nature, and, further, to be absolutely unintelligible and powerless unless in strict subordination to natural selection."

THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

BOTH February numbers of this *Revue* are good all-round numbers.

A BATTALION OF INFANTS.

A paper upon Spain by M. René Bazin relates a trip to the northern province of Spain, and describes a review of the Infant Battalion, got together to please the little King, composed of boys between the ages of ten and fifteen, with a little girl of twelve, Constantia Serfo, for their cantinière. This troop is armed with small Mauser guns, and is accurately drilled. It contains four hundred soldiers, reckoning officers, corporals, and troops of the line, and the children are drawn from families of every rank. From St. Sebastian, M. Bazin went to the country of Ignatius Loyola, and also visited a splendid college named Densto, which may be termed "a free university," from which the students go up to Salamanca for their degrees. Here he met the "novel-writing Jesuit," Father Colonna, whose literary fame had already been spread in France by M. Marcel Prévost.

THE REIGN OF MONEY.

In the *Revue* for February 15 M. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu devotes his fourth article on "The Reign of Money" to

the great financial companies, considered in their relation to the state and to Collectivist theories. He thinks that, so far from preparing the way for any form of socialism, "their rôle is really to defend us against a selfish oligarchy of plutocrats, or a coarse democratic collectivity." Without these companies, built up by innumerable private shareholders, he believes that France would be practically enslaved on the one side or the other. The author also discusses the financial temptations of public men, the difficulty of metropolitan life to provincial deputies, the scandals of the Italian banks and the career of Cornelius Herz. He concludes in favor of private enterprise as opposed to state control.

THE FALL OF NAPOLEON III.

In his third article on "The End of the Second Empire," M. Etienne Lamy describes September 3, 1870, the day on which the Emperor telegraphed, "The army is defeated and taken captive, and I am a prisoner." It was then that for a short space the Imperial counsellors thought that the Empire might still be continued in a Regency; they were soon undeceived. Of troops but a small number remained in Paris, of regulars not more than four or five thousand. "The Municipal Guard and the police were

more numerous, but in the evening, when at seven o'clock the population heard the news of Sedan, it fell like water on an empty boiler, and an explosion was the result. In an instant the streets were filled by the mob and the chance of the republicans had come. The Chamber of Deputies sat till one in the morning, uselessly trying to come to some decision. M. Jules Favre proposed the deposition of the Imperial power. He was heard in lugubrious silence. The next day, September 4, was a Sunday; it was then that the mob invaded the parliament, and that the Empress left the Tuileries, accompanied by one lady, her reader, and MM. Metternich and Nigra, both foreigners. She passed down the galleries of the Louvre to the Place St. Germain l'Auxerrois. The two women mounted a hired vehicle, carrying with them the flag which had floated from the dome of the Tuileries during the Imperial residence. The Empire disappeared noiselessly, leaving no trace behind."

THE CULTURE OF POLITENESS.

M. Brunetière, of the French Academy, contributes an article on "Education and Instruction," in which he makes remarks worth quoting, to the effect that the first interest of the French community being to endure and to continue on the same lines, the treatment of the young must be to a certain extent subordinate to this general theory and not wholly based on the individual development of the boy and girl. French politeness, for instance, is an integral attribute of France as we have always known her, and has partly molded her literary expressions, and contributed to the wide diffusion of her language. "Thus the well-bred man is he who controls himself in the interest of others. The idea of a certain amount of constraint is still at the base of Continental education. . . . To breed up or train a child is to habituate it to repress such of its movements, to restrain such of its moods, to keep to itself such of its sentiments as might annoy or alarm others. The general interest, which in the sphere of manners is the interest of the 'world,' is therefore recognized as superior to that of the individual, and as sufficiently important to require each of us to subordinate, to submit, to bend his own nature, and so we come to the formula of individual constraint in favor of a social gain. . . ."

THE REVUE DE PARIS.

PERHAPS the most interesting contribution in the two February numbers of our French contemporary is that sent by Monsignor Boéglin, the French prelate who, in his character of editor of the papal *Roman Monitor*, was lately expelled by Signor Crispi from Italy. The article, which deals with the future Conclave, is written in an extremely liberal spirit, and may be said to be an unofficial special pleading in favor of Leo XIII and his recent encyclicals. The writer is evidently animated with strong personal devotion to the Pope. "God," he observes, "has gifted him with all the talents that go to make a legislator; he is largely and fully cultured, has always been on the side of right, possesses an incorruptible conscience, and has a subtle intuition of all that is going on in modern life." He adds that latter-day Rome is nothing if not cosmopolitan, and declares that this is all entirely owing to the present ruler of the Vatican. Proceeding to give but a few instances, he points out that Anderledy, the late General of the Jesuits, was Swiss by nationality, while his successor, Father Martin, who was the Papal candidate, was a Spaniard; the head of the Capuchin order comes from Mount Gothard; the General of the Dominicans, Fruhwirth, is an Austrian, and so on.

Monsignor Boéglin says positively that had Cardinal Lavigerie lived long enough he would undoubtedly have become Leo XIII's successor; he seems to think that now Cardinal Gibbons has an extremely good chance, especially if the future Conclave is held anywhere but at Rome. In Italy local traditions are strong, and a foreign Cardinal has but a small chance of being elected Pope. Yet very soon the Sacred College will have a representative of every nationality in the world within its fold, "and when this occurs," concludes the French prelate triumphantly, "all small and wretched intrigues will come to nothing."

AMERICA VERSUS EUROPE.

America and American institutions have always had a fascination for the French. The Marquis de Laubat, in a few shrewdly written pages, deals with the labor problems of America, and seems to note with satisfaction that as in the Old, so in the New World, economical and political crises are by no means unknown. But he believes that America will probably find it more easy to cope with future difficulties than will the governments of Europe, and he gives the following reasons: Firstly, he observed that the cost of living, whatever may have been said to the contrary, is no greater in the States for the working classes than on this side of the Atlantic, and that, on the other hand, there the salaries are undoubtedly larger; secondly, the American citizen has not ever before his eyes the spectre of past revolutions and wars. The "Budget of Destruction," for so the Marquis styles all military and naval estimates, is in America absurdly small; in Europe it is eating the citizen of each country out of house and home; America's standing army consists of thirty thousand men; that collectively produced by Europe is three millions and a half. Unlike most recent visitors to the States, the Marquis considers that in America is now found the maximum of individual freedom and liberty. He noticed that in an American town each citizen is free to knock another about if he chooses, that the tramways are crowded to suffocation, that the railway stations are guardless, and that every man shifts for himself in the land of Freedom.

LETTERS FROM MAZZINI.

Mazzini's "Letters to Thomas Emery" will be found of considerable interest, for they were written during a critical period of his life in the five years, 1838 to 1843, which he spent in London. Notwithstanding his English pseudonym, Thomas Emery was no other than Luigi Amadeo Malegari, a friend of Garibaldi, Albers and the whole of the Italian patriot group, but who remained all through the movement, and until the end of his life, ardently Catholic, a fact which says much both for his own and Mazzini's tolerance and broad-mindedness. It is curious to note that the exile, in his letters to his friend, says little or nothing of the world in which he was then living; he speaks with bitterness of the English press, for during these years Mazzini earned a precarious livelihood by "pot boiling" for London reviews and papers, instead of writing only on those subjects dear to his heart. The letters were addressed from York Buildings, King's road, Chelsea.

Very different from the first burning epistles, but, as before, of extreme value from many points of view, is another installment of Balzac's letters to Madame Hanska. In one of them he tells her incidentally that he has just completed "Le Père Goriot" in twenty-five days, in order that he may be with her somewhat sooner than he otherwise could be.

THE NEW BOOKS

RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

SOCIOLOGY, ECONOMICS AND HISTORY.

The Armenian Crisis in Turkey. By Frederick Davis Greene, M.A. With Introduction by Rev. Josiah Strong, D.D. Octavo, pp. 174. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1. (Paper edition, 60 cents.)

The REVIEW OF REVIEWS for January contained an article on the Armenian crisis which at once aroused a widespread interest in the subject. The writer of that article, it is now permissible to state, was Mr. Frederick D. Greene, who was born in Turkey and served nearly four years as a missionary of the American Board in Van, the centre of Armenia. Mr. Greene has since prepared a comprehensive volume on the subject of the massacre of 1894, its antecedents and significance. He reproduces the authenticated narratives of witnesses who, as he truly states, can have no possible motive for misrepresenting the facts, while, on the other hand, each writer subjected himself to personal danger by making such statements. Taken all in all, Mr. Greene's book forms the most conclusive summing-up of the case against Turkey that has yet appeared. It cannot fail to profoundly influence public opinion in both hemispheres.

Popular Control of the Liquor Traffic. By E. R. L. Gould. 12mo, pp. 102. Baltimore: Published by the Author.

Dr. Gould is known as perhaps the leading advocate in this country of the so-called Gothenburg, or Scandinavian, system of controlling the liquor traffic. His articles in the reviews and magazines, as well as his official reports on the subject, have been largely drawn upon from time to time by the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, and we commend to our readers this little book as giving in epitome the results of Dr. Gould's very faithful and scientifically conducted investigations abroad. In this book he discusses the legal basis and practical results of the Scandinavian system, and gives his reasons for thinking the company system the best method of control.

Comparative Summary and Index of State Legislation in 1894 (State Library Bulletin of Legislation No. 5). Paper, octavo, pp. 90. Albany: University of the State of New York. 20 cents.

Many of our readers have doubtless familiarized themselves with previous numbers of this useful bulletin, the chief features of which are succinct paragraphs summing up the important laws of general interest passed by the various legislatures in session during the year, and a carefully prepared alphabetical index to the same; each paragraph is followed by full citations to the state or territorial statutes thus summarized. No other publication attempts to do this work, which is of the greatest importance not only to the professional lawyer but to persons interested in the different state and national reform movements of the day, to students of economics, and to many other classes of citizens.

The Christian State; a Political Vision of Christ. By George D. Herron. 12mo, pp. 216. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents.

The religious world has noted the appearance, from time to time, of Dr. Herron's well-known books in the department of Christian sociology. The present volume is a course of six lectures delivered in various churches for the purpose of inducing a more general acceptance of that conception of social Christianity for which the lecturer stands. Dr. Herron disclaims any "attempt to contribute to political, social or theological science." As in all his former works, he appeals to the moral consciousness of the community, and to that alone. This book should be read by those critics of Dr. Herron who have judged him largely from newspaper reports of his lectures. It appears that these reports have, in some cases, misrepresented him. He does not assert, for example, that social regeneration must precede individual regeneration; but he emphasizes the fact that all religious development of the individual must be hampered by the imperfect development of society.

Municipal Reform Movements in the United States. By William Howe Tolman, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 219. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. \$1.

This little volume is packed with information which to the worker in the cause of civic regeneration is simply indispensable. Much of the information, possibly, might be ob-

tained in other ways, but they would be tedious and devious ways indeed, and merely as a saver of time and correspondence Dr. Tolman's manual is a real desideratum. Besides the succinct summaries of the aims and methods of some seventy-five reform organizations all over the country, there is a more detailed account of the work of the City Vigilance League, of New York City, with which the author is thoroughly acquainted, and which he rightly considers a useful object lesson to like organizations everywhere. Such a book should by all means have been provided with an index, especially since the arrangement of the material relating to the various clubs bears no relation to the towns to which the clubs belong. Thus the Civic Club, of Beloit, Wis., finds a place between the City Reform Club, of New York, and the Civic Federation, of Chicago.

Trusts; or, Industrial Combinations and Coalitions in the United States. By Ernst von Halle. 12mo, pp. 366. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

This is a study of American industrial conditions from the point of view of an intelligent, observant, and thoroughly scientific foreigner who has investigated both facts and theories without bias. Dr. von Halle has enjoyed exceptional facilities for the prosecution of his researches, and has had access to the most important materials for such a study. All classes in the community who had information on any phase of the trust question seem to have aided him in his task of ascertaining the truth. The REVIEW OF REVIEWS hopes to present its readers at some future time with some of the more important results of Dr. von Halle's very scholarly work. No more useful contribution to our knowledge of our own institutions has been made by any foreigner since the appearance of Mr. Bryce's epoch-making work.

History of the People of Israel, from the Rule of the Persians to that of the Greeks. By Ernest Renan. Octavo, pp. 354. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$2.50.

The fourth volume of M. Renan's History begins with the return to Jerusalem from Babylon and brings the narrative of Israel's experiences down to about 150 B.C. The story is told in these pages of the transference from Persian to Greek rule. The period covered embraces an obscure chapter in Jewish history—the deep sleep of Israel," Renan calls it—continuing through the fourth and third centuries B.C. Little need be added to previous commendations of Renan's abilities as a chronicler and general merits as a writer. Venturing into a field in which much had already been attempted, and much achieved, in the way of scholarly research, he has essayed his own peculiar task with rare power of discrimination and has presented the results of his labors with a freshness and charm of statement which insure his work a rank among the historical masterpieces of the century.

Proceedings of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, at the twenty-first annual session, held in Nashville, Tenn., May 23-29, 1894. Octavo, pp. 402. Boston: Geo. H. Ellis. \$1.50.

Among the more noteworthy papers appearing in this volume of the proceedings are those on "Training Schools for Nurses," "The Duty of the State to the Insane," "Provision for Epileptics," and "Instruction in Sociology in Institutions of Learning." In the brief reports from the field of charity organization in our great cities there is much of interest relative to the special efforts to provide relief by work during the stress of the hard times in 1893-94.

History for Ready Reference. By J. N. Larned. Five volumes, Vol. IV—Nicaea to Tunis. Quarto, pp. 770. Springfield, Mass.: C. A. Nichols Co.

Among the important topics treated in this volume are "Papacy," "Rome," "Russia," "Scotland," "Slavery," "Social Movements," "Spain," and "Tariff Legislation." As in the preceding volumes of the work, admirable judgment has been shown in the selection of the authorities quoted under each head. In most cases only recognized specialists have been chosen. The material is also noteworthy for its freshness and late revision. Periodical literature has been drawn on when necessary to bring the narrative down to date. The maps and plans which have a place in the work are excellent from every point of view.

Mutiny of the Bounty, and Story of Pitcairn Island, 1790-1894. By Rosalind Amelia Young. 16mo, pp. 254. Oakland, Cal.: Pacific Press Publishing Company. \$1.

Hitherto most writing upon the history and conditions of life on Pitcairn Island has been done by those having no very intimate knowledge of the subjects. Miss Young was born on the island and has spent her life there. Her father was a grandson of John Adams, one of the mutineers of the *Bounty*. She gives a simple and interesting narrative of the affairs of the Pitcairn community from its foundation down to the year 1894. The present inhabitants number about one hundred and thirty. Miss Young's account is necessarily composed of details of small significance to the general history of the world, but this fact does not make her record less readable. The twenty-five half-tone engravings in the book, from original photographs, are helpful, though not of the highest artistic excellence.

Government of the Colony of South Carolina. By Edson L. Whitney, Ph.D. Paper, Octavo, pp. 121. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press. 75 cents.

The writer of this monograph has followed the topical rather than the chronological method of treatment, taking up successively the powers and functions of the Governor, Council and Assembly; the land system, the organization of the parish, the judiciary, the militia, taxation and currency. The study is systematically conducted, and numerous references to original authorities are appended.

Select Chapters and Passages from the Wealth of Nations of Adam Smith, 1776. 16mo, pp. 297. New York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

These "Select Chapters and Passages" of the great classic of modern political economy are from the text of the first edition (1776). The additions and omissions in the edition of 1784 are also noted. The portions chosen for this reprint, comprising altogether nearly a fifth of the book, give in small compass a view of Adam Smith's economic philosophy in its entirety. Thus for the student's purpose the book is really more serviceable than the complete work, since the process of elimination of irrelevant chapters has been wisely completed for him. A brief sketch of Smith is prefixed. The series of "Economic Classics," of which this and the two texts noticed below form the first three volumes, is edited by Prof. W. J. Ashley, of Harvard, whose erudition in this especial field is the highest possible guarantee of the scholarly accuracy of his work.

The First Six Chapters of the Principles of Political Economy and Taxation of David Ricardo, 1817. 16mo, pp. 130. New York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

Only the first six chapters of Ricardo's most important work appear in this reprint, but these chapters hold the essence of his economic doctrine. The texts, both of the first and of the third edition (1817 and 1821) are reproduced. There is also a brief preliminary account of the economist's life and labors.

Parallel Chapters from the First and Second Editions of An Essay on the Principle of Population as it Affects the Future Improvement of Society. By T. R. Malthus, 1798-1803. 16mo, pp. 153. New York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

This is an exact reprint, following the original spelling and punctuation, of the most important chapters in the first and second editions of the famous "Essay on Population." The substance of the doctrine first enunciated by Malthus in 1798 is set forth in these selected passages, although they comprise but a fourth part of the first edition and a twentieth of the second. Some interesting bibliographical notes on the work of Malthus preface the reprinted chapters.

Honest Money. By Arthur I. Fonda. 12mo, pp. 221. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

The writer's aim in this work is to propose in outline a new monetary system suited to the commercial and industrial needs of the time. The main features of his plan are the establishment by the government of a multiple standard of value (composed of a large number of commodities in common use) and the issuing of currency notes based on this approved standard and redeemable in any commodity at its current market price, the government pledging itself to so control the amount of this currency in circulation that its actual purchasing power will conform to the standard on which it is based. The rise and fall of prices, as determined by statisticians from day to day, would govern the action of the government in adding to or withdrawing from the volume of circulation.

A Scientific Solution of the Money Question. By Arthur Kitson. 12mo, pp. 418. Boston: Arena Publishing Company. \$1.25.

Still another "solution" of the money question is offered by Mr. Kitson, who wishes the government to abandon the function of regulating the currency to private enterprise. He believes that our present ills are mainly due to governmental restriction. He would abolish what he terms commodity and interest-bearing money; but holds that since free coinage would greatly augment the volume of the currency, it would afford relief, and on that ground is to be desired.

The Income-Tax Law and Treasury Regulations Relative to Its Collection. Together with Senator Hill's Speech. Paper, 16mo, pp. 90. New York: Brentano's. 10 cents.

Of the various compendiums and manuals on the new income tax, none is likely to be of more direct use to the ordinary citizen than this little pamphlet. It discusses the different provisions of the law in their practical bearings.

BIOGRAPHY.

Great Men and Famous Women. A Series of Pen and Pencil Sketches of Prominent Personages in History. Edited by Charles F. Horne. Quarto. 68 parts. New York: Selmar Hess. Each part, 25 cents.

This series of biographical sketches constitutes a work of a popular nature, and as such it is worthy of high commendation. The parts are to be bound in eight volumes, of which we have received the first four. Volumes I and II contain brief biographies of about seventy "Soldiers and Sailors," arranged in chronological order from the days of Nebuchadnezzar to those of Grant, Farragut and Count von Moltke. These sketches are by competent English and American writers and very many of them were prepared especially for this work. They give reliable information while still remaining bright and rich in anecdote. Volumes III and IV present "Statesmen and Sages" from Moses to President Cleveland. Each of the four volumes is illustrated by from five to eleven fine photogravures (mostly by Goupil and Company) and from thirteen to twenty-two wood engravings and typogravures. All of these are full-page and make a very important attraction of the work. There are also numerous minor illustrations in the text. Typography and binding are of high excellence.

The Life and Adventures of George Augustus Sala. Written by himself. Two vols., Octavo, pp. 398, 393. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$5.

The versatile London journalist has compressed within two handsome volumes a wealth of anecdote and personal reminiscences which will be read with keenest interest in both hemispheres. No one needs to be told that Mr. Sala excels in the journalist's art of putting things, and his long-extended acquaintance with the men and manners of modern Europe has given him something to tell that is well worth the telling. Mr. Sala has been a great traveler and has fallen in with all kinds of people; but his chief adventures have had to do with European wars of the past half century, and the professions with which he has been most in contact have been the military, the histrionic and his own.

The Life of Daniel Defoe. By Thomas Wright. Octavo, pp. 461. New York: A. D. F. Randolph & Co. \$3.75.

Probably this will be generally accepted as the most valuable biography of the author of "Robinson Crusoe." The writer adopts the theory that the latter was really, as Defoe himself affirmed, an allegory of the famous story-teller's own life. It seems strange that the details of that life should so long have eluded the hot pursuit of antiquaries whose chief concern has been to gather an accurate bibliographical knowledge of Defoe. Principal Wright is attracted rather by the personality of the man than by his works, but he makes use of the works as a key to the personality. The typography and illustrations of his book are in keeping with its solidly creditable character.

The Diary of Samuel Pepys, M.A., F.R.S. Edited, with Additions, by Henry B. Wheatley, F.S.A. Vol. V. 12mo, pp. 424. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

Previous volumes of this edition of Pepys' Diary have been noticed in the Review from time to time. Volume V contains the entries from July 1, 1665, to the close of September, 1666. The three full-page illustrations show "Mrs. Pepys as Saint Katharine," Sir William Penn (from the painting by Lely at Greenwich Hospital) and a *fac-simile* of the first page of manuscript in the Pepys collection—this being music and words of a song, "Beauty Retire."

Half a Century with Judges and Lawyers. By Joseph A. Willard. 16mo, pp. 371. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

A volume of reminiscences of the Massachusetts bar, by the clerk of the Superior Court. Mr. Willard has made allusions to a great number of lawyers and judges by name, but in some instances, through "a just regard for the feelings of those living," he refrains from the mention of names. To the members of the Massachusetts legal fraternity his anecdotes will have a peculiar interest.

The People's Life of William Ewart Gladstone. 16mo, pp. 182. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. 75 cents.

A convenient short biography of England's "Grand Old Man." For so condensed a sketch a very fair proportion has been observed in the narrative, which is almost wholly devoted to Mr. Gladstone's public career. The portraits and other illustrations, while not of superior excellence, are suited to a popular work of this kind. Most of the great Commoner's great contemporaries are represented.

Forty Years in South China: The Life of Rev. John Van Nest Talmage, D.D. By Rev. John Gerardus Fagg. 12mo, pp. 301. New York: A. D. F. Randolph & Co. \$1.25.

Dr. John Van Nest Talmage, a brother of Thomas De Witt Talmage, was a missionary of the American Reformed (Dutch) Church in China from 1847 to 1889. His life was a laborious and useful one, and its record will interest those concerned with the details of a modern missionary existence. Mr. Fagg's book contains thirty pages of memorial notices by various people and a sermon by Thomas De Witt Talmage commemorative of his father. The main portion of the work is based largely upon the missionary's letters and diaries. The dozen illustrations show something of Chinese scenery and Chinese life.

RELIGION AND ETHICS.

The Psalmist and the Scientist; or, Modern Value of the Religious Sentiment. By George Matheson, M.A., D.D. 12mo, pp. 333. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. \$1.75.

This is the third edition of a worthy, intelligent contribution to that extensive literature which endeavors to discover the relation of religion to the great ideas of modern science. The author examines the Book of Psalms not as an authority, but because of its typical value—as the "repository of the religious sentiment in its largest and most comprehensive form." The views of the Psalmist upon the existence of God, on the "Origin of Life," "Human Insignificance," "Ground of Religious Confidence," "Principle of Survival," "Sin," "Optimism," etc., are compared with the dominant scientific conceptions of our day regarding these subjects. The conclusion is reached that the "missionary interest of religion is the same as the missionary interest of science; and that the study of the laws of Nature will prove identical with the study of the laws of God." The "religion" which Dr. Matheson considers is that instinctive human one which lies below any creed or any particular religious institution. The thought of the book moves upon a high plane and the language is clear.

Doctor Judas: A Portrayal of the Opium Habit. By William Rosser Cobbe. 12mo, pp. 320. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. \$1.50.

Mr. Cobbe opens his first chapter with the statement, "Inexorable duty, and that alone, has urged the writer to the painful task of recording the terrible story of a nine years' slavery to opium." He describes in an impressive way the physical and mental effects of the use of the drug in his own experience, and criticises Dr. Quincey's "Confessions of an English Opium Eater" as showing much untrustworthy coloring. Mr. Cobbe relates the details of some dreams horrible indeed to the dreamer but nevertheless entertaining to the undrugged reader. The book is of serious import as a contribution to practical moral reform, but its style is such as to give it, to some extent, the character of a work in *belles-lettres*.

The Ministry of the Spirit. By A. J. Gordon, D.D. 12mo, pp. 225. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society. \$1.

Dr. Gordon conceives of the third person of the Trinity as having a special "ministry in time," beginning with the New Testament Pentecost and continuing in the history of the Christian Church since that event. He considers, rather as a student of the Bible than as a theologian, such topics as "The Naming of the Spirit," "The Communion of the

Spirit," "The Administration of the Spirit," etc., etc. These chapters are written in clear style and from a distinctly evangelical standpoint. In addition to a general index there is an index of scriptural references.

Life Power; or, Character, Culture and Conduct. By Arthur T. Pierson, D.D. 12mo, pp. 214. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. \$1.

In this book Dr. Pierson writes of "The Elements and Secrets of Power," "The Power of a Presiding Purpose," "The Use and Abuse of Books," "The Genius of Industry," "The Ethics of Amusement," and "The Inspiration of Ideals." These familiar topics are presented in a definite, stimulating way, with a deep moral conviction of the worth of life. The precepts are enforced by many apt anecdotes and quotations. The book is an excellent one to place in the hands of young people.

Heavenly Trade Winds. By Rev. Louis Albert Banks, D.D. 12mo, pp. 351. Cincinnati: Cranston & Curtis. \$1.25.

This volume contains twenty-two sermons recently preached in the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn. They exhibit the same qualities—vigor, clear utterance, apt anecdote, practical application, religious faith, etc., noted in an earlier volume of Mr. Banks' sermons mentioned in the REVIEW a few months ago.

He Being Dead Yet Speaketh, and Other Sermons. By the late Alexander Gardiner Mercer, D.D. 12mo, pp. 327. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. \$1.50.

The thirty-six sermons of this volume are quiet, simple and of practical religious application. They are distinctly Christian in tone; spiritual far more than theological or even Biblical. They evidence a calm faith in the great truths of the Gospel teaching, interpreted by individual experience.

Lamps of the Temple: Choice Examples of the Eloquence of the Modern Pulpit. Compiled by Thomas W. Handford. 12mo, pp. 374. Chicago: Laird & Lee. 50 cents.

A compilation of brief representative extracts from men of prominence in the English and American pulpit—Spurgeon, Theodore Parker, Edward Everett Hale, Rabbi Hirsch, Theodore Cuyler, Bishop Newman, Cardinal Manning, and many others. There are several fair portraits.

ESSAYS, CRITICISM AND BELLES-LETTRES.

American Literature. By Mildred Cabell Watkins. 32mo, pp. 224. New York: American Book Company. 35 cents.

This little volume belongs to the well-known series of "Literature Primers." The author has written in a simple, familiar style suitable for quite young readers, and one of her objects has been to furnish a text-book for pupils in our elementary schools. Her account of our literature is free from burdensome details and dates; considerable attention is given to biographical matters, and the criticisms are clear and brief. The mature student may be sorry to see that all the literary activity of our people from the settlement of Plymouth to the rise of the "Knickerbocker School" has been passed over in twenty pages. Anne Bradstreet, Freneau, Franklin, Barlow, Jonathan Edwards and other early writers are of course mentioned, but the author has taken the usual view that our real literature began only with the present century. She has accepted the spirit of Richardson's history rather than that of Tyler's. The *Federalist* is given slight attention, and Paine's *Age of Reason* is said to be "now regarded as low and vulgar and without influence." There is no mention of Alexander Wilson, of Joseph Dennie and *The Portfolio*. But of our standard novelists, poets, essayists, historians, orators and critics, a fair account is given in an interesting way, and "summaries" at the close of chapters give dates, lists of works, and brief representative extracts. The dialect writers in various parts of the country who occupy so much attention to-day receive notice. It must be said that this primer follows the conventional conceptions of our literature; yet it is a carefully prepared little manual and will undoubtedly be found highly useful in the school-room if supplemented by the teacher's own knowledge and opinions.

Latin Poetry. By R. Y. Tyrrell. 12mo, pp. 346. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.

In 1893 Professor Tyrrell, of the University of Dublin, gave the third course of lectures on the Percy Turnbull Memorial foundation at Johns Hopkins University, and after some revision sends them out in book form. In the first chapter

a rapid survey of the entire course of Latin poetry is taken; the following chapters treat respectively of "Early Latin Poetry," "Lucretius and Epicureanism," "Catullus and the Transition to the Augustan Age," "Virgil," "Horace," "Latin Satire," and the poetry of the decline. The chapter upon Horace is the longest, and Professor Tyrrell therein offers some considerations not in accord with traditional English views of Horatian verse. The volume devotes more attention to analysis and critical discussion than to matters of merely historical or biographical bearing. It may be read with profit by the serious student of poetry, whether a student of Latin or not. It is, however, naturally less popular in style than Mr. Edmund Clarence Stedman's "Nature and Elements of Poetry," which embodied the first course of lectures upon the Percy Turnbull Memorial foundation (1891).

A History of the Novel Previous to the Seventeenth Century. By F. M. Warren. 12mo, pp. 373. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.75.

During the past decade or so English criticism has been active in examination of the origin and development of the various forms of fiction. Mr. F. M. Warren, who holds a professorship in Western Reserve University (Cleveland), sends out a book which is intended in part to serve as introduction to Körting's "History of the French Novel in the Seventeenth Century." After an introduction of twenty pages he devotes two chapters to the ancient Greek novel and its influence. He then considers the romances of chivalry, paying detailed attention to "Amadis of Gaul" and its sequels, "The Italian Pastoral," "Montemayor's Diana," "The Picaresco Novel in Spain," and "Other Kinds of Spanish Novels." The English novel and the Chinese novel are also given brief examination. Mr. Warren has made his study in the spirit of a thorough scholarship. The easy, natural style and much of the matter in the book, however, will attract a good many readers who are not specialists in the history of literary developments. There are references to numerous authorities, but no complete bibliography.

The Book-Bills of Narcissus. By Richard Le Gallienne. 12mo, pp. 173. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.

Of late Mr. Le Gallienne has attained an enviable position as writer of a refined and original English prose. The "Book-Bills of Narcissus" has passed to a third edition, revised and with one new chapter. In "The Religion of a Literary Man" Mr. Le Gallienne gave the reader his views upon present-day pessimism, world weariness, atheism, etc., in the bookish realm: in this work upon "Narcissus" he describes the love affairs—idyllic and serious—the books which have helped, the traits of mind and habits of life of a supposed young poet friend of the author. These chapters are written in a remarkably easy and genial style, reflective, leisurely, remote from the turmoil of our industrious days. The lover of pure, transparent English devoted to companionable ideas can scarcely fail to find this little book enjoyable.

Meditations in Motley. By Walter Blackburn Hart. 16mo, pp. 224. Boston: Arena Publishing Company.

The first of Mr. Hart's six papers—"On Certain Satisfaction of Prejudice"—is reprinted from the *Arena*. The subjects of the others are "Jacobitism in Boston," "Critics and Criticism," "Some Masks and Faces of Literature," "The Fascination of New Books" and "A Rhapsody on Music." Mr. Hart is a journalist of experience, who appears in the essay-writing world, however, with rather severe denunciation of our typical modern newspaper. He says something, in an original, spicy, occasionally whimsical yet withal sensible manner, about the relations of literature and our industrial civilization to a free, sane, intellectual life. There is considerable suggestive thought in his quiet essays.

Five Lectures on Shakespeare. By Bernhard Ten Brink. 16mo, pp. 248. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.25.

These lectures by the distinguished German student of our English literature are popular in nature and do not enter into any very detailed questions of scholarship or criticism. Shakespeare is given an exceedingly high rank, but he is not made a divinity. The subjects considered are "The Poet and the Man," in which Professor Ten Brink stamps the Bacon heresy as a "mere curiosity, a morbid phenomenon of the time," "The Chronology of Shakespeare's Works" and Shakespeare as "Dramatist," "Comic Poet" and "Tragic Writer." In this translation the language is remarkably clear and simple.

FICTION.

Stories of the Foot-Hills. By Margaret Collier Graham. 16mo, pp. 262. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

Seven stories of present-day life in rural California are brought together in this volume; the first one occupying more than one hundred pages, the others being much shorter.

They deal with typical characters in humble circumstances and are told largely in dialect, after the manner of the short realistic stories of New England furnished us so abundantly during the past decade. The longest piece—"The Withrow Water Right"—tells of the pitiable, unrequited love of an uneducated country girl for a young civil engineer whom fate brings into her life. The other sketches are also mostly grave in tone, though there is an infusion of humor. The author has devoted herself closely to the study of human character, and has painted the background of nature with somewhat less distinctness than many writers of "local fiction." Her work is of high grade and makes genuinely entertaining reading.

The Woman Who Did. By Grant Allen. 16mo, pp. 223. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.

This is a late issue in the "Keynote Series" and, like other volumes we have noted in that series, is distinctly modern in tone. Mr. Allen tells the tragical history of a young and highly cultured English woman who is a victim—or a martyr, if one prefers—to the idea that marriage is a relic of barbaric slavery. The final blow comes to "The Woman Who Did" when her daughter, whom she hoped would be an apostle of the free faith, bitterly denounces both the idea and its results and her mother. Suicide is the last act of the drama. To many readers the heroine will appear to be a puppet in the hands of a theorizing author, but the book merits notice as another addition to studies of the modern woman. Though Mr. Allen's own opinion is that *Hermia Barton* was a "stainless soul," her family and friends did not so reason. This obstinacy of English Philistinism gives Mr. Allen unpleasant feelings, and opportunity for such observations here and there as "blank pessimism is the one creed possible for all save fools." The story is told with great clearness and directness. It has passed through several editions.

Castle Rackrent, and the Absentee. By Maria Edgeworth. 12mo, pp. 432. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

To these two famous pieces of Edgeworthian literature Anne Thackeray Ritchie has contributed an introduction in her usual charming style. Among other things it describes a personal visit to Edgeworthstown. A few terms and idiomatic phrases of "Castle Rackrent" are given comment in an appendix of twelve pages. The two stories are attractively illustrated by forty photo-engravings, many of them full-page, after drawings by Chris Hammond.

A Son of Hagar. By Hall Caine. 12mo, pp. 354. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. \$1.

This is a reissue of one of Mr. Caine's earliest works, first published nearly a decade ago. While naturally not of the high grade of his recent novels, it is worth reading in itself and will interest those who desire to trace the author's literary development. The title suggests the social position of one of the principal characters. Mr. Caine's aim in another character was to "penetrate into the soul of a bad man and lay bare the processes by which he is tempted to his fall." The scenes are laid partly in the darker regions of London and partly among the Cumberland Mountains. Particular effort is made to present in true colors something of the life of the Cumberland peasantry. This story of love, crime, mystery and moral conquest is illustrated by a portrait of the author and by ten full-page half-tones printed in blue ink.

A Man of Mark. By Anthony Hope. 32mo, pp. 231. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 75 cents.

Jack O'Doon. A Novel. By Maria Beale. 32mo, pp. 277. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 75 cents.

Both of these stories are given a place in the "Buckram Series," of which several issues have already been noticed in the *Review*. Mr. Hope has certainly wielded a versatile pen during the past twelvemonth. In "A Man of Mark" he relates the amatory and political experiences of a young Englishman in a very small South American republic which Mr. Hope names "Aureatoland." This tiny state was presided over by a native of Virginia. The financial crises and the frequent revolutionary upheavals of the "golden land" are described in a breezy, humorous manner; the whole story has an atmosphere of fantastic unreality. It is written in very easy English. "Jack O'Doon" is a tale of an entirely different character, dramatic and tragical. The scenes are laid in a little community on the North Carolina coast. The principal characters are the simple-hearted sea captain's daughter, "Mercy Blessington," and her two lovers, a young city artist and the humble sailor "Jack O'Doon." The heroic sailor sacrifices his life to save his rival, whom Mercy accepts, "feeling that she had strength to do for him all that Jack had done for her." The attractive local coloring of the story is carefully painted.

P'tit Matin' and Other Monotones. By George Wharton Edwards. 32mo, pp. 140. New York: The Century Company. \$1.25.

A dainty, minute volume in the same general style as Mr. Edwards' "Thumb-Nail Sketches." About half the pages contain descriptions of the scenery and quaint characters of a small Atlantic Coast island. These are followed by a pathetic bit concerning the life of a New York artist and a brief story of European experience. The numerous drawings and decorations by the author and the covers in leather and gold give the book a very artistic appearance.

The Devil's Playground. A Story of the Wild Northwest By John Mackie. 32mo, pp. 246. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 75 cents.

Mr. Mackie presents the familiar trio of wife, husband and lover, but his story is cleanly written and closes without deplorable or artificially tragic events. The scenes are laid in the Canadian Northwest and the natural features and life of that remote region are well described. The "round-up," the blizzard, the prairie-fire, the mounted police, the half-breed scout and the danger of famine are employed by Mr. Mackie to heighten the interest of his chapters. There are several pleasing illustrations.

Miss Cherry Blossom, of Tokyo. By John Luther Long. 12mo, pp. 364. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.25.

The heroine of this novel is a modern young Japanese woman, daughter of a cabinet minister of the imperial government, who pursued a part of her educational career in the United States. Mr. Long presents her as a passionate, charming creature, speaking a pretty broken English. The varying but finally successful fortunes of her love for a young American secretary of legation constitute the main interest of the story. Aside from "Miss Cherry Blossom," the Japanese element is not especially prominent, though all the scenes are in Tokyo. The book is clad in a gay Japanese cover.

The Sons of Ham. A Tale of the New South. By Louis Pendleton. 12mo, pp. 328. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.50.

Readers of current fiction will remember that Louis Pendleton is the author of "The Wedding Garment" and other works. His new book is "hopefully inscribed to the African Colonization Societies of the future," and relates largely to the problems of race adjustment in the "New South." The scenes are laid in a small representative Georgia town. Various local types, including several of the negro persuasion, are portrayed, and exciting incidents of murder, race war and lynching are introduced. The book is worth reading as a study of Southern village life in the eighties. The story in itself is perhaps somewhat less interesting.

Grimm's Fairy Tales. New edition revised. Octavo, pp. 406. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. \$2.50.

In this edition the old favorites of fairyland literature are made doubly attractive by more than one hundred original full-page and lesser illustrations by Harry S. Watson. The cover of the book is gay in an appropriate design. This is a good volume to add to the children's library.

Three and Twenty. By Jennie M. Drinkwater. 12mo, pp. 354. Boston: A. I. Bradley & Co.

Another of Miss Drinkwater's wholesome stories especially appropriate for the girls' library or the family circle. The heroine is an original Maine country maiden who becomes a successful editor in New York City. The several characters are distinctly drawn and their history told in a natural way. The vicissitudes of a true love are related and the story closes with a long-deferred but happy wedding.

Red Rose and Tiger Lily; or, In a Wider World. By L. F. Meade. 12mo, pp. 284. New York: Cassell Publishing Co. \$1.50.

An attractive story for girls, which deals with family life on English country estates. The moral tone is excellent. There are eight illustrations, and the cover is a cheerful one.

The Lone Inn. A Mystery. By Fergus Hume. 32mo, pp. 195. New York: Cassell Publishing Co. 50 cents.

A complicated and thrilling English tale of the detective story species, with a love affair and a supposed murder as the central threads. It ought to satisfy those numerous readers who enjoy fiction of this character.

Gallia. By M^{me} Muriel Dowie. Paper, 12mo, pp. 313. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 50 cents.

A Woman of Impulse. By Justin Huntly McCarthy. Paper, 12mo, pp. 314. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 50 cents.

POETRY.

A Book of Elizabethan Lyrics. Selected and Edited by Felix E. Schelling. 12mo, pp. 396. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.25.

Professor Schelling holds the chair of English literature in the University of Pennsylvania. This "Book of Elizabethan Lyrics" prepared by him is issued in the "Athenaeum Press Series," of which several volumes have been already noticed in the Review. Professor Schelling's collection covers the period from 1576 to 1625, and he has selected material from the poetical miscellanies, masques and song-books of the time, as well as from the works of individual writers. The poems are dated and placed, usually, in their chronological order. The introduction devotes thirty pages to "The Elizabethan Lyric," and about the same space to "Elizabethan Lyrical Measures." There are nearly ninety pages of notes, explanatory and biographical, and three indexes, one of which partially serves the functions of a bibliography. Like other volumes in this series, Professor Schelling's work is primarily of value to the student, but serviceable also to many careful "general readers."

The Student's Chaucer: Being a Complete Edition of his Works. Edited by the Rev. Walter W. Skeat. Octavo, pp. 903. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.75.

This is a condensed version of the great Oxford Edition of Chaucer which was recently completed. Besides the entire text of Chaucer's verse and prose it contains brief introductory notice of the poet's life and character, of grammar, metre, versification and pronunciation, etc., and a glossarial index of one hundred and fifty pages. The print is necessarily fine, but it is clear, and the binding is neat and serviceable. Professor Skeat's editorial ability needs no comment.

Lyrics of the Lariat: Poems with Notes. By Nathan Kirk Griggs. 16mo, pp. 266. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. \$1.50.

Mr. Griggs' title suggests such subjects as he has versified in his longer poems—"The Cowboy," "Maverick Joe," "The Blizzard," "The Prairie Dog," "The Cowboy Preacher," etc. Of these he has written in unstilted metres and in the free and easy, even slangy, phraseology of the plains. Many of the shorter poems, however, are religious in nature, or lyrics of love, childhood and memory, and though not without some merit, are essentially conventional in tone. The verses are freely furnished with small illustrations.

In Woods and Fields. By Augusta Larned. 16mo, pp. 157. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.

As the title suggests, a large majority of the poems in this collection are upon cut-door subjects. The first poem is an "Invocation" to Theocritus, and something of the pastoral spirit of the ancient Greek poet obtains in these pages. The versification is graceful and clear-cut. The volume is a very pleasant addition to our lighter lyrical poetry of nature.

Philoctetes, and Other Poems and Sonnets. By J. E. Nesmith. 16mo, pp. 111. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

The longest poem in this collection is upon the classical theme "Philoctetes at Lemnos" and is written in rhyming couplets. The sonnets number about sixty and are mostly of a moral nature—using the adjective in the broad sense. A few poems are descriptive of natural scenery. Mr. Nesmith's verse is not of a popular cast, but it evidences a thoughtful, cultured mind, appreciative of the severer voices of the muse.

Pictures in Verse. By George Lansing Raymond, L. H. D. Octavo, pp. 44. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75 cents.

Fourteen short poems, all simple, some light, others of graver tone. Professor Raymond's title would suggest that the subjects are apt for pictorial treatment, and they have been given twenty illustrations by Maud Stumm, seven of these being full-page.

Old Ace, and Other Poems. By Fred Emerson Brooks. 16mo, pp. 214. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. \$1.

A collection of short poems in easy metres and upon popular subjects, of patriotic, humorous, pathetic or descriptive nature. A number are written in dialect. Much of Mr. Brooks' verse has an attractive swing and might be found serviceable for public recitation. His muse is a good-natured one, unpretentious and content to dwell among the common, homely affairs of everyday life and people. A portrait of the author is given.

Verses Viridescent. By Timothy and Charles J. Barrett. Paper, octavo, pp. 99. Orange, N. J. Published by the Authors.

TRAVEL.

A Satchel Guide for the Vacation Tourist in Europe. Revised for 1895. 16mo, pp. 307. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

A careful revision for 1895 of a volume which has been published annually since 1873. It describes one continuous route through Ireland, Scotland, England, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, France, Austria and Italy. The British Isles and Italy are given extended attention. The book is intended for such travelers as can spend but a few months in Europe, and especially such as wish to make the trip as cheaply as possible. The pedestrian tourist has been kept in mind. There are five good maps, a thorough index and tabular matter appropriate in such a work. In size and shape the volume is a convenient one.

Rhodesia of To-day: A Description of the Present Condition and Prospects of Matabeleland and Mashonaland. By E. F. Knight. 12mo, pp. 151. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.

Mr. Knight was recently correspondent for the *London Times* from the territory of the British South Africa Company. He has prepared this little book upon the basis of a considerable personal survey of Matabeleland and Mashonaland, for readers desiring accurate practical information regarding those regions which are just now attracting so many immigrants from the British Isles and America. His chapters are upon "Native Laborers," "The Climate," "Grazing and Agriculture," "Emigration to Matabeleland," "The British South Africa Company's Mining Law," "The Chartered Company's Goldfields," "Communication" and "Administration." While fostering no Utopian hopes Mr. Knight's opinion of the section he describes is an encouraging one. A sketch-map is furnished.

Travels in Three Continents. By J. M. Buckley, LL.D. Octavo, pp. 632. New York: Hunt & Eaton. \$3.50.

Dr. Buckley is wholly justified in assuming that there is room for another book of travel dealing with the lands he has visited within a few years in Europe, Asia and Africa. Not every one who travels should be encouraged to tell his experiences in books, but the reading public would sustain a real loss if it were deprived of such a record as Dr. Buckley has made for us of his journeying in foreign parts. A ready wit, a penetrating vision, and the power to make others see with him, learn with him, and laugh with him, combine to render Dr. Buckley an exceptionally attractive descriptive writer. His knowledge of history, as well as of the world of to-day, makes his book a cyclopaedia in its way. Each chapter is suitably illustrated.

EDUCATION.

History of Education in Maryland. By Bernard C. Steiner. Paper, octavo, pp. 331. Washington: Government Printing Office.

The U. S. Bureau of Education has at last reached Maryland in its series of educational histories, and much interesting material has been exploited by Dr. Steiner and his collaborators. The chapter on extinct colleges contains a distinct contribution to the story of the educational undertakings of early American Methodism; for it gives a detailed account of the first and second Methodist colleges to be founded in the country or, indeed, in the world. These were Cokesbury (1784-96) and Asbury (1816-30). Among the living institutions of Maryland, Johns Hopkins University, a remarkable instance of rapid growth in recent times, is treated by President Gilman, and the co-operative method is largely followed in dealing with the other universities, colleges, and secondary schools, sketches of the institutions being generally furnished by officers or others interested. The chapters on education

in the colony and secondary education in the State were prepared by Basil Sollers.

Deutsche Gedichte. Selected with Notes and an Introduction by Camillo von Klenze, Ph.D. 16mo, pp. 344. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 90 cents.

A selection of the "best and most characteristic German literary ballads and lyrics since the dawn of the classical period," prepared for students who read German with some ease. The arrangement has been so made as to exhibit the growth of German literature during the last two hundred years, and also the development of the individual poets represented. The index of "Authors and Poems" contains the names of about fifty writers, including Bürger, Eichendorff, Geibel, Lenau, Rückert and Uhland, besides the great trio Goethe, Schiller and Heine. There is also an index to the first lines of the poems. Nearly fifty pages are devoted to notes, mainly of a literary nature. There are several fair portraits and as frontispiece the Goethe-Schiller statue at Weimar is shown.

Scientific German Reader. By George Theodore Dipold, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 322. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.

The selections of this volume are intended to familiarize the student with "the order of words, the vocabulary and technical terms that are most frequently found in German scientific works." The subjects are chemistry, physics, the steam engine, geology, geometry, mineralogy, anthropology, the thermometer and the compass. About sixty pages of notes are given, and a number of exercises for translation from English to German. Some simple illustrations are included.

Les Historiens Français du XIX^{me} Siècle. By C. Fontaine, B.L., L.D. 12mo, pp. 384. New York: William R. Jenkins. \$1.25.

This volume is a continuation of the series begun by Professor Fontaine in 1889 with "*Les Poètes Français du XIX^e Siècle*" and followed by a volume upon "prose writers." Professor Fontaine has arranged short selections from French historians of this century eminent for style as well as matter—Lamartine, H. Martin, Guizot, Michelet, Thiers and others—in such manner as to present pictures of French history from 1843 to the assassination of Carnot. A considerable number of notes are placed at the bottom of the pages.

Simples Notions de Français. By Paul Bercy. Octavo, pp. 105. New York: William R. Jenkins. 75 cents.

A primer which seeks by means of large pictures and simple accompanying text to familiarize little children with French pronunciation and other first elements of the spoken language. The volume includes a considerable number of appropriate songs, with both words and music.

Lectures Faciles pour L'Etude du Français. By Paul Bercy. 12mo, pp. 256. New York: William R. Jenkins. \$1.

This volume completes the course in French begun by "*Le Français Pratique*." It contains short, simply told stories by modern authors, each followed by grammatical notes and rules in French. A list of the irregular verbs with their principal parts is given, and a model of each conjugation.

La Conversation des Enfants. By Charles P. DuCroquet. 12mo, pp. 152. New York: William R. Jenkins. 75 cents.

Prepared for American children who do not know any French. Each of the eighty lessons centres about a model sentence and contains a vocabulary for memorizing. A number of short stories and poems are included.

Preliminary French Drill. By "Veteran." 12mo, pp. 68. New York: William R. Jenkins. 50 cents.

The arrangement of this text-book is based upon the specific recommendations of the "Committee of Ten" of the National Educational Association.

L'Art d'Intéresser en Classe. By Victor F. Bernard. Paper, 12mo, pp. 30. New York: William R. Jenkins. 30 cents.

Contains thirty-one brief "Contes," "Fables" and "Anecdotes," followed by the one-act "*Fantaisie*," "*La Lettre Chargée*," by Labiche.

College Requirements in English. Entrance Examinations. By Rev. Arthur Wentworth Eaton, B.A. Second Series. 12mo, pp. 104. Boston: Ginn & Co.

Contains entrance examination papers in English for 1898 and 1894 at Amherst, Columbia, Princeton, Bryn Mawr, Yale, Harvard, Williams and a few other institutions, with some correlative matter.

Elementary Lessons in Electricity and Magnetism. By Silvanus P. Thompson. 12mo, pp. 648. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.40.

The first edition of this work by a British professor of physics appeared in 1881. The new edition is revised and is brought up to date in matters both of practice and of theory. The text is clearly written and is furnished with many small illustrations. A thorough index, a large number of problems and exercises, and magnetic charts for England and the United States, prepared for the epoch 1900 A.D., add to the usefulness of the volume.

State Education for the People in America, Europe, India and Australia, with Papers on the Education of Women, Technical Instruction, and Payment by Results. Octavo, pp. 184. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen. \$1.25.

A reprint of articles which appeared several years since in England. The papers are useful as affording materials for a comparative study of public education under the various civilized governments of the world.

Memorial Volume of the Commencement Week of 1894—University of Pennsylvania. Octavo, pp. 84. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.10.

Kleine Geschichten. By Richard von Volkman (Richard Leander) and others. With Vocabulary and Notes by Dr. Wilhelm Bernhard. 12mo, pp. 90. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 31 cents.

Four very easy stories furnished with vocabulary and notes, such that a grammar may be unnecessary.

SCIENCE.

The Pygmies. By A. De Quatrefages. Translated by Frederick Starr. 12mo, pp. 269. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.75.

This translation from the French of De Quatrefages is the second issue in the "Anthropological Series," the initial volume of which, Dr. Mason's "Woman's Share in Primitive Culture," was noticed in the REVIEW some months ago. The publishers have announced the titles of four other volumes in preparation. De Quatrefages's treatise is a scientific examination of the distribution and the physical, linguistic, intellectual, social and religious characteristics of the Old World pygmies. The author (who died in 1892) was very conservative, believed in the great antiquity of the human race, and never accepted the theories of evolution. This conservative tendency is discovered in his efforts to show that the pygmies are of a higher intellectual and moral order than some writers have asserted; that they offer no support to the hope of finding a "missing link." Much of the information in the book is of interest to a non-scientific reader, the closing chapter upon "The Religious Beliefs of the Hottentots and the Bushmen" being perhaps the most attractive portion. The text is furnished with thirty-one illustrations, several of them being portraits of pygmies. An extensive list of references to literature on the subject is given.

Meteorology: Weather, and the Methods of Forecasting. By Thomas Russell. Octavo, pp. 300. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$4.

The author of this treatise is an engineer in the service of our national Government. The main object of his volume is to explain the use of the "weather-map" in predicting atmospheric conditions; but the preface states that a general view is taken of "all the knowledge relating to the air commonly known as the science of meteorology." There are chapters upon "The Air," "Meteorological Instruments," "Temperature and Pressure," "Evaporation, Clouds, Rain and Snow," "Winds, Thunderstorms and Tornadoes," "Optical Appearances," "Weather-Maps," "Weather Predictions," "Rivers and Floods" and "River-Stage Predictions." The text is explained by a number of illustrations and by

twenty-two plates showing weather-maps (of the United States) and amount of rainfall before and after the conditions of each map. The work is written in a style free from difficult technical terms, and does not deal, to any considerable extent, with theory.

Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Annual Reports of the Bureau of Ethnology to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, 1898-1891. By J. W. Powell, Director. Octavo, pp. 852, 600, 790. Washington: Government Printing Office.

Routine official reports occupy a very small space in these large volumes. The first volume contains a paper of more than seven hundred pages upon the "Picture Writing of the American Indians." The second volume contains extensive studies of the Sia, a Pueblo Indian tribe, of the Hudson Bay Eskimo, and of the cults of the various tribes of the Sioux family. The last volume is almost entirely devoted to a record of mound explorations in numerous States of the Union. The very valuable matter in these papers is logically arranged, indexed and very freely illustrated. Even the citizen who knows next to nothing of ethnology as a science must note with pride the extensive work done in that field under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution.

REFERENCE AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Dictionary of Scientific Illustrations and Symbols: Moral Truths Mirrored in Scientific Facts. By a Barrister of the Honorable Society of the Inner Temple. 12mo, pp. 420. New York: Wilbur B. Ketcham. \$2.

This book has been prepared to meet the needs of writers and public speakers who wish to illustrate some moral truth by reference to a scientific fact. The topics are arranged alphabetically from "Abjectness caused by dependency" to "Young Life, The need for." The scope of the book may be better understood by noting a few more of the subjects considered: "Blessings in Unexpected Places," "The Democratic Principle," "Unconscious Disseminations," "Love for Extremes," "Knowledge as a Saving Power," "Types of Matrimonial Life," "Absurdity of Passion," "Might of the Puny," "The Unscrupulous Money-Getter," "Dormant Vitality," etc. To these and several hundred other topics a paragraph of a few lines or a full page is devoted, stating some scientific fact available for purposes of illustration, symbol or analogy and frequently making a suggestive comment thereon. Two thorough indexes enable one to use the book with ease and rapidity. The binding and typography are satisfactory.

The Book of the Fair. By Hubert Howe Bancroft. Two vols., folio, pp. 1,000. Chicago and San Francisco: The Bancroft Company.

Considerable literature that originated in the last World's Fair has been noticed in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. We commended Mr. Bancroft's extensive undertaking, "The Book of the Fair," as it appeared in successive parts. The whole work is now completed and bound in two handsome folio volumes. The value of Mr. Bancroft's achievement as a well-proportioned, pleasantly-written summary of the material side of the great exposition is indisputable. It is a record of facts so forcible and clear that the reader who required comment on their significance would be dull indeed. After six chapters of an introductory nature reviewing the great international fairs of the past, the evolution of the Columbian Exposition and the city which was its hostess, etc., Mr. Bancroft gives extended account of the exhibits in each of the departments of the general display and reasonable mention of the attractions of the state and foreign exhibits and of the Midway Plaisance. The second volume closes with chapters upon "The World's Congress Auxiliary," "Results, Awards and Incidents," and a few pages devoted to the California Mid-winter Exposition. The "Book of the Fair" is enlivened by illustrations numbering many hundreds and showing, in addition to the individual displays in the various departments, portraits of persons prominently connected with the exposition, exteriors and interiors of the buildings, details of grounds, statuary, etc. The mechanical execution of these two volumes is of high excellence. They will remain for decades in all probability as the most satisfactory popular review of the "progress of mankind in all the departments of civilized life" as manifested at Chicago in 1893.

Conklin's Handy Manual of Useful Information, and World's Atlas. Revised edition for 1895. 82mo, pp. 507. Chicago: Laird & Lee. 25 cents.

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The Expressive Power of English Sounds. Albert H. Tolman.
Macbeth. John F. Kirk.
The Basis of Our Educational System. James J. Greenough.
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The City in Modern Life.
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Century Magazine.—New York. April.

Life of Napoleon Bonaparte.—VI. William M. Sloane.
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The Chautauquan.—Meadville, Pa. April.

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What the Stars are Made of. Garrett P. Serviss.
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The World's Debt to Modern Sanitary Science. J. S. Billings.
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Women Among the Early Germans. Louise P. Bates.

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English Wood Notes. James L. Allen.
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How Different Denominations Observe Easter.
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Engineering Magazine.—New York. April.

The Commercial Value of Weather Forecasts. E. B. Dunn.
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Water Powers of the Western States. A. G. Allen.
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Historic Islands of the Gulf of Mexico. H. D. Smith.
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Taxidermy as an Art. Frank M. Chapman.

Harper's Magazine.—New York. April.

Our National Capital. Julian Ralph.
Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc. Sieur Louis de Conte.
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Venice in Easter: Impressions and Sensations. Arthur Symons.
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Recent Progress in the Public Schools. W. T. Harris.

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Bucolic Journalism of the West. Mary E. Stickney.
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McClure's Magazine.—New York. April.

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New England Magazine.—Boston. April.

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THE OTHER ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PERIODICALS.

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American Magazine of Civics.—New York. March.

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Banker's Magazine.—New York. March.

The Gold Crisis, Nov. 14, 1894–Feb. 20, 1895.
Commerce and Industry Under Depression. W. C. Ford.
Influence of United States Notes Upon Our Currency Circulation.
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Board of Trade Journal.—London. February 15.

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Cassier's Magazine.—New York. March.

A Twelve-Mile Transmission of Power by Electricity. T. H. Leggett.
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Electrical Cooking and Heating. Nelson W. Perry.

Catholic World.—New York. March.

Encyclical of Leo XIII to the Bishops of the United States.
Pictures of the Galway Coast. Marguerite Moore.
The Scope of Public School Education. J. L. Spalding.
Is Infanticide Practiced in China? A. M. Clarke.
Dr. Charcot and His Work. William Seton.
Sir John Thompson: A Study. J. A. J. McKenna.
Pastoral Letter of the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Chambers's Journal.—Edinburgh. March.

Josiah Wedgwood.
Bird-Life in an Inland Parish of Southern Scotland.
War-Chests.

Charities Review.—Galesburg, Ill. February.

The Problem of Charity from Another Point of View. Fred-eric Almy.
A Review of Provident Loan Societies. Emerson W. Peet.
The Training of Volunteers. Mrs. Dunn Gerdner.
Sociology in Our Larger Universities. I. W. Howerth.
The Maid-Servant in Germany. John P. Cushing.

Church at Home and Abroad.—Philadelphia. March.

Early Christian Communism.
Rev. Samuel Parker, Missionary to Oregon. H. W. Parker.

Contemporary Review.—London. March.

The House of Commons: A Plea for Action. J. Fletcher Moulton.
The County Council and the Music Halls. William Archer.
The Referendum in Switzerland. Numa Droz.
Emerson, Transcendentalist and Utilitarian. "Vernon Lee."
The Descent into Hades. Professor Percy Gardner.
The Manchester School of Politics. Prof. Goldwin Smith.
The English Failure in Egypt.
Experiences of an Anglican Catholic.
The Meaning and Measure of "Unemployment." John A. Hobson.
Religion and the State. Dr. John Clifford.

Cornhill Magazine.—London. March.

Collecting Ancestors.
The Carp and the Cat-Fish; Two Family Histories.
Marionettes: Punch's Prototypes.

Demorest's Family Magazine.—New York. March.

Sugar Time Among the Maples.
How to Play the Piano Without a Teacher.
Flowers for Cutting. Eben E. Rexford.
Digestion and Indigestion. Elizabeth Flint Wade.

The Dial.—Chicago.
February 16.

Reading and Education.
College Standing in Iowa. J. H. T. Main.
Dialect in the United States. Alexander L. Bondurant.
March 1.

Poetry as Criticism in Literature.
The Humanities and College Education.

Education.—Boston. March.

Methods in German Secondary Schools. Edward P. Drew.
A Study of Imaginary Companions. Clara Vostrovsky.
Military Education in Colleges. Lieut. John K. Cree.
Gregory's Seven Laws of Teaching. John M. Richardson.
A Remarkable History (Gen. Ely S. Parker). McD. Furman.
Language in Elementary Schools. John Ogden.

Educational Review.—New York. March.

Report of the Committee of Fifteen :
On the Training of Teachers.
On the Correlation of Studies in Elementary Education.
On the Organization of City School Systems.

Educational Review.—London. March.

The Teaching of Science. C. M. Stuart.
The Superannuation of Headmasters. R. W. Hinton.
In Memory of Laura Soames.
William Brown, President of the Private Schools' Association.
Women's Work. Mrs. Alfred Pollard.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London. March.

A Butterfly Episode. Grant Allen.
How the Agricultural Laborer Lives. H. G. Pearce.
Lord Burton and Burton-on-Trent. Frederick Dolman.
How I Became a Bash-Basouk. Edward Vizetelly.
The Manikin Lion. Phil Robinson.

Fortnightly Review.—London. March.

Presidents and Politics in France. Augustin Pilon.
Mr. Morley and the Irish Land Bill. T. W. Russell.
Disestablishment. H. M. Bompas.
Acting : an Art. Henry Irving.
Lord Randolph Churchill. T. H. S. Escott.
William Watson and John Davidson ; Two Modern Poets. H. D. Traill.
Politics and the Poor Law. T. Mackay.
The Method of Organic Evolution.—II. A. R. Wallace.
Stéphane Mallarmé. Frederic Carrel.
Biskra : an Algerian Health Resort. Major Arthur Griffiths.
The Crisis in Newfoundland. Rev. Wm. Greenwell.
Alien Immigration. Arnold White.

The Forum.—New York. March.

The Business World vs. The Politicians. J. H. Eckels.
Our Blundering Foreign Policy. H. C. Lodge.
What Would I Do with the Tariff? Andrew Carnegie.
Charlotte Brontë's Place in Literature. Frederic Harrison.
The Two Eternal Types in Fiction. Hamilton W. Mabie.
Is the Income Tax Constitutional? E. R. A. Seligman.
Two Examples of Successful Profit-Sharing. F. W. Blackmar.
The Social Discontent—Some Remedies. Henry Holt.
The Tenement the Real Problem of Civilization. Jacob A. Riis.
The Work of Village-Improvement Societies. B. G. Northrop.
The Antitoxine Treatment of Diphtheria. L. Emmett Holt.
A Week in New York Theatres. John Gilmer Speed.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London. March.

The Cuckoo and the Myth of March. G. W. Murdoch.
Kuching, Sarawak. J. Lawson.
Molière on the Stage. A. de Ternant.
The Rainfall : Drops from the Clouds. W. W. Wagstaffe.
John Lyly and His "Euphuës." H. Lacey.
Money-Making at the Tower.
Veiled Personifications in Literature. E. H. Donkin.

Godey's Magazine.—New York. March.

Types of English Beauty.
The Masterpieces of Greek Sculpture. Rupert Hughes.
Jeanne D'Arc and Her Heavenly Voices. S. M. Miller.
How a Spectacular is Produced. Redfield Clarke.
Artists in Their Studios. W. A. Cooper.

Good Words.—London. March.

Recollections of Our Old Country Home. Canon Scott.
Farnham Castle. Precentor Venables.
Some Authors I Have Known. With Portraits. J. Murray.
A Ramble in Sicily. H. Mann.
Swanston ; the Early Home of Robert Louis Stevenson. J. A. Ross.
Snake-Eating Snakes. H. Stewart.

Green Bag.—Boston. March.

A Sketch of the Supreme Court of Ohio. E. B. Kinkead.
William Atwood, Chief Justice of the Colony of New York, 1701-1703.
Roman Law and Contemporary Revelation. George F. Maoun.

Harvard Graduates' Magazine.—Boston. (Quarterly.) March.

Robert Charles Winthrop. William Everett.
The Fogg Museum.
A Professor's View of Athletics. F. W. Taussig.
Music at Harvard. John K. Paine.
Needed Football Reforms. R. W. Emmons.
Volunteer Charity Work. Raymond Callins.
Are Our Athletic Teams Representative? Ernest L. Conant.
The Bacteriological Laboratory. H. C. Ernst.
Thomas Hollis. A. McF. Davis.

Home and Country.—New York. March.

All About Finches. Algernon Lefebvre.
Bronze : and the Casting of Bells. Frieda Werther.
How I Came to Write Ben-Hur. Lew Wallace.
In Cloud-Land. Victor A. de Convier.
Miracles of Alexander, Count of Cagliostro. T. Johnson.
On the Boulevards of Paris. F. R. Layland.
National Lessons in the Brooklyn Strike. William Hemstreet.

Homiletic Review.—New York. March.

Rome Fifty Years Ago. Philip Schaff.
Modern Criticism and the Scriptures. G. H. Schodde.
Christ as a Divine Teacher. A. T. Pierson.
Skepticism in Modern English Verse. T. W. Hunt.
Nebuchadnezzar in Egypt. William Hayes Ward.

Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.—Philadelphia. January.

The St. Louis Water Works.
Tests of Non-Conducting Pipe-Coverings. John A. Laird.
St. Louis Extension of the St. L., K. & N. W. R. R. B. L. Crosby.
Measurement of Water. A. M. Ryon.

Journal of the Military Service Institution.—New York. (Bi-monthly.) March.

Discipline in the United States Army.—Capt. Eugene A. Ellis.
The Preliminary Examination : West Point. Lieut. C. DeW. Wilcox.
From the Great Lakes to the Ocean. Capt. D. C. Kingman.
Physical Training in the Military Service. Capt. J. E. Pilcher.
Royal Artillery College at Woolwich.
Infantry Drill Regulations Systematized. Lieut. C. R. Noyes.
The Military Academy and Education of Officers.
Mounted Troops in War. Gen. E. T. H. Hutton.
Military History.
Range and Position Finding. William O. Smith.
The War Between China and Japan. Col. Maurice.

Knowledge.—London. March.

Argon : the Newly Discovered Constituent of the Air. George McGowan.
A Myth of Old Babylon. Theo. G. Pinches.
The "Eye" of Mars. E. Walter Maunder.
The Intelligence of Insects in Relation to Flowers. Rev. Alex. S. Wilson.
The Cause of the Movement of Glaciers. P. L. Addison.
New Animals from Madagascar. R. Lydekker.

Ladies' Home Journal.—Philadelphia. April.

The Burning Question of Domestic Service. Countess of Aberdeen.
The First Flowers. Nancy Mann Waddle.
The Personality of a Charming Writer. Emma B. Kaufman.
Uses of a Contralto Voice. Jessie Bartlett Davis.
The True Mission of Woman. Charles H. Parkhurst.
Housekeeping in France. Maria Parloa.

Leisure Hour.—London. March.

Lady-Day at Grotto Ferrata, Rome. Agnes Euan-Smith.
Rambles in Japan. Canon Tristram.
Maria Edgeworth. Dr. J. Macaulay.
Philæ and the Nile Reservoirs. H. A. Harper.
A Bird's-Eye View of the Argentine Republic. May Crommelin.

The Royal Maundy Alms. M. E. Palgrave.
New Oxford. W. J. Gordon.

Lend a Hand.—Boston. March.

The Salvation Army.
Indian Service. Hoke Smith.
Francis Wayland.
Work Among Natives in Alaska. Sheldon Jackson.
Unemployment. G. W. Lee.
Co-operation of Catholics and Protestants in Education.

Longman's Magazine.—London. March.

English Seamen in the Sixteenth Century. Prof. J. A. Froude.
Princess Maria Clementina: The Romance of a Stuart Princess. Mrs. W. E. H. Lecky.
Truffle-Hunting in Wiltshire. P. A. Graham.

Lucifer.—London. February 15.

The Theosophical Society and the Present Troubles. Annie Besant.
Helena Petrovna Blavatsky. Continued. Vera P. Jelihovsky.
Father Bogolép; a Master of Occult Art. N. S. Leaskoff.
The Sacred Haoma Tree. N. F. Billimoria.
The Clash of Opinion.

Ludgate Illustrated Magazine.—London. March.

Some Secrets of Tobacco Manufacture. Dr. P. H. Davis.
Newnham College. W. Chas. Sargent.
"Lloyds." Frederick Dolman.

Macmillan's Magazine.—London. March.

Our Obligations to Armenia.
Robert Southey. George Saintsbury.
Prince Rupert: The Sancho Panza of Madagascar. Julian Corbett.
Some Humors of Parliamentary Reporting.
The Transformation of the Black Country.
Froissart the Historian. G. C. Macaulay.
The Soldier in Print.

Menorah Monthly.—New York. March.

Bismarck and Lasker. M. Ellinger.
Moral Influence of Fiction. J. Silverman.
Influence of Food Upon Development. W. H. Galvani.

Methodist Review.—New York. (Bi-monthly.) March-April.

Credibility of the Resurrection of Jesus. W. N. Rice.
Scope and Methods of Christian Dogmatics. M. S. Terry.
Assyria's First Contact with Israel. R. W. Rogers.
Psychology versus Metaphysics. Isaac Crook.
Our Attitude Toward Roman Catholics. H. K. Carroll.
Religious Beliefs of John Greenleaf Whittier. C. M. Cobern.
The Redemption of the Slums. H. G. Mitchell.
Josephus and Jesus. S. L. Bowman.

Midland Monthly.—Des Moines, Iowa. March.

Afternoons in Italy.—I. In and About Genoa. Mary B. Welch.
Literary Atlanta. Lollie B. Wylie.
Women Writers in Washington.—II. Juliette M. Babbitt.
Is the Gallows Efficacious for Prevention of Murder? D. M. Fox.

Missionary Herald.—Boston. March.

Historical Sketch of the Smyrna Field. Lyman Bartlett.
Centenary of the London Missionary Society.

Missionary Review of the World.—New York. March.

The World-wide Ministry and Mission of Charles H. Spurgeon.
Growth of the Leading American Missionary Societies. R. E. Speer.
Missions in the West Indies. W. J. Mornan.
The Centenary of a Great Missionary Society.
A Model Working Church in the World's Capital. James Douglas.
Mexico as a Mission Field. Samuel P. Craver.

Music.—Chicago. March.

Boston Music in 1851 and 1852. Egbert Swayne.
Is "Perfect Intonation" Practicable? J. P. White.
The Question of Women in Music. Helen A. Clarke.
Beethoven's Note Book of 1803.—II. Benj. Cutter.
Bohemian Music in 1894. J. J. Kral.

Natural Science.—London. March.

The Mammals of the Malay Peninsula. H. N. Ridley.
The Origin of Species Among Flat-Fishes. J. T. Cunningham.
The Structure and Habits of Archaeopteryx. C. H. Hurst.
An Eelworm Disease of Hops. Prof. J. Percival.

New Review.—London. March.

The Passing of England: the Nation and the Navy. Spencer Wilkinson.
Lord Randolph Churchill. "X."

India: Impressions. C. F. Keary.
In Praise of Convention. A. Clerk.
The Poetry of the Prison. George Wyndham.
Politics in Newfoundland. A. R. Whiteway.
Mr. Balfour's Philosophy. G. W. Steevens.
The Cycle. J. K. Starley.
Two Thieves: Jack Sheppard and Cartouche. Charles Whibley.

Nineteenth Century.—London. March.

Mediterranean: The Millstone Round the Neck of England.
William Laird Clowes.
The Good Sense of the English People. T. E. Kebbel.
On Some Legal Disabilities of Trade Unions. Bernard Holland.
How to Organize a People's Kitchen in London. Edith Sellers.
The Builder of the Round Towers: A Chronicle of the Eighth Century. Hon. Emily Lawless.
What Is Church Authority? Canon Teignmouth Shore.
The Wanton Mutilation of Animals. Dr. Fleming.
Officers' Expenses in the Cavalry. Earl of Airlie.
Written Gesture. John Holt Schooling.
Maurice Maeterlinck. Richard Hovey.
The Chinese Drama. George Adams.
A Night in the Reporters' Gallery. Michael McDonagh.
Mr. Balfour's Attack on Agnosticism. Prof. Huxley.

The New World.—Boston. (Quarterly.) March.

The Devil. Charles C. Everett.
Race-Prejudice. Maurice Bloomfield.
Oliver Wendell Holmes. T. T. Munger.
The God of Zoroaster. L. H. Mills.
The Truth of the Christian Religion. Allan Menzies.
The Preaching of Phillips Brooks. H. G. Spaulding.
Some of Mr. Kidd's Fallacies. James M. Whiton.
Origins of the Religion and History of Israel. F. Meinhold.
The Poet in an Age of Science. Charles J. Goodwin.
The Song of the Well. Karl Budde.

North American Review.—New York. March.

Is an Extra Session Needed?
Two Years of Democratic Diplomacy. Cushman K. Davis.
A New Departure in English Taxation. Lord Playfair.
The Old Pulpit and the New. Cyrus D. Foss.
Mark Twain and Paul Bourget. Max O'Rell.
Nagging Women. Lady Henry Somerset, Marion Harland, Harriet P. Spofford.
Must We Have the Cat-o'-Nine-Tails? Elbridge T. Gerry.
The Truth About Port Arthur. Frederic Villiers.
What Psychological Research Has Accomplished. Frank Podmore.
The Future of Silver. R. P. Bland.
Personal History of the Second Empire.—III. Albert Vandam.

Our Day.—Springfield, Ohio. March.

Cyrus Hamlin: A Character Sketch. C. M. Nichols.
Ottoman Lessons in Massacre. Joseph Cook.

Outing.—New York. March.

Swordplay in Japan. Kinza Hirai.
Lenz's World Tour Awheel—Bhamo to Mandalay, Burma.
Curling in the Northwest. H. J. Woodside.
Miniature Yacht Modeling. Franklyn Bassford.

Overland Monthly.—San Francisco. March.

Good Roads. Roy Stone.
The Bancroft Library. J. J. Peatfield.
The Digger Indian. W. S. Green.
Evolution of Shipping and Ship-Building in California.—II.

Pall Mall Magazine.—London. March.

The Days of Burmah. Lady Sykes.
Who Were the First Players of Polo? A. M. K. Dehlavi.
The Census and the Condition of the People. W. H. Mallock.
Cavalry in the Waterloo Campaign.—Continued. Sir Evelyn Wood.
Westminster.—Continued. Walter Besant.

Philosophical Review.—Boston. (Bi-monthly.) March.

The Priority of Inner Experience. Warner Fite.
Fichte's Conception of God. J. A. Leighton.
The Doctrine of Conscious Elements. Miss E. B. Talbot.

Photo-American.—New York. February.

The Photographic Value of Colors.
Clearing Gelatine Lantern Slides. W. B. Boulton.
Home-Sensitized Paper. G. Ardaseer.
Photo Engraving with Silver Salts. Leon Wernerke.
A Modified Emulsion for Negatives. Edwin Banks.
Saving Spoiled Bromide Prints. J. J. Van Gayzel.
Mounting Gelatine-Chloride Prints.
Progress of Photography.
Oxalate of Potash and Eikonogen for Short Exposures. J. H. Janeway.

Photo-Beacon.—Chicago. March.

Acetylene.
A Photographic Trip Through "Death Valley." F. I. Monson.
Mechanical Photography. Alfred Watkin.
Hints on Picture Making.
What Am I to Photograph?
The Mechanical Part of Lantern-Slide Making. C. R. Pancoast.
Right and Wrong Use of Flash Lights. O. W. Hodges.
Toning Baths. E. J. Wall.

Photographic Times.—New York. March.

Photography and the Detection of Crime.
The Addition of Foreign Substances to Emulsions. R. E. Van Gieson.
Spirit Photography. Meredith B. Little.
Opportunities which an Old Town Offers for Photographic Studies.
Moreno's Developer. Berthold Blauert.
The Mystery of Developing. W. B. Dimon.
Three-Color Projection. R. D. Gray.
Three-Color Printing. A. Müller-Jacobs.
A Modified Kallitype Process.

Poet-Lore.—Boston. March.

The Environment of Literature in Ancient Rome. W. C. Lawton.
Ruskin's Letters to Chesneau. W. G. Kingsland.
Tennyson's Songs. Louis J. Block.
Moral Proportion and Fatalism in "Macbeth." Ella A. Moore.
The Drama in Relation to Truth. Helen A. Michael.

Political Science Quarterly.—Boston. March.

Municipal Home Rule. Frank J. Goodnow.
Workingmen's Dwellings in London. Edward Porritt.
The Law of Population Restated. S. N. Patten.
Legislation Against Features. H. C. Emery.
Chicago's Electric-Lighting Plant. Wm. J. Meyers.
Kossuth as a Revolutionist. J. B. Moore.
Anglo-Saxon Courts of Law. Frank Zinkelsen.

Popular Astronomy.—Northfield, Minn. March.

The Study of Physical Astronomy. T. J. J. See.
A New Determination of the Saturnian Ball and Ring System.
The Spectroscope in Astronomy. Taylor Reed.
Astronomical Ephemerides. J. Morrison.
The Astronomical Programme for 1893. C. A. Young.
Progress of Astronomical Photography. H. C. Russell.
Long Period Variables. J. A. Parkhurst.
Barnard's Periodic Comet 1884.—II. H. C. Wilson.

Popular Science Monthly.—New York. March.

The Birth of a Sicilian Volcano. A. S. Packard.
The Lesson of the Forest Fires. Bela Hubbard.
Copper, Steel, and Bank-Note Engraving. C. W. Dickinson, Jr.
Scientific Method in School Boards. H. E. Armstrong.
The Mother in Woman's Advancement. Mrs. Burton Smith.
Wellner's Sail-wheel Flying Machine. Helene Bonfort.
Biological Work in Secondary Schools. A. J. McClatchie.
The "Mutual Aid Society" of the Senses. S. Millington Miller.
An Old Industry. (Indigo Making.) Mary H. Leonard.
The Scientific Work of Tyndall. Lord Rayleigh.
The Highest Mountain Ascent. Edwin S. Balch.
Bookbinding: Its Processes and Ideal. T. J. C. Sanderson.
The Beginnings of Agriculture. M. Louis Bourdeau.

Quiver.—London. March.

Missionary Workers in Persia and Arabia. Rev. A. R. Buckland.
Some Marvels in Nesting. Surgeon-General R. F. Hutchinson.
Women Workers for Women. Frederick Dolman.
New Serial Story: "The Fortune of Salome," by Philippa M. Legge.

Review of Reviews.—New York. March.

The State Legislatures.
The Electric Street Railways of Budapest.
The Service of an Invalid Aid Society. C. F. Nichols.
Anti-Toxine Cure for Diphtheria.
American Stock in Foreign Markets. F. E. Clark.
John Clark Ridpath: a Typical Man of Ohio.
Francesco Crispi: a Character Sketch. G. M. James.
Lord Randolph Churchill: a Character Sketch.

Rhodes' Journal of Banking.—New York. March.

Relation of Paper to Standard Money.
Bank Currency in New York Prior to 1829.
Silver and Commercial Supremacy. John C. Henderson.
Protection Against Bank Forgers.

Sanitarian.—New York. March.

Sanitary Brushwood Picked Up in Europe. C. W. Chancellor.
American Public Health Association.
Sanitary Engineering. William F. Gerhard.
The London Water Supply. Major Greenwood.
Collection and Disposal of Refuse and Garbage. W. F. Morse.

School Review.—Hamilton, N. Y. March.

The Education of a Naturalist. J. C. Brauner.
Roman Education.—I. S. S. Laurie.

Scottish Geographical Magazine.—Edinburgh. February.

The Geographical Work of the Future. H. R. Mill.
The Morphology of the Earth's Surface. Prof. J. Geikie.
Kurush: The Highest Village of the Caucasus and the Shakh-dagh.

Social Economist.—New York. March.

Society and Strikes.
The Free Coinage of Bonds.
The Single Tax Superstition.
New York Banks and Bank Reserves.
The Martin Mulet Law of Iowa. Frank L. McVey.
Homicides, American and Southern. Van Buren Denalow.

The Southern Magazine.—Louisville. February.

English Wood Notes. James L. Allen.
California Peasants and Peasant Children. Charles H. Shinn.
Student Life at Vanderbilt University. W. B. Nance.

The Stenographer.—Philadelphia. March.

Juxtaposition. Isaac S. Dement.
Post-Graduate Phonographic Study. H. L. Andrews.
Law Department. H. W. Thorne.
Mr. Howard and the Missing Link.—VI. George R. Bishop.

Strand Magazine.—London. February 15.

Vanishing Valentines. W. G. FitzGerald.
The Population of the World. J. H. Schooling.
Some Curiosities of Modern Photography. W. G. FitzGerald.
Jules Verne; interviewed. Marie A. Belloc.
Card-Sharps and their Work. H. How.
The Line of Robert Burns. J. Monro.

Students' Journal.—New York. March.

Incompetent Shorthand Amanuenses.
Engraved Shorthand.
Mr. Depew's Address at Burlington.

Temple Bar.—London. March.

Some Recollections of Robert Louis Stevenson. H. Bellyse Baildon.
Letters of Edward Fitzgerald to Fanny Kemble, 1871-1883.
Ephesus and the Temple of Diana.
An English Girl in India One Hundred Years Ago.
Among the Snow Mountains of the Tyrol. A. E. W. Mason.

The Treasury.—New York. March.

Unction of the Holy Spirit Upon Jesus Christ. O. C. Miller.
An Earnest Life. G. B. F. Hallock.
Two Decades of Baptist Progress. J. H. Mason.

United Service.—Philadelphia. March.

Supply of the Armies of Frederick the Great and Napoleon.
Decline of Silver as Compared with Gold. Lieut. W. A. Campbell.
Origin and Development of Steam Navigation. G. H. Preble.

United Service Magazine.—London. March.

Certain Canrobert; the last Maréchal de France. Captain S. Pasfield Oliver.
How Far the Lessons of the Franco-German War are Now Out of Date. Colonel Maurice.
The Submarine Boat. Lieutenant Sleeman.
Australian Federation of Defence. Frank Williams.
An Old Drill Book, 1634; from Belvoir Library. Henry Pecham.
Shorthand and Type-Writing. Staff-Sergeant G. MacFarlane.
War Between China and Japan. Colonel Maurice.

Westminster Review.—London. March.

The Evolution of Modern Society in its Historical Aspects. R. D. Melville.
History as Told in the Arabian Nights. J. F. Hewitt.
Banks, Bankers, and Banking in the North of England. R. Ewen.
Should Capitalists Advocate State Socialism? W. Rhys Cole.
The Bible in the Schools. W. Lloyd.
A Tax on Ground Rents; Who Would Pay It? R. Balmforth.
The Tyranny of the Modern Novel. D. F. Hannigan.
Modern Private Asylums. W. J. H. Haslett.
The Ownership Vote. H. T. Wade.
New Zealand, the Playground of the Pacific. W. C. Macgregor.

Wilson's Photographic Magazine.—New York. March.
 Photographing Interiors.
 Naturalistic Photography.
 The Bicycle in Photography.
 The Electric Light for Studios. D. Bachrach, Jr.
 The Development of Bromide Paper. C. W. H. Blood.
 Practical Photo-Engraving.—I. A. C. Austin.

Yale Review.—New Haven. (Quarterly.) February.
 Recent Reforms in Taxation. E. R. A. Seligman.
 The Farmer in American Politics. Jesse Macy.
 Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration. E. R. L. Gould.
 The Western Posts and the British Debts. A. C. McLaughlin.
 The Socialism of Moses. Thomas S. Potwin.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Alte und Neue Welt.—Einsiedeln. March.
 The People of Ancient Rome. G. Friedrich.
 Some New Bridges—London and America.
 Francis II of Naples. With Portrait. Dr. A. Nebel.
 The German Classics. Dr. F. A. Muth.
 The Chamois Past and Present. Prof. C. Keller.
 L. Alma Tadema. With Portrait.

Daheim.—Leipzig.
 February 2.
 New Astronomical Discoveries.—Continued. Dr. Klein.
 The Historical Faust. Karl Keisewetter.

February 9.
 The Pyramids of Egypt. J. Stinde.
 February 16.
 Pages in the Service of the Hohenzollerns.
 Deaconesses. T. Schäfers.

February 23.
 Collisions at Sea. A. O. Klausmann.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg. Heft 6.
 Inventors and Inventions. W. Kleinenbruch.
 The New Parliament Houses at Berlin.
 Thought-Reading. J. Dackweiler.
 The Oasis of Morocco. T. Habicher.

Deutsche Revue.—Stuttgart. February.
 New Table Talk About Prince Bismarck. H. von Poschinger.
 Liberty of Thought. M. Carrière.
 The Literature of the Ancient Egyptians.—Concluded. Dr. Georg Ebers.
 A Chat with José Villegas, Artist. H. von Prenachen.
 Anton Rubinstein and His Opera "Christus." H. Bultaupt.
 Quinine as a Remedy in Cases of Fever.—Concluded. Carl Hinz.
 On Muscular Work. O. Langendorff.
 Letters of Georg Friedrich Parrot.—Concluded. F. Blenemann.
 The Development of the Intellect and Reason. C. Lloyd Morgan.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin. February.
 Catherine Sforza.—Concluded. O. Hartwig.
 Botanical Excursions in the Riviera. G. Strasburger.
 Personal Reminiscences of Anton Rubinstein. Dr. Julius Rodenberg.
 Little Religions of Our Day.
 Heinrich von Sybel's History of the German Empire. G. Kauffmann.
 Hendrik Witbooi and His Marauding Expeditions in Southwest Africa. F. J. von Bülow.
 The Korean War. M. von Brandt.
 The Origin of the Seven Years' War. G. Bailleu.

Die Gartenlaube.—Leipzig. Heft 2.
 The Mound-Builders of the United States. Dr. P. Schellhas.
 Electric Accumulators. F. Bendt.
 The Peller-House at Nürnberg. H. Boesch.

Die Gesellschaft.—Leipzig. February.
 Providence in History. M. Schwann.
 Holger Drachmann. With Portrait. H. Merian.
 Ibsen's "Little Eyolf." K. Richter.
 The Psychological Side of Church Worship. Emil Kuhn.
 Konservative Monatschrift.—Leipzig. February.
 The History and Development of Japan. Spanuth Pöhlde.
 Spectral Analysis and the Fixed Stars. C. von Rebeur-Paschwitz.

Reminiscences of the War of 1866. G. E. von Natzmer.
 The Battle of the Yalu River. Bogalla von Bieberstein.
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INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

AA.	Arena.	F.	Forum.	NSR.	New Science Review.
AA.	Art Amateur.	FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly.	NW.	New World.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.	FR.	Fortnightly Review.	NH.	Newbury House Magazine.
AI.	Art Interchange.	G.	Godey's.	NN.	Nature Notes.
AMC.	American Magazine of Civics.	GJ.	Geographical Journal.	O.	Outing.
ACQ.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.	GBag.	Green Bag.	OD.	Our Day.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.	GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.	OM.	Overland Monthly.
AmAnt.	American Antiquarian.	GOP.	Girl's Own Paper.	PA.	Photo-American.
Ant.	Antiquary.	GW.	Good Words.	PB.	Photo-Beacon.
AP.	American Amateur Photographer.	HC.	Home and Country.	Past.	Popular Astronomy.
Arg.	Argosy.	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	PL.	Post Lore.
Ata.	Atlanta.	HGM.	Harvard Graduates' Magazine.	PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine (London).	HomR.	Homiletic Review.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
Bank.	Banker's Magazine (New York).	IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	IA.	Irrigation Age.	PT.	Photographic Times.
Bkman.	Bookman.	JED.	Journal of Education.	PR.	Philosophical Review.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.	PS.	Popular Science Monthly.
BW.	Biblical World.	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.	PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly.
C.	Cornhill.	JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy.	PsyR.	Psychical Review.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	JurR.	Juridical Review.	Q.	Quiver.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.	JAP.	Journal of American Politics.	QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
CHHA.	Church at Home and Abroad.	K.	Knowledge.	QR.	Quarterly Review.
ChMial.	Church Missionary Intelligencer and Record.	KO.	King's Own.	RR.	Review of Reviews.
ChQ.	Church Quarterly Review.	LAH.	Lend a Hand.	RRL.	Review of Reviews (London).
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.	LH.	Leisure Hour.	RC.	Review of the Churches.
CM.	Century Magazine.	LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal.	SJ.	Students' Journal.
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.	SRev.	School Review.
CanM.	Cassier's Magazine.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	San.	Sanitarian.
CRev.	Charities Review.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review.	SEcon.	Social Economist.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.	LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly Review.	ScotGM.	Scottish Geographical Magazine.
CR.	Contemporary Review.	Luc.	Lucifer.	ScotR.	Scottish Review.
CritR.	Critical Review.	LudM.	Ludgate Monthly.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
CSJ.	Cassell's Saturday Journal.	M.	Month.	Sten.	Stenographer.
CW.	Catholic World.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	Ser.	Strand.
D.	Dial.	McCl.	McClure's Magazine.	SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	Men.	Menorah Monthly.	SunH.	Sunday at Home.
DR.	Dublin Review.	MidM.	Midland Monthly.	TB.	Temple Bar.
EconJ.	Economic Journal.	MisR.	Missionary Review of World.	Treas.	Treasury.
EconR.	Economic Review.	MisH.	Missionary Herald.	UE.	University Extension.
EdRA.	Educational Review (New York).	Mon.	Monist.	US.	United Service.
EdRL.	Educational Review (London).	MM.	Munsey's Magazine.	USM.	United Service Magazine.
Ed.	Education.	Mus.	Music.	WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.
EngM.	Engineering Magazine.	MP.	Monthly Packet.	WR.	Westminster Review.
EI.	English Illustrated Magazine.	MR.	Methodist Review.	YE.	Young England.
ER.	Edinburgh Review.	NAR.	North American Review.	YM.	Young Man.
Ex.	Expositor.	NatR.	National Review.	YR.	Yale Review.
		NC.	Nineteenth Century.	YW.	Young Woman.
		NEM.	New England Magazine.		
		NR.	New Review.		

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

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Justice Gray.

Justice Jackson.

Justice Field.

Justice Brown.

Chief Justice Fuller.

Justice Shiras.

Justice Harlan.

Justice White.

Justice Brewer.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

VOL. XI.

NEW YORK, MAY, 1895.

No. 5

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

The Income Tax Decision.

The United States Supreme Court rendered its decision in the Income Tax case on April 8. The outcome can scarcely be deemed a conclusive one. Unfortunately, Justice Jackson's illness prevented his participation in the hearing of this case; and inasmuch as the sitting members developed views that were almost diametrically opposed, on certain points, a full bench was to have been very greatly desired. Several of the judges held that the federal government has no authority whatever to impose a tax upon the income of individuals and corporations. Several others held that the federal government has full and unlimited power to tax all incomes, except such as are derived from state, county and municipal bonds. As to these latter the judges are all agreed that the tax is unconstitutional. The result, as declared by the Chief Justice, is that everything depends upon the sources from which one derives his income. Chief Justice Fuller rules that incomes derived from rents or profits upon real estate must not be taxed by Congress. In so far, he agrees with the group of associate justices who consider the whole law as unconstitutional. But as regards incomes derived from the profits of business, or from salaries, from professional earnings, or from investments of kinds not specified above, the Chief Justice agrees with those of his fellow-justices who consider that Congress has an unrestricted right to levy a tax upon incomes.

The Practical Consequences.

It is not worth while for a layman to attempt any legal or constitutional criticisms upon the decision of the Supreme Court. The law, for the present and for practical purposes, is nothing more nor less than this august tribunal finds it to be. In law it may be needful to discriminate between the different sources of incomes; but in the practical business of raising public revenue—which is a matter of statesmanship rather than one of metaphysics—any such invidious distinction between different sources of income would be as impossible as it is palpably absurd. Our American and commercial business life does not in fact admit of any such distinctions as Chief Justice Fuller has persuaded himself that the law requires. The ordinary mind is able to understand the reasoning of those judges who find the income tax unconstitutional *in toto* on the ground of its being a direct tax. The intelligent lay

mind can also follow the reasoning of Justice White, who adheres to the view that Congress has complete power to tax incomes at its own discretion. But we cannot encourage the non-legal inquirer in any hope of being able to follow, with convinced comprehension, the decision as it stands. One thing is certain. The law as passed by Congress last year is fatally crippled. As it now stands, it is repugnant to justice and common sense. The next Congress will have to deal with it somehow, and the simplest solution will be to repeal it altogether. In the meanwhile, the situation is a confusing one for the treasury officials and for the tax payers. Such a demoralizing state of things ought not to continue any longer than is absolutely necessary.



MAYOR SWIFT, OF CHICAGO.

The Chicago Election.

The election of Mayor Swift in Chicago last month by an immense majority, while not unexpected, stands in marked contrast to political developments in certain other parts of the country. Mr. Swift's majority, though greater than that of Mayor Strong in New York last fall, was even exceeded by the majority of votes cast at the same election for the new civil service law submitted by the Illinois legislature to the people of the city for approval. Under such circumstances, even the choice of a pronounced partisan such as Mr. Swift is known

to be, may lead to the extension of the non-partisan principle as applied in municipal affairs. The conditions of local administration in Chicago, as shown by the revelations of the Civic Federation, were such that the citizens might well have been content to secure honest partisanship in their city government, if not permitted to indulge the hope of an absolutely non-partisan administration. The application of the new law, however, if fearlessly enforced, as now seems probable, will do much to bring about in the civic affairs of Chicago such a cleansing of the cesspools as the Civic Federation has for many months been laboring to achieve. This is the first instance of the adoption of a civil service law by direct vote of the people, and advocates of the referendum as a political principle will doubtless point to the result as a refutation of the objection frequently made that the people would not take an interest in indorsing good laws even if they had the opportunity. There seems to have been a zeal for good government exhibited in Chicago before the late election which speaks well for the civic integrity of our city populations.

General Politics. Other elections in April were comparatively unimportant. In Rhode Island the Republican candidate for governor, Mr. Charles Warren Lippitt, was elected by a majority of nine thousand, which in that state may fairly be regarded as "triumphant." Municipal elections in the middle West were generally favorable to Republicans. The greatest surprise, at least to outsiders, was the municipal overturn in St. Louis, which resulted in the complete success of the Republican candidates, notwithstanding the reaction in Missouri against Republican control in state affairs. The failure of the Republican legislature to enact promised reforms caused the governor to call a special session after adjournment. It is charged that the influence of the lobby (in checking rather than in furthering legislation) in Missouri, Nebraska, and other states has been more powerfully felt during the past winter than for many years past. However this may be, it is an undoubted fact that in nearly every state where majorities were reversed in the elections of 1894 there has been great disappointment to both parties in the results as embodied in the work of the legislatures. In several instances the majorities have been so large as to be practically unmanageable, and the time of the session has been frittered away to little purpose. Several times during the month of April prospects seemed fair for the breaking of the Delaware senatorial deadlock, but the Addicks contingent always reformed its lines and continued to present a solid front. The death of Governor Marvil caused a loss to the Republicans of the fruits of last fall's election so far as appointments are concerned; the Speaker of the Senate, a Democrat, will control the state patronage. A constitutional convention is to be held in Delaware this year, but the senatorial fight has largely monopolized the attention of state politicians to the exclusion of important state interests. The first decisive action of the Utah constitutional convention was on



GOVERNOR-ELECT LIPPITT, OF RHODE ISLAND.

the suffrage question. By an overwhelming vote of the delegates woman suffrage was incorporated in the organic law of the forty-fifth state.

*Cuba
in
Revolt.*

The revolt in Cuba bids fair to prove more stubborn and formidable than there was reason at first to suppose. Spain has evidently become thoroughly alarmed. Many thousands of the best Spanish troops have been sent to reinforce the considerable army that is always kept in Cuba, and General Martinez Campos, who is the strongest man in the Spanish army, has been ordered to Havana with unlimited authority to reduce the island to a state of submission. He is now in personal command on the island. The centres of rebellion are in the eastern part of the island, and Havana has not yet been involved in the outbreak. The Spanish authorities have been doing everything in their power to suppress the news and make the rebellion seem of small account; while, on the other hand, the revolutionists and their agents have naturally magnified every trifling skirmish into a glorious victory over the regiments of the Spanish oppressor. They are doing everything in their power to obtain recruits and munitions of war from Mexican and South American ports, and also from the Gulf and Atlantic coasts of the United States. General Campos will undoubtedly enforce a far more rigid blockade than has hitherto been maintained. Nevertheless, so long as the revolutionists have money to spend, it will be almost im-

possible to prevent the landing of arms and supplies. The patriots are frankly avowing their reliance upon the assistance of yellow fever and other maladies to decimate the ranks of the unacclimated troops from Spain. Unless the rebellion is put down swiftly, by sheer force of numbers and by an unusually energetic campaign, there is likely to be very severe fighting a few months hence after the sugar crop has been made.

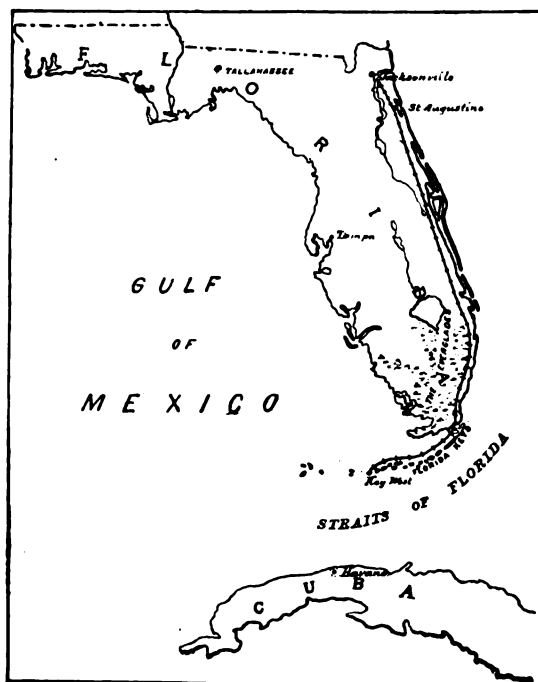
Cuba and the United States. Meanwhile, there has been much talk in the American newspapers about the annexation of Cuba to this country. The interest in this question is naturally much keener in the South than in the North. The plan most frequently broached is one under which Cuba should buy her own liberty from Spain, by an issue of Cuban bonds which are to be made a charge upon the future revenues of the island, and which, further, are to be guaranteed by the United States government. The people of Florida and South Carolina look with more favor upon the annexation of Cuba than do the citizens of Louisiana. The sugar planters of the latter state have suffered so much already from the repeal of the bounty law and the reduction



GENERAL MARTINEZ CAMPOS.

of tariff that they could hardly be expected to desire the annexation of an island where sugar cane can be produced at so much less cost than in their own state. It is worth while to call attention to the fact that Cuba may soon be brought in closer communication with this country than heretofore by the building of a railroad to Key West. The owners of the new line, which extends from Jacksonville and St. Augustine down the east coast of Florida to Lake Worth, have under consideration an extension of their line along the shore, which will carry it by means of bridges, trestles and embankments from one key or island to another, until Key West is reached as the grand terminus. Apparently such a road would run some 50 or 60 miles into the sea. But, in

point of fact, the islands are close together, and the water between them is so shallow that no great difficulty or expense will be involved in completing the Jacksonville, St. Augustine and Indian River road all the way to Key West. At present the usual communication with Havana is by steamer from Tampa. A glance at the map will show that when a railroad is built to Key West, the sea journey will be reduced to a mere ferry trip of two or three hours.



Progress in Florida. Railroad building on the east coast is only one of many signs of activity in the

Floridian peninsula. Until a few years ago, central and southern Florida were almost as little known as the heart of Africa. It was supposed that most of the peninsula below St. Augustine was a marshy waste. Exploration and official survey have indeed shown that much of the southern end of the island is an irredeemable swamp. But as for the greater part of the peninsula, it is a land of wonderful resources and possibilities. Not only are its agricultural resources almost limitless, but also it has an inexhaustible wealth of phosphates and other mineral deposits. The immense cotton belt of the south will afford a constant demand for high-priced fertilizers, like the phosphates of South Carolina and Florida. The progress of this phosphate industry would astonish those who have not as yet had their attention called to the recent facts. The destruction of the orange groves of Florida and of adjacent Southern states by the February frosts is indeed a heavy blow, but the result will be a more diversified farming and fruit-culture, and in the end Florida as a state will perhaps have gained more than she has lost.

The Florida Capital. The Florida Legislature assembled at the opening of April for its biennial session.

The peculiar shape of Florida is never so fully realized by its own people as when they undertake to make laws and do other public business at their capital in quaint old Tallahassee, which lies far on toward Mobile in the western arm of the state. To reach Tallahassee from Key West, or even from Tampa, is a very serious matter, and as population increases in the southern half of the state the agitation in favor of a removal of the capital naturally gains strength. Tallahassee is a charming old village, wide-spread and rambling, with grass-grown streets shaded by long rows of magnificent live oaks. The legislature still sits in the original little State House that was built when Florida was purchased by the United States from Spain some seventy years ago. It is probably the most modest state house in the entire country. Jacksonville has become the commercial metropolis of Florida, and would seem to have the strongest claims if the capital were removed. But Ocala, Gainesville, and perhaps other points in the heart of the state, have their well-announced ambitions. It is only a question of time. This year's legislature has no senator to elect, and its business will attract little attention beyond the confines of Florida.

South Carolina's Convention. In South Carolina, however, the public mind is occupied with questions which merit the very widest interest and attention. The last legislature provided for the choosing of a convention to prepare and promulgate a new state constitution. South Carolina is perhaps the only southern state which has not adopted a new constitution since the reconstruction period at the close of the war. For some years past the dominant party in South Carolina has been engaged in factional controversies, and the populist wing led by Tillman has generally prevailed. The two factions have agreed, however, that there ought to be no differences between them which would interfere with the election of the ablest and best men in South Carolina as members of the constitutional convention. It is understood that they will arrange a compromise which will give each party half of the members of the convention and which will practically exclude negro and Republican representation. It is perfectly understood that this convention has only one real question before it. That question relates to the elective franchise. Three-fifths of the population of South Carolina is negro, two-fifths is white. The white people, in the face of superior numbers, exercise absolute dominion. The negro franchise is practically in abeyance.

The Negro Suffrage Question. The real purpose of the proposed convention is to devise a means for the legal perpetuity of a government of white men. It is intended that this convention shall be composed of the best ability in the state, and that the constitution which it devises shall go into effect without being submitted to the people. An educational qualifica-

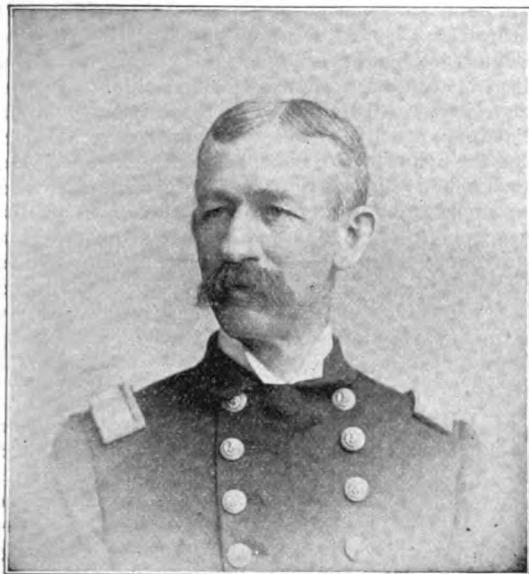
tion on the Mississippi plan is not very highly approved in South Carolina, for the simple reason that illiteracy is almost as frequent among the whites as among the blacks; while in any case the educational test would only postpone for a few years the possibility of negro domination, which it is proposed to prevent perpetually. The plan of giving plural or multiple votes to property owners on a graduated scale, the number of votes to be based upon assessed valuation, is more favorably regarded in South Carolina than the reading and writing test. If South Carolina could disfranchise the negroes as such, and merely take the penalty of a reduced representation in Congress, she would probably do it without hesitation. But the United States constitution seems to place an effectual bar upon that course. We may merely add that the discussion of the franchise question, particularly as it relates to the negro, will make the South Carolina constitutional convention a focus of national and international attention.

Success of South Carolina's Liquor System.

Another South Carolina question deserves a word in passing. It seems to have been taken for granted throughout the north that the South Carolina State Dispensary system is a dismal failure. The people of South Carolina, outside of the old liquor interest and certain political circles, have become almost unanimous in the opinion that the system is a splendid success. Governor Evans, when in the legislature, was the chief promoter of the dispensary law, and now that he is in the executive chair he is quite as staunch in maintaining and enforcing the system as was Governor Tillman. Railway road-masters and other men familiar with conditions throughout the state, are enthusiastic in their account of the good effects that the law has already produced. Drunkenness and disorder have decreased to a remarkable extent; and whereas the negro laborer was formerly accustomed to spend his week's earnings in carousing on Saturday night and Sunday, he is now spending more upon his family, or else saving his money to buy land. The ten or twelve state dispensaries in the city of Charleston, which have taken the place of scores or hundreds of saloons, are as openly conducted and as orderly as any drug store, and are absolutely closed at sundown. The effect upon the quiet and order of the city has been too transforming to admit of any denial. Reports from country towns throughout the state are to the effect that the closing of the old bar-rooms in favor of the new dispensaries has been attended with results that have converted almost every good citizen to a belief in the present system. In view of the widely circulated reports in disparagement of the South Carolina dispensaries, these facts ought to be given a wide publicity.

Our Southern Seaports.

The actual appointment of the government's commission of expert engineers to report on the Nicaragua Canal has had the approval of the entire country, and has been



COMMANDER M. T. ENDICOTT, U. S. N.



HON. ALFRED NOBLE.

noted with a special satisfaction by the press of the southern seaport towns. These engineers, Commander Mordecai T. Endicott, U. S. N., Major Wm. Ludlow, U. S. A., and Hon. Alfred Noble, have gone to Central America in a government vessel, with the fullest prestige and standing which Congress and the administration can bestow. They represent the expert engineering talent of the army and navy as well as the civilian profession. It is expected that their report will be ready for the next session of Congress. The people of the country will be disposed to accept their views as final and conclusive. Commercial bodies in the southern ports are looking forward with high hopes to an era of great prosperity which they believe will follow upon the opening of the Nicaragua Canal. Most of these ports have had to encounter great difficulties in getting their harbors opened up for ocean going vessels. Charleston has been hemmed in by a great bar, through which, at last, a steadily deepening channel has been opened. In the very early future Charleston's commodious and beautiful harbor, which is already accessible to large steamers, can receive those of the deepest draught. Mobile and Galveston have recently gained several feet of water on the bars which had obstructed their channels, and the outlook for harbor improvement at several other southern points is highly encouraging. The jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi have outlasted the period of doubt and experiment, and the Crescent City is no longer anxious on the score of her access to the sea. Her wharves are lined with river boats unloading their freightage of cotton from the plantations, and with ocean steamers taking on great cargoes of cotton for Europe. New Orleans as a commercial centre never had so bright a prospect as that which lies before her business men.

Louisiana and Sugar.

The two commercial topics now uppermost in New Orleans are the low price of sugar and the low price of cotton. Few people in the north have any idea of the magical rapidity with which the growth of sugar cane in Louisiana developed under the stimulus of the sugar bounty clause in the McKinley tariff of 1890. The repeal of the bounty by Mr. Wilson and his supporters has come as a fearful hardship to the planters of Louisiana. No other kind of agriculture is so expensive as sugar-making, for it requires, among other things, great outlays of money to purchase modern machinery. Costly sugar-houses, the larger proportion of them built since 1890, are dotted all through the cane belt of Louisiana. Many of these plantation sugar-houses cost more than a hundred thousand dollars. They were erected under the guaranty of a fifteen-year bounty, which was ruthlessly cut off in the fourth year. It is not strange that the sugar planters should feel that Congress has shown bad faith toward them. It is said that last season's crop was produced at an actual loss. What the future of Louisiana sugar-growing is to be no one can tell. Great economies will have to be introduced. Wages last year were \$1 a day, and this year they are 50 cents. Great efforts are being made to introduce a more diversified farming. The sugar belt, like much of the cotton belt, has been in the habit of bringing its corn and pork from the north. There is no reason, apart from the custom of depending upon one crop, why these regions should not produce their own supplies of food.

Cotton and Prices.

Last year's cotton crop was much the largest in the history of the country. Before the war, as well as since, ten cents a pound has always been regarded as a normal and reasonable

price for cotton; but the bulk of last year's great crop has been marketed at only a little more than five cents a pound. Texas alone could produce cotton enough for the whole world; and the decline of price is attributed to the rapid increase in the acreage of new land planted in cotton. The remedy of the Cotton Growers' Association is a decrease of this year's acreage; but nobody knows how to secure the decrease. Indications, however, are to the effect that the cotton growers are attempting this year to raise more corn and other crops, and to rely less exclusively upon cotton. With northwestern wheat so cheap that farmers have found it more profitable to feed it to hogs than to market it for human food, and with southwestern cotton at five cents, it is hardly surprising that the great farming regions should be in a state of economic unrest. Nor can it be denied that the prevailing opinion of those districts finds a close relation between the low price of silver and the low price of wheat and cotton. Moreover, the silver doctrines of the farming districts are gaining ground in the commercial centres. Thus in New Orleans, as well as in the western cities, there is an evident growth among business men of a sentiment in favor of free silver coinage.

*Central
American
Matters.*

There has been sincere gratification throughout the United States over the peaceful adjustment by Mexico and Guatemala of their vexatious boundary dispute. Hostile feeling had run high in both countries, and war seemed almost inevitable. The details of the friendly compromise are far less important than the fact that war was averted. There is a renewal in Central America of the many times interrupted movement in favor of a union of the group of quarrelsome little republics. Every good reason is on the side of their forming a close confederation. The thing which has stood most in the way in the past has been the personal ambitions of petty generals and statesmen. There has been much discussion of England's peremptory demand that Nicaragua should pay \$75,000 as an indemnity for the expulsion from Bluefields of Mr. Hatch, the alleged English Consul. The reason why England sets her own price and demands prompt payment without any discussion of the justice of the claim, lies simply in the fact that England is strong and Nicaragua weak. Much the cheapest and best thing for Nicaragua to do is to pay the sum demanded; while there would seem to be nothing for the United States to do except to give close attention and make a careful memorandum of the incident.

*Venezuela and a
Pan-American
Conference.*

As for England's refusal to submit the Venezuela boundary claim to arbitration, it is not so certain that this country should remain passive. In view of the recent attitude of Great Britain and other great European powers regarding affairs in this hemisphere, there are many arguments that might be urged in favor of the assemblage of a Pan-American Conference. A committee representing the American republics could in-

vestigate the Venezuela claim, and could help to bring about a final solution. Such a Pan-American Conference might be of use in helping to adjust Central American difficulties, and might, furthermore, have some influence in the settlement of the Cuban question. Cuba is part and parcel of America, and the Spanish yoke under which Cuba has so long been held down against her will is also an annoyance, a scandal and a positive injury to the whole western hemisphere. It is to be wished that some concerted action might be taken by the United States, Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Chili and other American republics regarding such questions as the Venezuelan boundary, the independence of Cuba and the European annoyances to which Central America is subjected.

*A Successful
Strike
Arbitration.*

The first of May, 1895, is a date of some significance in New York City. It marks the introduction of the eight-hour day among the electrical workers engaged in the building trades. This fact by itself might mean little to those not directly concerned, were it not for the accompanying conditions. The strike undertaken by the men to secure this eight-hour concession called out 10,000 builders, and at one time seriously threatened all the important building operations of the season in and about New York City. It is not the strike itself, however, to which we care to call attention (though it may be worthy of note that in a contest of this kind lasting a month not one act of violence is known to have occurred), but the manner of its ending. Late in March a conference was held at the residence of Bishop Potter, who is chairman of the Council of Conciliation and Mediation, and through the efforts of the council, represented in this instance by its chairman and by Prof. Felix Adler, a satisfactory agreement was soon reached between the master builders and contractors and the delegates of the unions. Committees of the contending parties had conferred together repeatedly without success, but it was found that the moment a mediating agency could be employed in which both sides had implicit confidence the differences were reduced to a minimum. The incident suggests the importance of the service which such boards of conciliation seem destined to render in the near future, as their merits become better known to both employers and employed. The result of the council's kindly intervention in the building trades dispute is a useful object-lesson in the advantages of the peaceful settlement of all labor difficulties. The general situation in and about New York City this spring has been greatly improved by the practical and timely efforts of Bishop Potter and his associates.

*The New York
Bricklayers
and their
Employers.*

But the incident of the building trades strike, significant as it is, can only be regarded as an isolated example of the efficacy of friendly mediation. Far more effective as a standing illustration of the practicability of conciliatory methods is the permanent joint arbitration committee of the New York Mason Build-

ers' Association and the bricklayers' unions. The case of the bricklayers has been clearly set forth by Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell, in a letter to the *Voice*, of New York. The committee is composed of equal numbers of representatives of the mason builders and of the eight bricklayers' unions; it meets once a week to hear statements of grievances and to settle disputes between the master masons and their men. There is

1885 they received 42 cents an hour, with a working day of nine hours; they now get 50 cents an hour, and the day is eight hours. A strike in 1884 for a nine-hour day failed to accomplish anything. It is not to be assumed for a moment that the methods adopted and used so successfully by the bricklayers and their employers can be applied in all trades and employments, at least under existing conditions; but that there is room for a very general extension of the system most students of the labor problem are ready to agree. The best possible proof of the possibilities in this direction is the success that has attended many similar attempts to apply the principle in all parts of the country.



From photograph by Rockwood, New York.

BISHOP POTTER, OF NEW YORK.

a provision that in case of non-agreement an umpire shall be chosen, but in the ten years of the committee's existence it has never been found necessary to choose an umpire. During these ten years no strike nor lockout has occurred between the members of the organizations represented on this joint committee. Each year an agreement as to wages, hours and "other matters of mutual interest" is made by the committee, and to this annual agreement the organizations scrupulously adhere. The unions of the laborers on the one hand and the unions of the employers on the other are fully recognized; the members of the committee do not act as individuals, but as representatives of their respective organizations. The gain to the men in wages under the agreements made by the joint committee has been distinct. In

The Armistice of Japan. Li Hung Chang, the Chinese plenipotentiary, arrived at Simonoseki on March 19, presented his credentials and opened his negotiations for peace. Five days later, when returning to his apartments after a conference with the Japanese plenipotentiary, a young Japanese presented a pistol at him and fired. The shot struck the aged Chinese statesman in the face. The crime is attributed to a desire of the assailant to avenge his brother, a student, who was executed by the Chinese at Tientsin shortly after the outbreak of war. However prompted, such an outrage as an attempted assassination of the plenipotentiary engaged in negotiations for peace stung the Japanese to the quick. Great demonstrations of sympathy took place, the Emperor himself leading off, and finally, in order to mark his national sense of sorrow at what had happened, the Japanese Emperor proclaimed an armistice until the 20th of April. It seems that the Japanese at the beginning of the negotiations demanded that before consenting to the suspension of hostilities, their troops should be in possession of Shanghai-kuan, Taku and Tientsin. Had these conditions been assented to, any rupture in the negotiation would have found

a Japanese army of 75,000 men within striking distance of Peking. The attempt to assassinate Li Hung Chang led to the waiving of these conditions. On the 17th of April a treaty was signed at Simonoseki, subject, of course, to future modification before the final ratification by the powers. The terms upon which peace is said to have been concluded are given as follows:

1. The independence of Korea.
2. Japan to retain the places she has conquered.
3. Japan to retain the territory east of the Liao River.
4. The island of Formosa to be ceded permanently to Japan.
5. The payment of a large indemnity (just how large is not definitely known).

Lord
Rosebery's
Illness.

Mr. Stead, writing from London early in April, says: The most important question of last month in England was whether Lord Rosebery could get sleep o' nights. It has been the fashion to belittle the young Premier, to say he has failed because he has not worked miracles, and to pretend that he is not a great Minister because he has not achieved in a year what Mr. Gladstone could not accomplish in ten. If he had unfortunately been unable to hold out any longer, those who are foremost in decrying his administration would be the first to discover the disastrous consequences of his departure. Lord Rosebery is the keystone of the Liberal arch. Without him the party, which he it remembered is one of the two instruments by which Britain governs one-fourth of the human race, would for a season be stricken with paralysis—would indeed cease for a time to exist as an efficient instrument of government. And little as it is recognized by those who should be first to support him, Lord Rosebery is the chief, practically the only security which the Liberals in England possess for the maintenance of a strong policy abroad on the sea. No one quite realized at the time how much was imperiled along the frontiers of the British Empire when Lord Rosebery could not sleep.

Insomnia
in
Politics.

When Sir Austin Layard was told that the Arabs had no narcotics, he asked what they did when any one could not sleep. "Do?" replied the practical sons of the desert, "why, we set them to watch the camels!" From which it is evident that insomnia is unknown in the desert. For no one can vigilantly watch unless he can also soundly sleep. And as it is with individuals so it is with communities. Nations sometimes, like France in the revolutionary frenzy, seem to lose the faculty of sleep. Their mind perpetually alert becomes at last preternaturally irritable. The powers of perception become diseased. They no longer discriminate between shadow and substance. The nervous tension grows even more and more acute until a crisis supervenes. There is nothing that is more aggravating to the British reformers than John Bull's perpetually recurring fits of somnolence. But it is possible that this inveterate habit of hibernating in Conservative reaction after a decade of Liberal reforms is one of the secrets of progress. When he snores he is gathering strength for an irresistible advance when he wakes.

Snoozing
Time.

It is evident that whatever may be the case with the Prime Minister, the nation over whose destinies he presides is only too much disposed to a little more sleep, a little more slumber, and a little more folding of the hands together. The London County Council election shows only too clearly that the electoral nation means to take things easy for a time, and the bye-election at Bristol (East) where, in 1892, the Liberal candidate was returned unopposed, but last month had only a majority of 182, emphasizes the same hint. The London Times'

special correspondent calculates the Unionists would—if the dissolution took place at once—come back with a majority of 80. The estimate is the reverse of sanguine on the part of its author. But even a majority of 80 would be sufficient to keep things as they are, and that, as Lord Salisbury has said, is after all the chief end of the party over which he presides.

A Little War
in Chitral.

Tendency to sleep at home has been attended by the necessity for increase of Great Britain's vigilance abroad. It would seem as if the gates of the temple of Janus, which have been closed for some time throughout Britain's domains, are at last to be re-opened. March brought with it a very disagreeable present in the shape of a little war on the northwest frontier of India, which entails the movement of an army of 14,000 men across 200 miles of very difficult country. The dispute in Chitral which has led to the necessity for this expedition is one of those incidents of frontier policy which, with the best intentions in the world, no government seems to be able to avoid. Chitral lies outside the British dominions, but as the Suzerain of the State of Kashmir, England's authority counts for much in the region round about. Her policy has hitherto been to recognize the *de facto* ruler. The late Mehtar having been killed, his successor appealed for recognition. Before this was accorded him, Dr. Robertson was sent to inquire and report. Meantime another chief, Umra Khan, pushing his own claims, surrounded Dr. Robertson and cut him off. It is to rescue Dr. Robertson the relief column is now marching. Captain Ross, with ninety-four Sikhs, was hastening up to Chitral to reinforce Dr. Robertson when they were attacked by 1,000 of the tribesmen, and Captain Ross, with forty-six fighting men, and eight camp-followers, were killed. Lieutenant Jones, who escaped, was wounded, with only fourteen men at his back. As the net result of it all, a British officer, Dr. Robertson, with 600 men, is at the present moment holding the fort in the midst of thousands of hostile natives, and there is no means of rescuing him short of moving an army through mountain passes swarming with fierce highlanders over two hundred miles of roadless country.

The French and
the Nile.

The campaign in Chitral is, however, a mere bagatelle compared with the possibilities that are suggested by Ministerial statements on the subject of France and Central Africa. Sir Edward Grey at the end of the month stated, in reply to a question which attracted comparatively little attention at the time, that England regarded all the Nile region as lying within the sphere of her influence, or of that of Egypt, or of Turkey. London journalistic Solons were nodding and the declaration passed unnoticed, but when the estimates came before the House of Commons Sir Edward Grey made an explicit statement concerning Central Africa, which, although very reserved, gave every one a shudder. He stated that Italy and Ger-



M. FELIX FAURE, PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

many had recognized England's claim to regard the Equatorial provinces of the Nile as lying within the sphere of British influence, and that this claim had been made publicly for five years and never disputed by any one, even France. Then he went on to say :

The Foreign Office have no reason to suppose that any French expedition has instructions or the intention of entering the Nile Valley. And I would go further and say that after all I have explained about the claims which we consider we have under past agreements, and about the claims which we consider Egypt may have in the Nile Valley, dormant but never withdrawn, and adding to that, that our views with regard to those claims are fully and clearly known to the French government, and have been expressed to them—I say I cannot think it possible that these rumors deserve credence. Because the advance of a French expedition, under secret instructions, right from the other side of Africa into a territory over which our claims have been known for so long, would be not merely an inconsistent and unexpected act, but it must be perfectly well known to the French government that it would be an unfriendly act, and would be so regarded by us.



SIR EDWARD GREY.

Of course this statement would not have been made if it had not been feared, or believed, or known, that France was meditating, or had already committed, this unfriendly act.

Will France Take the Hint? France has taken similar hints in good part in the past, and perhaps the declaration by the British Foreign Office will deliver the Nile region from being made the cock-pit in which France and England will fight out their battles. At the same time, it is on the cards that the French, instead of taking the hint, may persist in the unfriendly policy of adventure. In that case the outlook is very stormy. The immediate result, however, will probably be to expedite the building of the railway from Mombasa to Uganda—for the East African Company has at last been settled with—and the dispatch of an English expedition from Uganda down the Nile.

Slatin Bey's Escape from Khartoum.

France is preoccupied with her Madagascar expedition, and President Faure does not seem to be the man who is likely to destroy the peace of the world for the sake of a malarial march in the province of the Bahr-el-Gazelle. Two other incidents have combined to direct public attention to those remote regions which lie between the headquarters of the Congo and the Nile. One is the publication of the memoirs of Sir Samuel Baker, which are stuffed full with warnings to all and sundry as to the importance of the Upper Nile to the over-lords of Egypt. The other is the romantic escape of Slatin Bey, the Austrian officer who before Gordon went to Khartoum reigned as satrap in the Bahr-el-Gazelle, and who for the last ten years and more has been a prisoner of the Mahdi. Slatin is a young man, not yet forty, and his career, if he could wield a pen as well as he can fight, would furnish excellent material for a marvelous romance. Slatin is a man of resource and of small scruple. When still in command of his province he unhesitatingly confessed Mohammedanism and abjured Christianity, counting the resulting increase of the confidence on the part of his followers well worth a creed which he held but lightly. During his governorship his time was spent in continual fighting, and during his captivity with the Mahdi he seems to have been kept on very short commons. What with fighting and starving and ultimately flying for his life across the desert, Slatin has had his full share of the hardships of existence, but to judge from the telegrams he is not so much the worse for his experience.

The Position of the Mahdi.

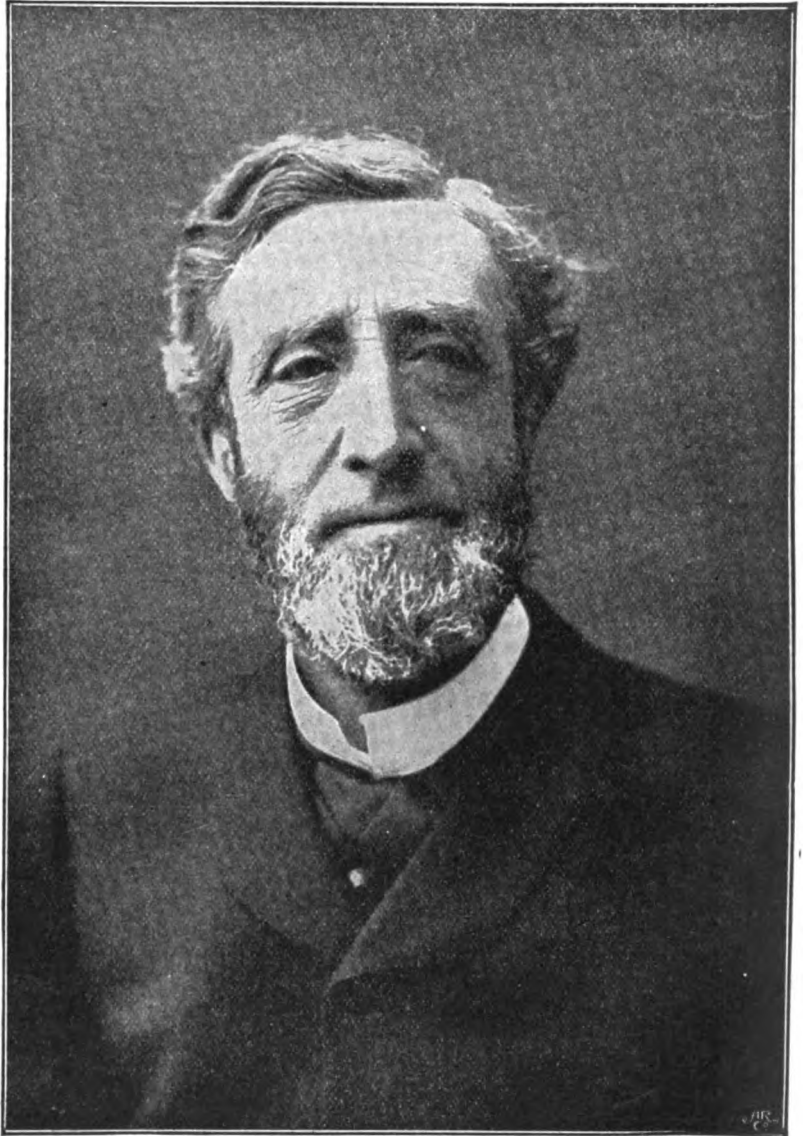
The story which he brings of the condition of things in Khartoum does not tend to confirm the belief of those who think that the Mahdi's power is on the wane. His ascendancy over the warlike Baggaras appears to be as great as ever it was, and however unfit he may appear to be for the administration of an empire, he at least succeeds in suppressing any insurrection that bubbles up in any part of his huge dominion. His movable fighting force is mustered on the eastern frontier prepared to resist the advance of the Italians, who, when it comes to fighting, will find Osman Digna the redoubtable and indestructible once more directing the defense. If England should push down the river from Wadelai and at the same time thrust forward a small expeditionary force toward North Dongola, the diversion would probably help the Italians, but could not do much toward strengthening her claim on the upper reaches of the Nile. Indeed, it is possible that if the French expeditionary force be anywhere in the neighborhood of Britain's sphere of influence, any attack on the Mahdi might lead him to make common cause with the French invaders. That would be awkward in more ways than one.

The Outlook in Europe.

At present in Europe there seems to be no indication of any expectation of war. Indeed, so far as can be judged from the declarations of Ministers and the speeches of Sover-

eigns, the barometer marks "set fair." Germany in a few weeks will open her great canal, which will enable her Baltic fleet to enter the North Sea by a short cut through what used to be Schleswig-Holstein. All the powers are to be represented, including France. It is the first occasion on which at a great public function of this kind France has accepted the invitation of her former conqueror. M. Jules Simon has taken this as a text for a jubilant discourse on the virtues of the German Emperor, whose devotion to peace he declares is beyond all dispute.

The Armenian Atrocities. While in the west of Europe there are all these preparations for the opening of the Kiel Canal, there is in the west of Asia a curious lethargic calm which not even the continually renewed installments of Armenian atrocities seem able to disturb. Prince Lobanoff is said to have given the Slavs of the Balkans sharply to understand that Russia intends to stand no nonsense in the shape of revolutionary movements directed against the peace of the Ottoman Empire, and she is certainly not showing any disposition to do anything in the highlands of Armenia. Public opinion daily waxes more and more indignant as the details come to hand of the way in which the Armenians have been tortured and massacred, but so far nothing has come of it all and there does not seem to be much prospect of improvement in those regions. Column after column of gory "copy" is served up, until the horrors have begun to pall upon the jaded palate, and the reader, scanning the sheet at breakfast, wonders if any new variety of torment remains to be discovered. From time to time the English press makes a more or less impassioned appeal to Mr. Gladstone to repeat his Bulgarian exploits, and once more to go on the war-path against the unspeakable Ottoman. But you cannot force an open door, and short of insisting upon direct military and naval action against the Turk, what is there for Mr. Gladstone to do? He can write



RIGHT HON. ARTHUR WELLESLEY PEEL,
Ex-Speaker of the British House of Commons.

eloquent pamphlets, no doubt, and make still more eloquent speeches, but all the pamphlets and speeches in the world are worthless as compared with the bayonets of one Russian regiment, which, so far as can be seen at present, no one in Russia or out of it has any desire to put in motion.

The Resignation of the Speaker. The expectation of an early dissolution was somewhat quickened by the announcement that Mr. Peel would not meet Parliament after the Easter recess as its Speaker. The announcement was received with genuine regret

on both sides of the House, for Mr. Peel has shown himself worthy of the great traditions of the chair. Not even his enemies, if he had any, would deny that his dignified bearing, his judicial impartiality, and his unruffled urbanity, have made him an almost ideal Speaker. It is no ideal task that of presiding over the Commons at any time, but it was comparatively easy to hold the balance even between Government and Opposition. It is a much more difficult task to maintain order and to enforce the rules of debate in the midst of a confused and confusing number of groups. But Speaker Peel was equal to the task, and no one could frame a better wish for his successor than that he may not fall below the level of the Peel Speakership.

*His
Successor.*

The question of the successor to Mr. Peel was hotly discussed in the Cabinet and in the Lobby. There was only one man in the House whom all parties agreed would make the best Speaker. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman would have



MR. GULLY, THE NEW SPEAKER OF THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

been elected to the Chair by an unanimous vote, and this can be said of no other man in Parliament. But to make Mr. Campbell-Bannerman Speaker would have necessitated the selection of a new Secretary of State for War, and would moreover sterilize, from a party point of view, one of the most useful and least pushing of Liberal leaders. If anything happened to Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman would lead the House of Commons. So members had to look elsewhere. After Mr. Campbell-Bannerman it is probable that the House of Commons, voting by ballot, would have cast a considerable majority for Sir Matthew White Ridley. Sir Matthew is an old parliamentarian from Northumberland whose

experience, common-sense, and dignified presence have marked him out as the natural nominee of his own party for the Speaker's chair. But as the Commons do not vote by ballot, and as the Conservatives are in the minority, his claims were passed over, as were those of Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, although for opposite reasons. The Liberals could not spare Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, but they could not bear to give the post to a member of the Opposition. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman and Sir Matthew White Ridley being ruled out, it seemed natural in the course of things that the choice of the House should have fallen upon Mr. Courtney. Mr. Courtney is a Liberal Unionist, and he has already served his apprenticeship to the chair as chairman of committees, and is well fitted, intellectually, for the Speakership. His personal appearance is not much in his favor, and his manners are somewhat lacking in the urbanity of the English gentleman. He does not suffer fools gladly, and is apt to express himself with more fidelity than courtesy. But Mr. Courtney, who lost the chairmanship of committees because he was too much of a Unionist to please the Liberals, was scouted as a candidate for the Speakership by the Conservatives. He is their political ally, but he is a man of too much independence, and there is too much Liberalism in his unionism to render him a *persona grata* with the Tories. Therefore with much regret Mr. Courtney was added to the other two discarded candidates, and the nation saw with surprise the three men who were by common assent best fitted for the Speaker's chair passed over in deference to party exigencies and party antipathies. The Liberals then put forward Mr. Gully, an inoffensive Q. C., who was elected, and whose tenure of the chair will probably not outlast the present session. All this trouble arose from the determination of the Liberals at the commencement of the present Parliament to make party considerations dominant in the election of the chairman of committees.

*Welsh
Disestablishment.*

Apart from the desultory discussion which goes on when supply is being taken the House of Commons last month did little more than debate the bill for the disestablishment of the Welsh church. Some good speeches and many bad ones were made. But all the speeches in the world cannot get rid of the fundamental fact that the representatives of Wales in the House of Commons are almost to a man in favor of disestablishment of what they regard as an alien church. But on the other side not all the speeches of the Liberals, even although they be as luminous as Mr. Asquith's or as brilliant as Mr. Russell's, can convince a single Tory member that in disestablishing the Welsh church, which is in a hopeless minority, they are not sanctioning the application of the same principle to the Anglican set in England which has a majority at its back. It is plowing the sands with a vengeance, this indulgence in debating society dialectics, but such things are part of the penalty which must be paid for government by palaver.

In Parliament. On the motion of Mr. Allan, of Sunderland, the House again passed its resolution in favor of the payment of members, this time by a diminished majority. The chief characteristic of the House last month was that of suspended animation. It was supposed that Parliament would dissolve early this session, but now that the session has commenced members are beginning to discover



HON. WILLIAM ALLAN, M. P.

that there is no reason why Parliament should be dissolved until next year. Mr. Redmond and his handful of Parnellites would force a dissolution tomorrow if they were strong enough, but they are not. A majority of the representatives of Ireland do not believe with Mr. Redmond that the national cause would prosper better under coercion than under the sympathetic administration of Mr. Morley. The Irish Land bill has, so far, made no progress, but it will monopolize the time of the House as soon as the Welsh Disestablishment bill has been read a second time.

European Veterans. Mr. Gladstone returned recently from the South of France apparently in the best of health and spirits and with the irrepressible

juvenility of spirits which prompted one of his followers to suggest that it would be quite a holiday for Mr. Gladstone to relieve Lord Rosebery from the arduous duties of the Premiership until such time as the latter recovered from the after effects of influenza. Another Grand Old Man, Prince Bismarck, has been celebrating his eightieth birthday. The celebration led to a somewhat curious manifestation of the antagonism between the Emperor and the majority of the Reichstag. The latter refused to vote congratulations to the man who unified Germany, whereupon the Emperor in published telegrams slapped the Reichstag in the face and effusively assured the old veteran of the gratitude of the Empire. There is no doubt but that in this matter the Kaiser represented the German nation better than its elected representa-

tives. If Mr. Gladstone and Prince Bismarck stands conspicuous as the two survivors of a vanished age among men, the Queen of England stands in solitary and conspicuous majesty as the sole survivor of the women of the same generation. The fact that she has deemed it prudent to leave England and enjoy the bright spring sunshine of the Riviera is one of the reassuring signs that point to European peace. It may also be added that it tends to allay the general feeling in England that a dissolution is in the air. It certainly has been there since the year opened, but with the Queen at Nice it seems as if it were likely to stay in the air and not to descend to the earth for some time to come.

The Shoe Strike.

In the industrial world all other questions have been overshadowed by the great dispute in the boot and shoe trade, which has paralyzed the industry by which more than 200,000 persons earn their daily bread. The employers and the employed are both strongly organized, with the Federation on the one side and the trades union on the other. The struggle began by the dissolution of a board of conciliation which had existed for some years, and which had preserved peace, and secured at any rate a tolerable *modus vivendi* between the two parties. The employers maintained that the workmen's union having been captured by the socialists were continually trying to control the industry, as if they not only provided the labor, but also owned the plant. They asserted that the union had done all it could to restrict the output of the machinery, and also complained that it had repudiated the awards of arbitrators. On the other hand, the workmen declare that their employers have determined to break up the union by forcing a lockout that will eat up its funds. The dispute is a very venomous one, and Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Asquith and the Bishop of Peterborough have in vain endeavored to bring the disputants together.

The Crux in Arbitration.

Mr. Labouchere proposed that a board of arbitration composed of men of experience and independence should be constituted, with authority to arbitrate upon all questions submitted to it. The president of the National Federation of Employers refused Mr. Labouchere's proposal, raising several points as to the questions to be arbitrated upon, and asking whether he was prepared to offer an adequate guarantee on behalf of the workmen's union that any decision arrived at should be faithfully carried out. This is, of course, the crux of the whole dispute. If it be true that the workmen having agreed to arbitration afterward repudiated the award of the arbitrators, no one can blame the employers for looking twice or even thrice at the proposal to go to arbitration with men who have proved themselves incapable of keeping faith. Their refusal to go to arbitration has placed them at a disadvantage, for the public is rightly against the side that is against arbitration.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.



"I've got the World on my Hands."

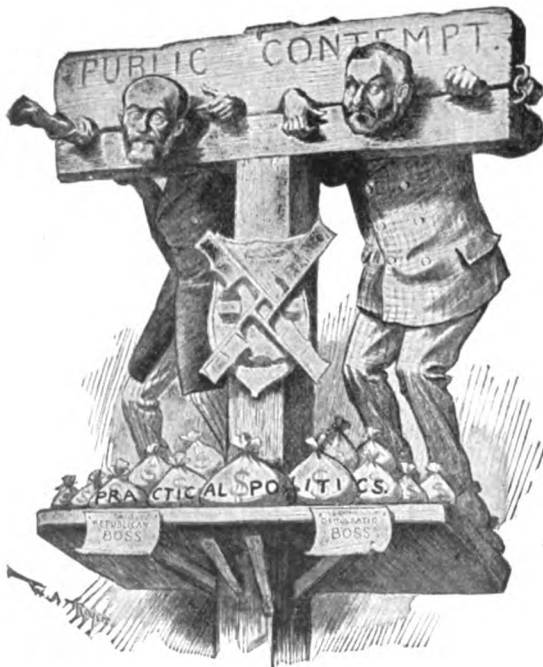
From *Judge* (New York).



STRUCK THE WRONG MAN.

UNCLE SAM (to Spain): "You will have to be more careful, sonny, or I'll blow you out of the water!"

From *Judge* (New York).



The only Bipartisan Machine the People of New York will Tolerate.

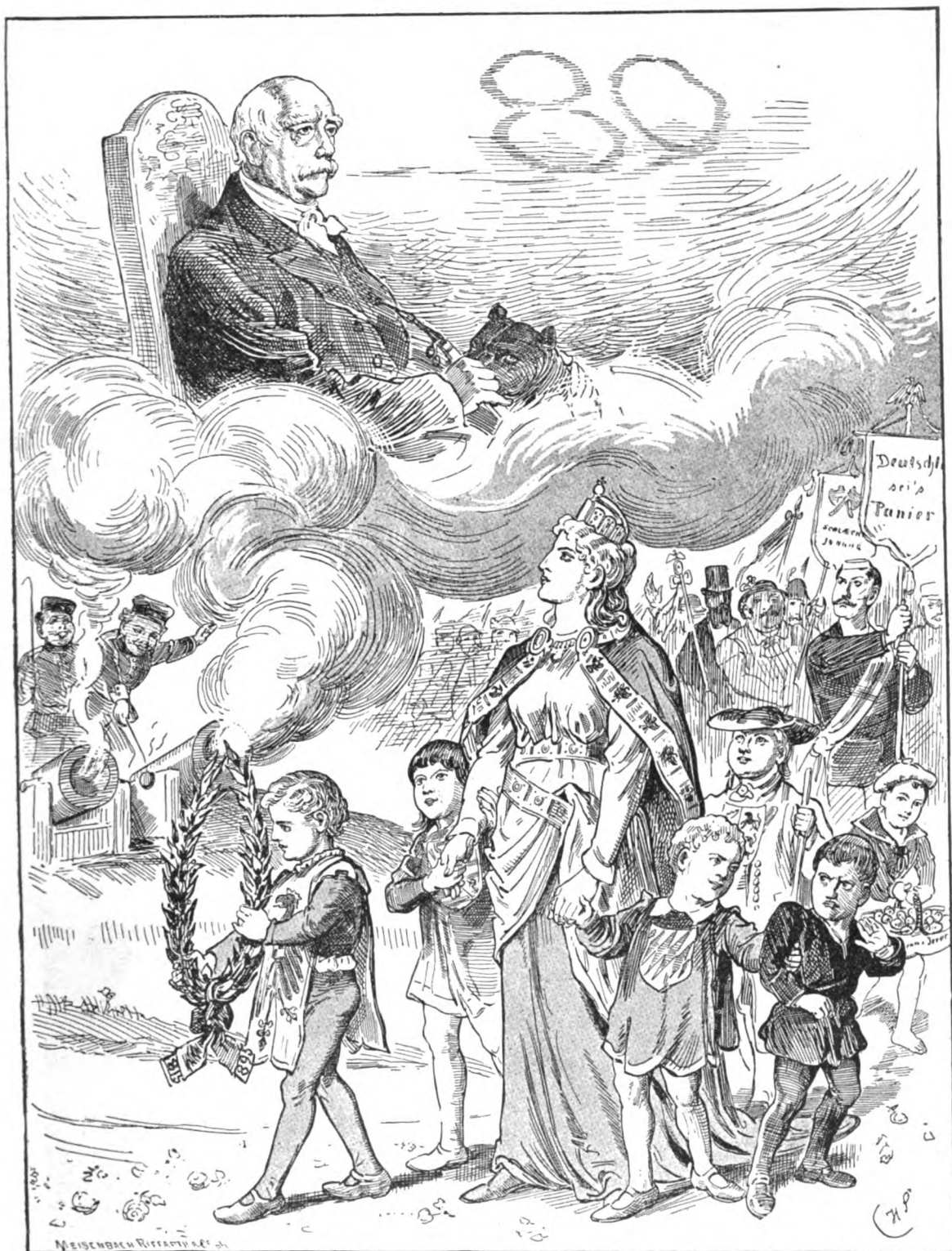
From *Harper's Weekly*.



THE LOVING BONDS.

Australia is very much attached to England.

From the *Melbourne Punch* (Victoria).



BISMARCK'S EIGHTIETH BIRTHDAY.

• Put up your arms, warriors: To-day wish him joy—to-morrow fight again.

From *Ulk* (Berlin).



BISMARCK'S EIGHTIETH BIRTHDAY : A TARDY TRIBUTE.

(Last week the Emperor of Germany presented Prince Bismarck with a sword sheathed in gold as a birthday present.—*Vide* daily papers.)

HISTORICAL PARALLEL.—"The notice you have been pleased to take of my labors, had it been early had been kind; but it has been delayed till I am indifferent and cannot enjoy it."—Extract from Dr. Johnson's letter to Lord Chesterfield, February, 1755.

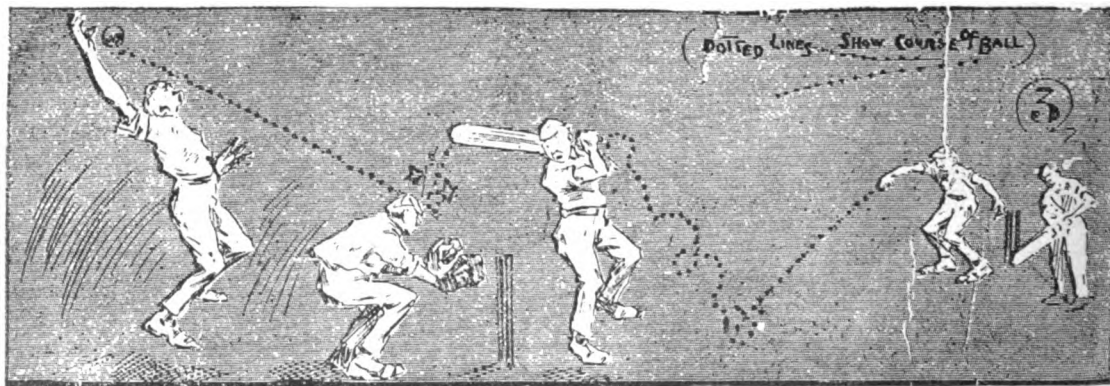
From *Punch* (London).



CUPID AND THE NEW WOMAN ON ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.

THE NEW W—: "Look here, young man; no nonsense! That sort of thing is all over."

From the *Sydney Bulletin* (N. S. W.).



THE "NATIONAL GAME" IN AUSTRALIA.

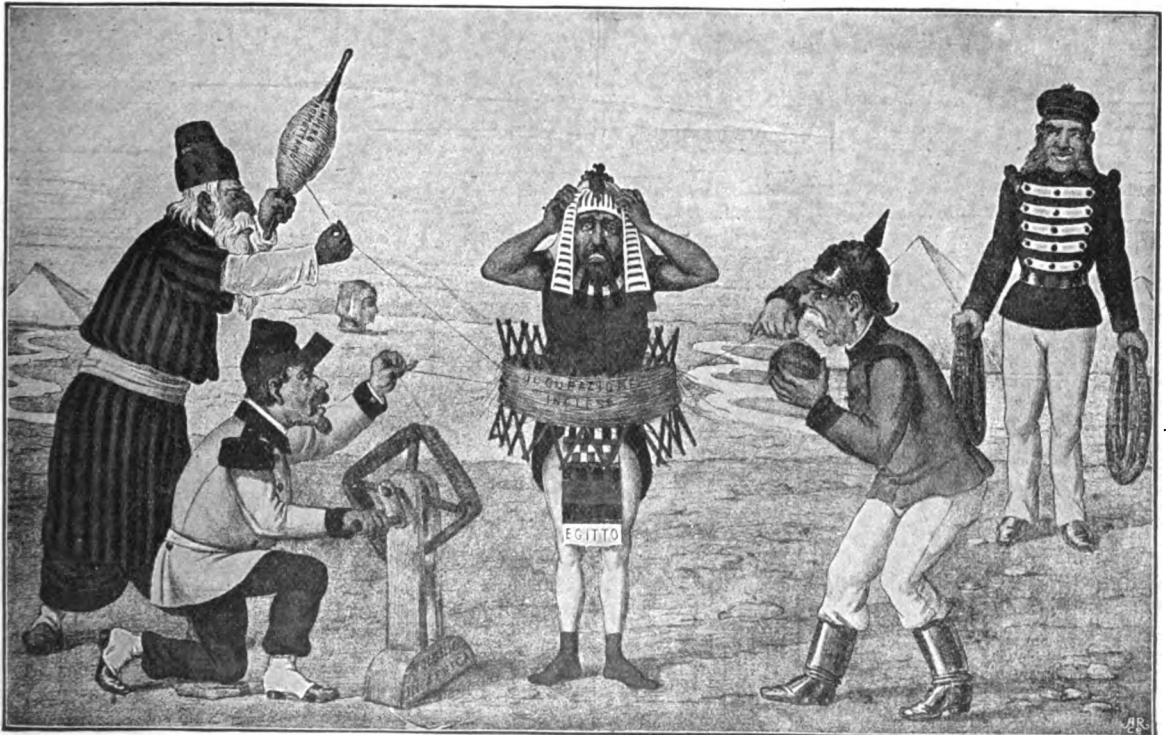
From the *Melbourne Punch* (Victoria).



THE LITTLE FISH GOBBLES UP THE BIG FISH.
From the *Melbourne Punch* (Victoria).



BOND—WITHOUT GUARANTEE.
RUSSIA: "If you do not mind, I should like to be fourth in your Triple Alliance."
From *Ulk* (Berlin).



Everybody is anxious to release Egypt from the meshes in which she has got herself entangled; but the process is rather slow and fatiguing to the unwinders.—From *Il Papagallo* (Rome).



ROSEBERY "PLOUGHING THE SANDS."

JOHN BULL: "Here, I say, what are you doing there? 'Ploughing the sands!' Come, come, quit this tomfoolery and do some work that is likely to lead to crops."—From *Lika Joko* (London).



MR. CHAMBERLAIN (TO LORD ROSEBERY): "What is wrong with 'his Government play is that I'm not in the cast; take it off and I will put on 'Joseph and his Brethren.'"—From the *Birmingham Dart*.



BRITISH POACHING IN AFRICA.

I do not want to hurt the hare, but I like him juggled.
—From *La Silhouette* (Paris).

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

March 20.—An explosion in a Wyoming mine causes the death of sixty men.... John L. Waller, formerly U. S. Consul at Tamatave, Madagascar, is sentenced by a French court martial to twenty years' imprisonment on the charge of conspiracy with the Hovas against the French authorities.... The Porte assents to the presence of an Armenian interpreter at the sittings of the Inquiry Commission at Mush.... Spanish military authorities institute proceedings against the staffs of Republican newspapers for attacks on the army.... Serious collision at Tokat between Mohammedans and Armenian Christians.

March 21.—The New Mexico Territorial Legislature adjourns in disorder, without making necessary appropriations.... The New York City building trades strike is declared off, the electrical workers having obtained the concession of an eight-hour day to date from May 1.... President Cleveland appoints ex-Congressmen Springer and Kilgore Judges of U. S. Courts in the Indian Territory.... Fire destroys 20,000 bales of cotton in New Orleans.... After three days' fighting in Lima, a provisional Peruvian Government is organized, with Señor Candamo as president, and hostilities cease.... The Japan-China peace conference is opened.... The Prussian Council of State adjourns, having rejected Count Kanitz's grain monopoly proposal.... Final ratifications of the new treaty with Japan are exchanged at Washington.... Demonstration of 20,000 locked-out operatives in the boot trade at Leicester, England.... In the Legislative Council at Calcutta the Budget statement is introduced.

March 22.—The New Jersey Legislature adjourns till June 4.... Collis P. Huntington, president of the Southern Pacific Company, is indicted by the U. S. Grand Jury for having violated the Interstate Commerce law by granting a pass to ride on all the lines of the road.... The Cabinet at Washington discusses international affairs, especially the Venezuelan, Nicaraguan and *Allianca* incidents.... The Queen Regent of Spain, unable to arrange with Señor Sagasta for a new Cabinet, summons Canovas del Castillo.... The British House of Commons, by vote of 176 to 158, passes the resolution offered by William Allan (Radical) that the members receive pay for their services.... The British Government agrees to loan Canada the amount of indemnity (\$425,000) to Canadian sealers which the U. S. Congress has refused to ratify.

March 23.—The Missouri Legislature adjourns.... General McNulta becomes sole receiver of the Whiskey Trust.... Testimony before a New Jersey legislative investigating committee shows systematic robbery of the State through sales of coal for the State House.... In New York City, fifteen arrests are made of men indicted by the Grand Jury for violating the election laws.... Four firemen lose their lives in the burning of the St. James Hotel in Denver, Col.... The German Reichstag rejects a proposal to send birthday congratulations to Prince Bismarck; President von Levetzow immediately resigns.... A new Spanish Cabinet is formed by Canovas del Castillo: Navarro Riverter, minister of finance; Romero y Robledo, justice; Gen. Azcarraza, war; Admiral Beranger, marine; F. Cos-Gayon, interior; Duke of Tetuan, foreign affairs; Castellanos, colonies; Bosch, public works.... Collapse of a tunnel at Guildford, on the London and South Western Railway.... Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone return to London from

the South of France.... Hungarian Chamber of Magnates rejects the bill for the reception of the Jewish religion.

March 24.—The burning of a packing-house at Armourdale, near Kansas City, Mo., causes a loss estimated at between \$700,000 and \$1,000,000.... Li Hung Chang is shot in the face by a young Japanese at Simonoseki.... A gale in England unroofs many houses and causes a number of deaths.



JOSE MACEO,
Cuban Insurgent Leader.

March 25.—Governor Morton sends a message to the New York Legislature urging the prompt passage of the New York City reform bills; the Assembly passes the Police Magistrates bill.... The books of the Whiskey Trust show a discrepancy of \$1,924,120.... Argument in the Debs case is begun before the U. S. Supreme Court.... The Pacific Mail steamer *City of Para* is towed into Hampton Roads, having lost her propeller at sea.... The Japanese Parliament deplores the attempt to assassinate Li Hung Chang, Chinese envoy.... The Spanish Government accepts the resignation of Señor Muruaga as minister at Washington, and also that of its minister at London; Señor Leon Y. Castillo is recalled from Paris.... A French Bimetallic League is formed in Paris, with ex-Premier Loubet as president.... Rev. D. Percival consecrated Bishop of Hereford in Westminster Abbey.... Members of the Reichstag and of the Prussian Diet proceed to Friedrichsruhe to congratulate Prince Bismarck on his eightieth birthday.

March 26.—In the course of riots on the occasion of an election for Councilman in Baltimore, several men are seriously injured.... Secretary Gresham approves the appointment of Señor Dupuy de Lôme as Spanish minister at Washington.... The Venezuelan Claims Commission gives judgment in favor of citizens of the United States for \$143,500, about one-third of the amount of the claims, thus declaring in effect that Central and South American governments subject to revolutions are responsible for acts of insurgents against the rights and property of foreigners, even if such acts are beyond their control.... The Grand

Jury at New Orleans brings in forty indictments for murder against men implicated in the cotton-handlers riots, and places blame on the authorities.... The Canadian Cabinet is reorganized; J. C. Patterson, Minister of Militia, resigns his portfolio, and Secretary of State Dickey takes his place, being succeeded as Secretary of State by Dr. Montague.... Emperor William visits Prince Bismarck at Friedrichsruhe and presents him with a sword.... Terms of agreement arrived at between the British Government and the British East Africa Company.

March 27.—Minister Thurston, of the Hawaiian Republic, leaves Washington.... Fire in Milwaukee causes losses amounting to \$1,000,000 in the business district.... A convention called for the purpose of harmonizing differences among the white people of South Carolina with reference to the election of delegates to the constitutional convention is held at Columbia.... A mass meeting is held in New York City to insist on the passage of reform bills by the Legislature.... Harvard wins in the debate with Princeton.... The text of England's ultimatum to Nicaragua is made public in Washington.... The *Britannia* defeats the *Ailsa* in a race at Nice.... The Cuban insurrection is reported as spreading rapidly.... National Congress of Evangelical Free Churches opened at Birmingham, England.... Baron von Buol elected President of the German Reichstag in succession to Herr von Levetzow.... Col. Gregoriëff (Russian Army) convicted of high treason and sentenced to eight years' hard labor in Siberia.

March 28.—About one hundred families are made homeless by a fire in St. Augustine, Fla.... Extensive forgeries of Chinese customs return certificates are discovered in San Francisco.... Secretary Lamont issues an order increasing the penalties for drunkenness in the army.... The new Spanish Premier states that orders have been given to Spanish cruisers and colonial officials to observe international usages regarding maritime jurisdiction and the right of search, with a view to avoiding conflict with the United States or other powers.... In the British House of Commons Sir Edward Grey, Under Foreign Secretary, declares that the advance of a French expedition from the West Coast of Africa into territory subject to British claims would be considered an unfriendly act.... Conference of employers and delegates of the South Wales Coal Trade at Westminster.... The Japanese bombard and capture the forts of Haichow.... Discussion on the Chitral expedition in the Legislative Council, Calcutta.

March 29.—There is a temporary break in the Addicks vote in the Delaware Senatorial contest.... The Emperor of Japan consents to an unconditional armistice in the war with China, to terminate April 20.... Spanish Republicans in convention at Madrid sanction both legal and revolutionary means of substituting a republic for the monarchy.... The British House of Commons passes, by a vote of 128 to 102, the resolution affirming the desirability of establishing local legislative assemblies for England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales.... The *Ailsa* defeats the *Britannia* in a race off Nice.... Sir Charles H. Tupper consents to remain in the Canadian Cabinet on condition that the government is not to introduce at the next session of Parliament legislation against Manitoba, the question being left an open one.

March 30.—Another plot against the Hawaiian Government is discovered among Hawaiian exiles in San Francisco.... A heavy fall of snow blocks trains in Colorado.... Three people are killed and eleven injured in a trolley-car accident at Jeunesville, Pa.... Oxford defeats Cambridge in the annual Thames rowing race by two and one-quarter boat lengths.... A great Bismarck commers is held in Ber-

lin.... The German Reichstag adjourns for Easter recess.... President Crespo, of Venezuela, dissolves the Cabinet formed on his accession to power in 1893, and appoints new ministers as follows: foreign affairs, Dr. Lucio Pulido; treasury, M. A. Matos; war, General Ramon Guerra; interior, Dr. Juan Francisco Castillo; national improvements, General Jacinto Lara; public instruction, Dr. Alejandro Urbaneja; public works, José Maria Manrique; private secretary to the president, Dr. Nuñez.... Portuguese decree issued dissolving the Chamber of Deputies, and reforming the electoral system; the number of Deputies being reduced from 170 to 120.

March 31.—Sentence of penal servitude for life passed on the man who attempted to assassinate Li Hung Chang.

April 1.—The Colorado Legislature is dissolved by limitation.... Local elections in Connecticut, Michigan and Ohio result favorably to the Republicans, but a Democrat is chosen Mayor of Columbus, Ohio.... The War and Navy departments make choice of officers to serve on the board of engineers to inspect the Nicaragua Canal route and plans.... The British House of Commons passes the Welsh Disestablishment bill through its second reading by a vote of 304 to 260.... Prince Bismarck celebrates his eightieth birthday, at Friedrichsruhe, by addressing delegations (including 7,000 students); celebrations are held in many German cities.... President Diaz, in his message to the Mexican Congress, states that a settlement of the boundary dispute with Guatemala has been reached, and an agreement signed by the Mexican Secretary of Foreign Affairs and the Guatemalan minister.

April 2.—The Florida Legislature meets in biennial session; the Tennessee Legislature reconvenes, after a recess of forty days.... George B. Swift, Republican, is elected Mayor of Chicago, and the new civil service law adopted by a majority of 45,000; St. Louis, Denver, and Lincoln, Neb., also elect Republican officials; Judge John B. Winslow, of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, a non-partisan candidate, supported by Democrats, is re-elected to his seat over a Republican.... The Iowa Supreme Court sustains the constitutionality of the so-called Mulct liquor law of 1894.... Prominent New York Republicans issue an address to the people of the State relative to the political situation of the city.

April 3.—Charles Warren Lippitt (Rep.) is elected Governor of Rhode Island by a plurality of 9,000.... President Cleveland appoints Major William Ludlow, U.S.A., Commander Endicott, U.S.N., and Alfred Noble, of Chicago, as a board on the Nicaragua Canal route.... The Governor of Missouri calls an extra session of the Legislature to pass a law for the prevention of lobbying.... The assistant cashier of a Chicago bank confesses to the theft of \$50,000 of the bank's money.... King Oscar, of Sweden, declines to permit the Norwegian Ministers to resign.... The Spanish Cabinet authorizes an inquiry into the causes of the disaster to the cruiser *Reina Regente*.... Several lives are lost and many buildings wrecked by earthquakes in Italy.

April 4.—Hon. W. L. Wilson begins his duties as Postmaster General.... The fishing schooner *Mildred V. Lee*, of Gloucester, Mass., is given up as lost, with sixteen souls.... General Martinez Campos leaves Spain for Cuba.... The Newfoundland delegates hold their first conference with the Dominion government in Ottawa.

April 5.—The Utah Constitutional Convention adopts woman suffrage by a vote of 75 to 15.... The Navy Department orders Admiral Kirkland to proceed with his cruisers to ports of Asiatic Turkey, to protect the lives of American missionaries.... The Extraordinary Grand Jury of New

York City finds indictments against former Park Commissioners and others....The British Minister of Foreign Affairs informs Ambassador Bayard that Great Britain does not desire Nicaraguan territory, but that indemnity must be paid to British subjects driven from Bluefields during the Mosquito Reservation troubles in 1894....The French Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Hanotaux, replies in the Senate to Sir Edward Grey's statements in the House of Commons relative to French aggression in Africa.

April 6.—The Nebraska Legislature adjourns....The Kansas Supreme Court confirms the conviction of a man charged with committing murder by hypnotizing the person who did the killing, the latter being acquitted....The American Institute of Mining Engineers meets at St. Augustine, Fla....The only large starch factory outside the trust is burned at Columbus, Ind....A hotel at Nijni-Novgorod, Russia, collapses while in course of construction, burying thirty workmen.

April 7.—Rains fall in Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota....The Mormon Church ends its annual conference at Salt Lake City.

April 8.—The United States Supreme Court declares the income tax law of 1894 null and void in so far as it affects incomes derived from state, county or municipal bonds, or from rentals of real estate; on the constitutionality of the law as a whole, the court is equally divided; hence, with the exception of the two clauses cited, the law stands....The death of Governor Marvil (Rep.), of Delaware, causes the succession to the Governorship of the Speaker of the State Senate, a Democrat, who will dispense a large amount of patronage....The New York Assembly committee appointed to investigate the Brooklyn strike makes public its report strongly censuring the Mayor and other public officers for neglect of duty....An explosion from fire-damp in a coal mine near Lake Whatcom, Wash., kills twenty-three men....Speaker Peel announces his resignation to the British House of Commons....The British troops of the Chitral expedition are again victorious over native tribesmen north of the Swat River.

April 9.—Disastrous floods are reported throughout the Eastern States....Counterfeit two-cent postage stamps in large amounts are discovered in Chicago....Two more bands of insurgents are dispersed in Cuba; Gen. Guillermo Moncada, one of their leaders, is killed....Sir Edward Grey, in the British House of Commons, states the attitude of the Government toward the Nicaragua Canal....General elections for members of the lower house of the Danish Diet result in the gain of fifteen seats by the Radicals.

April 10.—The American Line steamship *St. Paul* is launched at Philadelphia....Mayor Swift, of Chicago, appoints John J. Badenoch Chief of Police and William Kent Commissioner of Public Works....Wages are advanced ten per cent. in one of the large Fall River cotton mills....Many of the striking cotton-handlers in New Orleans agree to work for any employer, whether he employs union hands or not, and to work with negroes....Hon. William Court Gully is elected Speaker of the British House of Commons, to succeed Mr. Peel....General Duchesne leaves Paris to take command of the French forces in Madagascar....The Japanese search English vessels for cartridges, having found them on the British steamer *Yixsang*....The Spanish troops in the province of Santiago, Cuba, defeat a band of insurgents under José Maceo at Palmarito; two of the rebel leaders are killed, two others taken prisoners, and a large quantity of arms and ammunition seized.

April 11.—Secretary Morton orders an investigation of the cause of the high prices of meat....A race riot between railway laborers occurs at Siloam Springs, Ark., in

which two rioters are killed by a Deputy United States Marshal, and two men fatally wound each other....An important test of new rifled mortars and rifled heavy ordnance mounted on modern disappearing carriages is made at Sandy Hook....Highwaymen rob a Wells-Fargo express wagon of \$15,000 in Colorado, and fatally wound the express messenger....Umra Khan escapes to the Chitral River, taking Lieutenants Fowler and Edwards as hostages.

April 12.—The reorganization committee of the Whiskey Trust at Chicago secures the appointment of Gen. McNulta as receiver, with extended powers and with instructions to bring about a sale of the property....The report of



REV. H. A. JAMES,
New Headmaster of Rugby.

Consul-General DeKay, at Berlin, announcing the discovery of a new consumption cure by Dr. Waldstein, is made public....Captain-General Calleja telegraphs from Havana to the Spanish Government that the Cuban insurgent leader, Maceo, has been defeated, and is surrounded by government troops....The French Senate passes the budget with amendments which are immediately rejected by the Deputies.

April 13.—Fire does considerable damage to the Illinois State Capitol at Springfield....The treasury deficiency at the close of business in Washington is over \$50,000,000....The price of oil continues to advance....The French Senate modifies its budget amendments, which are then adopted by the Deputies, and both houses adjourn....Nicaragua makes a reply to Great Britain's ultimatum....The Cuban insurgents are defeated at Palmamiro by a detachment of government troops commanded by Captain Aguilar.

April 14.—Heavy rains cause freshets throughout New England....The bodies of two murdered women are found in a church in San Francisco; a medical student is arrested, charged with the double crime....The Royal Commission in Scandinavia urges the Government to mobilize the army and fleet in view of the situation in Norway.

April 15.—A petition for a rehearing of the income tax cases is presented to the United States Supreme Court; the time for the filing of statements under the law expires....Heavy floods impeding railroad traffic are reported from New England, especially in New Hampshire and Vermont....Earthquake shocks are felt in Italy and Austria; several persons are killed at Laibach, Austria.

April 16.—The cotton manufacturers of Fall River, Mass., vote to restore wages in the mills to the schedule in force previous to August 20, 1894, the restoration to go into effect April 22; the increase in wages demanded by the spinners and weavers in the woolen mills at Augusta, Maine, is granted, and the strike declared off....General Martinez Campos arrives in Cuba....The treaty between Japan and China is signed at Simonoseki.

April 17.—Oil in Pittsburgh and Oil City rises to \$2.70, the highest price since 1877, and then declines....Joseph B. Greenhut is removed from the presidency and directory of the Whiskey Trust....Secretary Herbert designates the *Columbia*, *New York*, *San Francisco* and *Marblehead* to represent this country at the opening of the Kiel Canal....In the four bye-elections for members of the Dominion House of Commons, two seats are carried by Conservative, or Government candidates, and two by Liberals; the Catholics support the Conservatives....General Campos takes active measures to suppress the revolt in Cuba.

April 18.—Secretary Carlisle issues an order permitting the landing of passengers from ocean steamships after sunset....Several miners are fatally shot in an affray at Coal Creek, Tenn....England refuses to accept Nicaragua's proposal to submit matters of difference to arbitration....General Campos issues a proclamation offering pardon to all Cuban rebels, except the leaders.

April 19.—Patriots' Day, the anniversary of the battles of Lexington and Concord, is celebrated in Massachusetts....S. M. Rice, of New York, is elected president of the Whiskey Trust in place of Joseph B. Greenhut....The New York City Dock Board drops over three hundred employees from the reserve list....Mrs. Delia Parnell, mother of Charles Stewart Parnell, is assaulted and robbed by a highwayman near her home at Bordentown, N. J....Ambassadors Bayard and Eustis speak at the dinner of the American Society in London....The British expedition continues its march to Chitral....The Cuban insurrection in reported as spreading rapidly.

OBITUARY.

March 20.—Mrs. Abbie M. Gannet, essayist, poet and philanthropist, of Malden, Mass.

March 21.—Dr. Ludwig Frank, managing editor of the *New York Morgen Journal*....Don Simon Lara, an American philanthropist resident in Mexico....Dr. Henry Cope, acting president of Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa.

March 22.—Ex-Congressman Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia....Edward D. Boylston, a leading New Hampshire editor....Admiral Lord Clarence Paget, of the British Navy.

March 23.—Sir Joseph Needham, ex-Chief Justice of Trinidad....Judge A. C. Smith, of the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals....Paul Hill, an engineer who superintended the construction of the Hoosac Tunnel....Dr. Caleb S. Whitman, a well-known mineralogist of Gardiner, Me....Ex-Adjutant General Walter W. Greenland, of Pennsylvania....Judge Emory Warren, a well-known pioneer of Chautauqua County, N. Y....Major O. D. Cook, reporter of the West Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals....Admiral Sir William Martin.

March 24.—Henry Heylyn Hayter, Australian statistician....Captain C. W. Bellaires, of St. Louis, an authority on racing and athletic sports in the West....Ex-Chief Justice Seevers, of Iowa....Dr. William S. W. Ruschenberger, U.S.N. (retired), ex-president of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences....William Vance, a pioneer Californian....John Louis O'Sullivan, of New York City, ex-U.

S. Minister to Portugal, an intimate friend of Nathaniel Hawthorne....Dr. L. A. von Müller, Munich.

March 25.—Augustus S. Barber, a well-known New Jersey newspaper man....John E. Bell, a prominent Cincinnati politician....David McCoy, of Redlands, Cal., a veteran of the War of 1812.

March 26.—Rev. Frederick W. Holland, a prominent Unitarian clergyman of Concord, Mass....William B. Taylor, a manufacturing chemist of Saratoga, N. Y....Rt. Rev. Patrick McAlister, Roman Catholic Bishop of Down and Connor, Ireland....William S. Kimball, a millionaire tobacconist of Rochester, N. Y....Dr. John Adams Ryder, professor of comparative embryology at the University of Pennsylvania....Enoch J. Smithers, U. S. Consul at Osaka



THE LATE RICHARD VAUX, OF PHILADELPHIA.

and Hiogo, Japan....Capt. Abel W. Fisher, of the U. S. Pension Office at Washington.

March 27.—Professor James E. Oliver, mathematician, of Cornell University....R. H. Bethune, general manager of the Dominion Bank of Toronto....Maturin M. Ballou, a well-known Boston publisher....Agnes Monroe Russell, a well-known newspaper writer.

March 28.—Field Marshal Sir Patrick Grant, of the British Army....Ex-Congressman George M. Landers, of New Britain, Conn....Langdon S. Ward, treasurer of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions....Baron des Rotours, Conservative Deputy for a constituency in the Nord, France....Dowager Duchess of Buccleuch....Henry George Agar-Ellis, fourth Viscount Clifden....Captain Edward W. Owen, of Maryland....H. P. Rolfe, newspaper manager and one of the first settlers of Great Falls, Montana.

March 29.—Ex-Congressman John S. Peters, of Lebanon, Ind....E. C. Humes, president of the First National Bank of Bellefonte, Pa....Dr. James Kennedy, chemist, of San Antonio, Texas....John W. Cary, general counsel of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway....State Senator Robert Turner, of Colorado.

March 30.—Judge Randolph B. Martine, of New York City....Rev. Henry Bascom Ridgway, president of the

Garrett Biblical Institute, Chicago....Frederick Beauchamp Paget Seymour, first Baron Alcester....Rev. A. B. Earl, a well-known evangelist.

March 31.—Anton Caspar Helsing, a well-known Chicago editor....Charles Henry Mills, Baron Hillingdon....Rowland Clegg Clegg-Hill, third Viscount Hill....Lieut.-General Sir George Tompkins Chesney, K.C.B., M.P. for Oxford, England....Comtesse de Beaujeu, head of one of the oldest French-Canadian families.

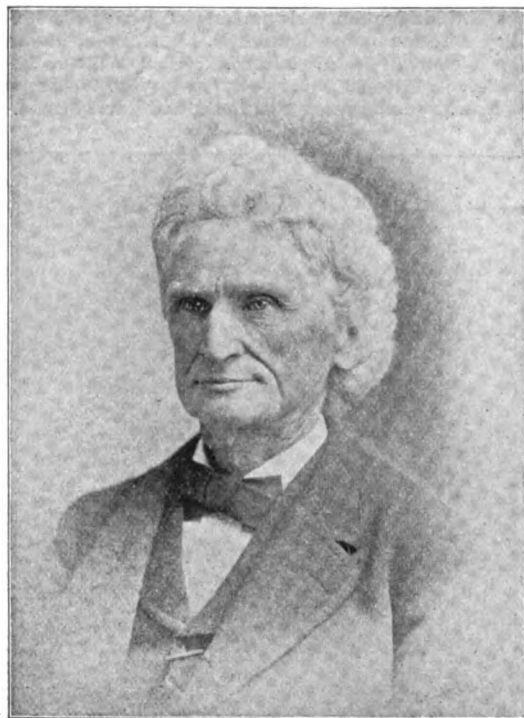
April 1.—Charles Camille Doucet, distinguished French dramatic author, and member and permanent secretary of the French Academy....Samuel J. Lee, a prominent colored lawyer of Charleston, S. C....John F. Cook, British Vice-Consul at St. Louis....Ex-Mayor Henry L. Fish, of Rochester, N. Y....Henry Ellis, superintendent of Cambridge (Mass.) manual training school....Very Rev. Robert Payne Smith, D.D., Dean of Canterbury, England....Hugh Burgess Jones, one of Baltimore's best known citizens....Dr. Isaac M. Himes, dean of the medical department of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.

April 2.—David Marvin Stone, for many years editor of the *New York Journal of Commerce*....William Steensland, the great English cotton operator....Mrs. Leonard W. Jerome, once a celebrated New York belle....Gen. Thomas J. Jordan, of Philadelphia, a veteran of the Civil War.

April 3.—Henry Hammond, of Connecticut, for many years a leading anti-slavery agitator, and more recently State Railroad Commissioner....Major Andrew J. Hamilton, who planned the tunnel which released 105 prisoners from Libby Prison during the Civil War....Mrs. Paran Stevens, a noted society leader of New York City....Rev. Barton H. Cartwright, a pioneer Methodist preacher of Illinois....Dr. Chauncey Boughton, a prominent citizen of Saratoga Springs, N. Y....John H. Houston, of Greenville, S. C., one of the defenders of Fort Sumter....Captain Laughlin McKay, a survivor of American clipper ship commanders.

April 4.—Anthony Quinton Keasbey, a leading New Jersey lawyer....Ex-Governor William R. Marshall, of Minnesota....Gen. Leverett W. Wessells, of Connecticut....M. A. McLean, first Mayor of Vancouver, B.C.

April 5.—Ex-Representative Benjamin Gwinn Harris, of Maryland....A. W. M. Matheson, for many years Mas-



THE LATE PROFESSOR DANA, OF YALE.

ter in Chancery in Ottawa, Ont....Ex-Mayor Jabez L. Peck, of Pittsfield, Mass....Joseph A. Donohoe, formerly president of the Donohoe-Kelly Bank of San Francisco....G. H. Hellborn, managing editor of the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*....Major Louis Souther, of Springfield, Ill., for many years managing editor of the *Illinois State Journal*.

April 6.—Surgeon John W. Coles, U.S.N. (retired)....M. Vischnegradsky, formerly Russian Minister of Finance....Reuben Brooks Poole, for thirty years librarian of the New York City Y. M. C. A....Gen. John G. Farnsworth, agent for New York State at Washington....Charles Auguste Merlin, Senator of France....Theophilus B. Horwitz, a prominent Baltimore lawyer....Anthony McHugh Cannon, one of the first settlers of Spokane Falls, Wash.

April 7.—John Wallace, an early settler in Nebraska....Signor Curtopassi, Italian Ambassador to Russia....Ex-Governor James Lawson Kemper, of Virginia.

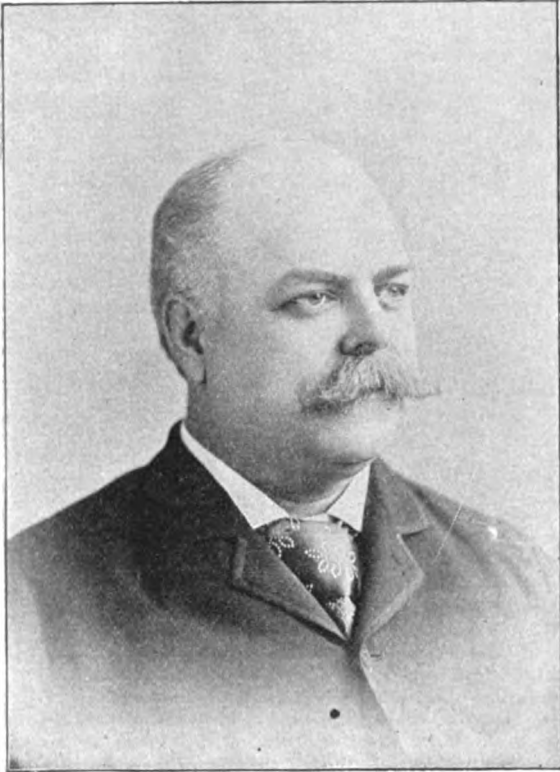
April 8.—Governor Joshua Perkins Hopkins Marvil, of Delaware....Henri Marie Léon, Marquis d'Andigne, Senator of France....William Henderson, of Glasgow, one of the founders of the Anchor Line....Frederick Ferdinand Myhlertz, Danish Consul at Philadelphia....Judge A. Scott Sloan, formerly a member of Congress from Wisconsin.

April 9.—W. Jennings Demorest, the New York publisher....Father F. H. Parke, Vicar-General of the Roman Catholic diocese of West Virginia....Brother Jasper, prefect of studies at Manhattan College, New York City....William Momberger, artist, of New York City....Felix Joachim Triest, for many years connected with the German-American press of New York City....Col. Asher Harmon, of the Twelfth Virginia Cavalry, C.S.A....Capt.



THE LATE REV. DR. DALE,
The English Non-Conformist Leader.

James H. Eldridge, an early explorer of Bering Straits.
Pay Director James Fulton, U.S.N....Major Hugh Brady Fleming, U.S.A. (retired)....Hon. William H. Hunt, of St. Albans, Vt....John Sawyer, of Wellesley Hills, Mass., a prominent worker in the anti-slavery cause.



THE LATE JAMES W. SCOTT.

....The Cuban insurgent leader, General Guillermo Moncada.

April 10.—Ex-Mayor James Hoskinson, of Erie, Pa.... Harry O. Tillman, a well-known Detroit politician....Ex-Sheriff Addison Crowley, of Chautauqua County, N. Y.

April 11.—Ex-Senator Clinton McCullough, of Elkton, Md....Mrs. Nancy Smith, of Spring Hill, Mass., one of the oldest pensioners of the Revolution....Frederick W. Knowland, general freight manager of the Central Pacific R. R.

April 12.—Hon. James H. Campbell, U. S. Minister to Sweden and Norway under President Lincoln....Hamilton Easter, founder of the oldest dry goods house in Baltimore....Dr. William Hunter Birckhead, of Newport, R. I.Paul Chenavard, the French painter....Dr. Benjamin F. Westbrook, a well-known physician of Brooklyn, N. Y.

April 13.—Dr. David L. Starr, a Prohibitionist of Pittsburgh, Pa....Rev. Edward F. Brady, an eminent Paulist

in charge of St. Mary's Cathedral, San Francisco.... William F. Spotswood, of Petersburg, Va....Benjamin G. Bloss, founder of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association....Judge David Aiken, of Greenfield, Mass....Dr. Gideon E. Moore, a chemist and assayer of New York City.

April 14.—Prof. James Dwight Dana, of Yale....James W. Scott, a well-known Chicago newspaper man....Mayor John Waters, of Newport, R. I....Rev. Dr. John Miller, of New Jersey.

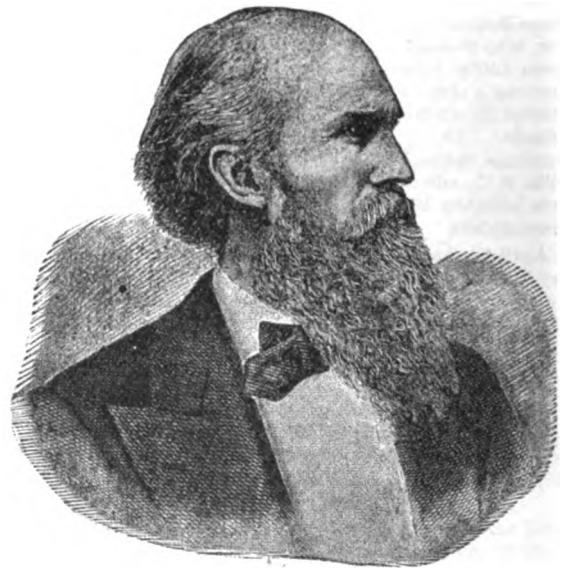
April 15.—Julius Lothar von Meyer, the celebrated German chemist....Dr. John P. Blackmer, the prohibitionist and temperance worker, of Springfield, Mass....Charles H. Van Benthuyzen, head of a well-known Albany (N. Y.) printing house....Major Archibald B. Freeburn, U.S.A. (retired)....Leverett Saltonstall, ex-Collector of the Port of Boston.

April 16.—Charles H. Mansur, Assistant Comptroller of the U. S. Treasury, formerly a member of Congress from Missouri.

April 17.—Dr. Charles Neidhard, a well-known homoeopathic physician of Philadelphia.

April 18.—Ex-Governor Robert Charles Wickliffe, of Louisiana....Granville Perkins, a well-known artist and illustrator.

April 19.—Charles Knox, the famous New York hatter.
Sir George Scharf, the English artist and author....



THE LATE W. JENNINGS DEMOREST.

Jorge Isaacs, a celebrated author of Colombia, some of whose novels have been translated into English....Judge George Holbrook, of Connecticut....Colonel Thomas P. Robb, first mayor of Sacramento, California.

April 20.—George W. Baker, a well-known California attorney.

CONVENTIONS AND SUMMER GATHERINGS OF 1895.

EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND PROFESSIONAL CONVENTIONS.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

LARGE as has been the attendance at the great annual meetings of American teachers in past years, there is good reason to believe that the coming convention at Denver will exceed in numbers any assembly of the kind heretofore held. The attendance at Asbury Park, N. J., last year was reduced by the great railway strike at Chicago. It is expected that thousands will take the trip to Denver

cies in the teachers' profession, and his influence, through the *Educational Review*, in elevating the standards of primary as well as secondary and higher instruction throughout the country is increasingly great. The regular sessions of the Association proper, which will occupy four days, July 9-12, will be preceded by a meeting of the National Council of Education, a body of sixty teachers chosen by election from the general membership, which will hold two public sessions daily, July 5-8. On the afternoons of July 10, 11 and 12, the various departments will meet—they are Kindergarten, Elementary Education, Secondary Education, Higher Education, Normal Education, Music, Art, Business, Industrial and Child-study. The Herbart Club will meet July 10 and 11. In the morning sessions of the general Association the following will be the leading topics of discussion: "Co-ordination of Studies in Elementary Education," "The Duty and Opportunity of the Schools in Promoting Patriotism and Good Citizenship," and "The Instruction and Improvement of Teachers Now at Work in the Schools."

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF INSTRUCTION.

Many teachers in the Eastern portion of the country who cannot go to Denver in July will avail themselves of the privileges offered by the American Institute of Instruction, which will meet at Portland, Maine, on the same dates as the Denver gathering. The Institute is a far more venerable and perhaps not less enthusiastic body than its larger competitor, though it has never attempted to cover so broad a territory. Its membership includes many of the leading educators and writers on educational subjects, especially in the Eastern States; its presiding officer this year is Superintendent Stetson, of Maine.

UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION OF NEW YORK.

As regards the interests of higher and secondary education, the yearly University Convocation at Albany has attained an importance second to that of no other similar assembly. This year's meeting will be held one week earlier than formerly—June 27-29. Presidents Harper, of Chicago; Eliot, of Harvard, and Schurman, of Cornell, will take part.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

Another body very largely academic in the complexion of its membership is the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Under the presidency of Prof. E. W. Morley, of Cleveland, the forty-fourth meeting of the Association will be held this year at Springfield, Mass., August 28-31. The Association meets in nine sections, as follows: "A," Mathematics and Astronomy; "B," Physics; "C," Chemistry; "D," Mechanical Science and Engineering; "E," Geology and Geography; "F," Zoology; "G," Botany; "H," Anthropology; "I," Economic Science and Statistics. A vice-president and secretary are designated for each section: the permanent secretary of the entire Association is Prof. F. W. Putnam, of the Peabody Museum, Harvard University.

AMERICAN PHILOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

The twenty-seventh annual session of this Association will be held at Cleveland, July 9-11, 1895, at the invitation of Adelbert College, of Western Reserve University. The



From photograph by Sarony.

PROF. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER.

in July next from Eastern points, as the railway and hotel rates have been reduced one-half, and the extension of return tickets to September 1 will afford opportunity for many attractive side-trips through the interesting mountain scenery of the West. Conservative estimates place the probable attendance at over 10,000. Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia College, chief editor of the *Educational Review*, will preside. The choice of Dr. Butler to this important and honorable post is significant. It has not been customary for the Association to go outside the ranks of public school teachers and superintendents in electing its chief officers. Dr. Butler, however, while not a public school man himself, has been intimately associated with public school teachers for years, and has devoted no small share of his energies to an improvement in the methods of pedagogical training. It is freely conceded that he especially represents the most progressive tenden-

chairman of the local committee of arrangements is Prof. S. B. Platner, of Adelbert College. The programme of papers will be issued toward the end of June. The Association is officered exclusively by university and college professors. The president for the current year is Prof. John H. Wright, of Harvard. Prof. Herbert Weir Smyth, of Bryn Mawr College, acts as secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.

The general meeting of this body has been fixed to begin at Niagara Falls on June 18, and will probably continue three days. The president of the Institute is Prof. Edwin J. Houston, of Philadelphia; the secretary is Mr. Ralph W. Pope, of New York City.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS.

Secretary Raymond informs us that while the time and place of the next meeting of the American Institute of Mining Engineers have not been definitely fixed as yet, there is a pretty general expectation and desire which render it probable that the meeting will be held in Pittsburgh, Pa., about the early part of October next. At the annual meeting, February 19, Mr. Jos. D. Weeks, of Pittsburgh, was elected president for the ensuing year, to suc-



PROF. JOSEPH LE CONTE.

ceed Mr. John Fritz, of Bethlehem, Pa. An adjourned continuation of the annual meeting was held in Florida, from March 27 to April 8, including sessions at Ocala, Tampa Bay and St. Augustine, visits to phosphate mines of the West Coast region, the "Diaston Plantations" of land reclaimed by extensive drainage-canals, and the beautiful scenery and winter resorts of the East Coast, from Palm Beach to St. Augustine. At this meeting the name of Prof. Joseph Le Conte, of the University of California, was added to the brief list of the honorary members of the Institute, in recognition of his distinguished services to American geology, and particularly to the science of ore-deposits. This subject has been for two years past the theme of a most animated and suggestive discussion by the members of the Institute, on the basis of a brilliant and elaborate treatise contributed by the late Prof. Franz Posepny, of Vienna, and presented at the Chicago International meeting of August, 1893. This treatise, with the discussion, will be shortly published by the Institute in a separate volume.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

The next meeting of this organization will take place in Detroit, Mich., June 25-28. There will be professional sessions in the mornings, as usual, excursions to points of interest in the afternoons, and a reception on one of the evenings. Eckley B. Cox, of Drifton, Pa., is president of the Society, and F. R. Hutton, of New York City, secretary.

NATIONAL ROAD CONFERENCE AT ATLANTA.

The National League for Good Roads will probably not hold a convention during this year, but the central committee of the National Road Conference, of which Governor Levi K. Fuller, of Vermont, is chairman, and which was authorized by the conference at Asbury Park in July last to call another conference this year, has arranged to combine with the directors of the Cotton States and International Exposition at Atlanta in calling a general conference or parliament of all associations and prominent individuals concerned in the movement for good roads to meet there on October 17, 18 and 19, at which time the Farmers' National Congress, the Bankers' Association, and perhaps other bodies, will be in session or about closing. Notice will be given through the press to all concerned, and it is especially intended that exhibitors of road-making machinery shall be invited to join in a practical demonstration of methods of road building under varying conditions, at that time. The details of this plan will be communicated to them when fully determined.

NATIONAL IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

The fourth National Irrigation Congress will be held at Albuquerque, New Mexico, for the four days beginning September 16, 1896. The first Southern Irrigation Congress will be held at Atlanta, Ga., for the three days beginning October 8, 1896. The present year is witnessing more progress for the irrigation cause than any previous one. Mr. William E. Smythe, of the *Irrigation Age*, is active in arousing interest in the approaching congresses.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

The twenty-second annual Conference of Charities and Correction is to meet at New Haven, Conn., May 24-30, 1895. The Conference discusses the whole field of charities and correction, including the care of the insane and feeble-minded, soldiers' homes, dependent and delinquent children, prisons and reformatories, charity organizations, sociological instruction in colleges, etc. Robert Treat Paine, of Boston, will preside. Special attention will be given to the subjects of charity organization in cities and sociological instruction in institutions of learning, though a very full programme has been prepared, and papers are promised by experts on a vast range of topics.

SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

The American Social Science Association will meet at Saratoga in September, but the programme has not yet been prepared.

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The forty-sixth annual meeting of the American Medical Association will be held in Baltimore, on May 7, 8, 9 and 10. All the sessions will be held in the new Music Hall, which is large enough to accommodate not only the general sessions, but also the different sections. The programme of the general sessions so far as determined will consist of addresses of welcome by the Governor of Maryland, the Mayor of Baltimore and members of the local medical profession; the annual address of the president, Dr. Donald Maclean, of Detroit, Mich., and general ad-

dresses on "Medicine," by Dr. William E. Quine, of Illinois; on "Surgery," by Dr. C. A. Wheaton, of Minnesota, and on "State Medicine," by Dr. H. D. Holton, of Vermont. In these addresses the most marked advances of the year in these departments of medical knowledge are summarized and critically discussed. There are twelve sections devoted to the special branches of medicine and surgery, all of which will hold two sessions each day to discuss the scientific and practical subjects brought before them. In the section on Neurology and Medical Jurisprudence, hypnotism will be the special subject for a symposium, in which some of the most eminent neurologists in the country are expected to take part.

It is expected that from 1,500 to 2,000 physicians will be in attendance. Entertainments will be provided by a committee composed of the most representative of Baltimore's medical men.

The influence of this great national Association is constantly extending. Its membership is composed of representative men and covers every State and Territory in the Union. At the meeting in May a proposition will be voted upon to admit to equality of membership representatives of the medical profession from the Dominion of Canada, Labrador and Newfoundland. As this proposition will doubtless carry, the present year will witness the union of the entire medical profession of North America speaking the English language. The Pan-American Medical Congress held in Washington in 1893, which was called at the instance of this Association, has already laid the foundation for the union of the profession of the entire western hemisphere.

During the three days just preceding the Association meeting, the American Academy of Medicine, whose membership consists exclusively of alumni of "respectable institutions of learning," will hold sessions in Baltimore. The chief objects of this organization are, to bring those physicians who are alumni of classical, scientific and medical schools into closer relations with one another, and to encourage young men to pursue regular courses of study in classical and scientific institutions before beginning the study of medicine; the membership is over 700.

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION.

The American Bar Association will hold its eighteenth annual meeting at Detroit, Mich., on August 28, 29 and 30, 1895. The programmes will not be printed for some time, and it is not possible yet to announce the readers of papers. There is always an address by the president, containing a summary of legislation in the various states during the past year, and an annual address, and two or more additional papers, besides reports of committees and debate thereon. In connection with the meetings of the Association there will be a meeting of the section of Legal Education, and also of the section of Patent Law. The officers of the Association are: president, James C. Carter, of New York; secretary, John Hinkley, of Baltimore; treasurer, Francis Rawle, of Philadelphia. It is understood that the commissioners on uniform State laws (particularly in regard to marriage and divorce, forms of acknowledgments of deeds, and bills and notes) are expected to meet at Detroit just before the Association meeting.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The librarians of the country will meet at Denver in July or August of the present year. It was the original intention to hold the annual meeting in the week of August 12, but an urgent request was made that the date be changed to July, in which case the meeting would follow the great

gathering of teachers. This matter will be decided later by the executive committee. The Association is now officered by the following librarians: president, H. M. Utley, Detroit Public Library; vice-presidents, J. C. Dana, Denver Public Library; Mary S. Cutler, of the New York State Library School; Ellen M. Coe, New York Free Circulating Library; secretary, Frank P. Hill, Newark Public Library; recorder, Henry J. Carr, Scranton Public Library; treasurer, George Watson Cole, Jersey City Public Library. The membership numbers about 600 and includes the most progressive librarians in the country, those who fully recognize the educational importance of the modern library movement.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ELOCUTIONISTS.

The National Association of Elocutionists meets for the week beginning June 24, 1895, in Boston. This association, now in the fourth year of its existence, is the first and only national organization of professional readers, lecturers and, teachers in the world. Its object is to advance the study of expression both as an art and as a science by raising the standard of execution and by investigation of the phenomena of speech and action. During the short period of its activity over seventy papers have been read at its annual meetings, representing the best thought of the profession, while the greater number of successful readers in the East have been heard at its evening entertainments. The active membership includes representative readers, speakers, actors and teachers of all branches of elocutionary work, from the elementary exercises of the kindergarten to the most advanced oratorical and dramatic instruction in colleges and special schools. Beside the regular membership, all who are interested in the work of the organization may attend its meetings and take part in its discussions by becoming associate members.

Among the subjects announced for papers and discussions at the coming meeting are: "Methods of Teaching Psychology in Expression," various phases of the "Technique of Voice and Action," "Elocution in Colleges," "Stammering," and the adoption of a more accurate nomenclature. Three hours daily are devoted to these subjects, while four evening sessions are given up to readings and recitals by eminent representatives of the artistic side of elocution.

The Association publishes an annual report embodying the greater number of the papers presented and much of the *viva voce* discussions thereon. Members of the profession, either in the United States or Canada, are eligible to membership.

Following are the officers for the present year: president, F. F. Mackay, Broadway Theatre Building, New York City; vice-presidents, George R. Phillips, New York City; F. Townsend Southwick, New York City; secretary, Thos. C. Trueblood, Ann Arbor, Mich.; treasurer, E. L. Barbour, New Brunswick, N. J.; chairman board of directors, William B. Chamberlain, Chicago, Ill.; chairman literary committee, S. H. Clark, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; chairman ways and means committee, Robert I. Fulton, Delaware, O.; chairman of trustees, Hannibal A. Williams, New York City.

The Association is making a special effort to have every city of twenty-five thousand and more inhabitants provide a separate school for the instruction of stammerers, where they will not merely receive the proper vocal training, but be constantly under the supervision, during school hours, of teachers familiar with the treatment of such deficiencies and able to check every tendency to fall back into the old habit. Such schools have been eminently successful in Germany.

RELIGIOUS MEETINGS.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS AT BOSTON.

Three years ago, before the meeting of the Societies of Christian Endeavor in New York City, it was predicted in these columns that old New Yorkers would be surprised—



DR. F. E. CLARK,

President of the Society of Christian Endeavor.

and they were. The attendance from outside the city exceeded 25,000. But the organization has been growing during these three years; it now counts more than 2,000,000 members, and the officers will feel disappointed if they do not muster at Boston on July 10 next more than 50,000 delegates. For the opening of this truly mammoth convention fifteen or twenty of Boston's largest church buildings will be required. Indeed, the whole occasion will be rather a simultaneous holding of many conventions in one city than a compact gathering of all the delegates in any single meeting-place. At one stage in the proceedings, however, there will be an imposing massing of the forces on the historic Boston Common, where Governor Greenhalge will address as many thousands as can be grouped within the sound of his voice on the duties of good citizenship. In this rally of the cohorts of present-day Christianity, unparalleled as a spectacle in this day and generation, we imagine that there will be something to stir the blood of even conventional Boston.

The Young People's Union of the Baptist churches will hold its annual convention at Baltimore July 18. Workers throughout the United States and Canada will be represented, and the attendance is estimated at 10,000.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE Y. M. C. A.

The Young Men's Christian Associations of North America will hold their thirty-first convention in Springfield, Mass., May 8-12. The commodious new building of the Springfield Association will be fully utilized for convention purposes, one entire floor being given up to an exhibition of the result of educational work conducted by associations throughout the country, as well as by the various training schools for association work, one of which, by the way, is located at Springfield.

Among the speakers who have already consented to address the convention are: President J. M. Coulter, D.D., of Lake Forest University, Ill.; Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, D.D., of Brooklyn; Mr. H. M. Moore, of Boston; Colonel John J. McCook, of New York; Mr. Thos. Cochran, of St. Paul; Rev. Jas. L. Barton, D.D., secretary A. B. C. F. M., Boston; Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, New York; Prof. Graham Taylor, Chicago; General O. O. Howard, and Mr. D. L.

Moody. Other representative and popular speakers will be secured. The singing will be led by Mr. George C. Stebbins, of Brooklyn.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF THE KINGDOM.

A conference under the auspices of the new association known as the Brotherhood of the Kingdom will be held at Marlborough, N. Y., August 5-9. The aims of this Brotherhood are thus expressed by one of its founders, the Rev. Walter Rauschenbusch, of New York City:

"We desire to see the Kingdom of God once more the great object of Christian preaching; the inspiration of Christian hymnology; the foundation of systematic theology; the enduring motive of evangelistic and missionary work; the religious inspiration of social work and the social outcome of religious inspiration; the object to which a Christian man surrenders his life, and in that surrender saves it to eternal life; the common object in which all religious bodies find their unity; the great synthesis in which the regeneration of the spirit, the enlightenment of the intellect, the development of the body, the reform of political life, the sanctification of industrial life, and all that concerns the redemption of humanity shall be embraced."

THE INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY UNION.

This unique organization holds its annual meeting June 12-19, at Clifton Springs, N. Y. Participation in the proceedings is restricted to foreign missionaries, whether in service or retired. The Union has no connection with any mission board or society, but draws its membership from individual missionaries as such. The attendance usually comprises more than one hundred foreign missionaries, representing all the Protestant denominations of the United States and Canada, and a large proportion of the mission fields of the world. It is expected that the Rev. Dr. Henry H. Jessup, of Beirut, Syria (Presbyterian), and the Rev. Dr. Jacob Chamberlain, of India (Reformed Dutch Church), will take part in this year's conference. The Rev. Dr. J. T. Gracey, of Rochester, N. Y., is president of the Union; Rev. W. H. Belden, of Clifton Springs, is secretary.

THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church North will meet at Pittsburgh, Pa., May 16. The most important



Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

subject to be considered by this body will be the question of Assembly control of Presbyterian theological seminaries. President Patton, of Princeton, will deliver an address on "The Fundamental Doctrines of the Presbyterian Church;" Dr. Herrick Johnson, of Chicago, will speak on "The Influence of Presbyterianism in Other Churches," and Dr. W. H. Roberts, of Philadelphia, will discuss "The Growth and Future of the United Church."

Of the other Presbyterian bodies in the United States, two—the Presbyterian Church South and the Cumberland Presbyterians—meet in General Assemblies on the same date with the Pittsburgh meeting, May 16, the former at Dallas, Texas, and the latter at Meridian, Miss. The General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church is to convene at Pittsburgh, May 22.

The General Synod of the Reformed (Dutch) Church in America, which holds the Presbyterian system, will meet at Grand Rapids, Mich., June 5.

THE BAPTIST ANNIVERSARIES,

representing the 800,000 white Baptists of the North, will be held at Saratoga Springs, beginning Monday, May 27, with a meeting of the Woman's American Baptist Home



GEN. THOMAS J. MORGAN.

Mission Society, headquarters at Chicago, Miss Mary G. Burdette corresponding secretary.

The American Baptist Missionary Union, headquarters at Boston, Rev. Drs. H. C. Mabie and S. W. Duncan corresponding secretaries, to which society is committed the work of foreign missions, will hold its sessions on Tuesday and Wednesday, May 28 and 29. The American Baptist Home Mission Society, headquarters in New York, Rev. Drs. T. J. Morgan and H. L. Morehouse secretaries, will meet on Thursday and Friday, May 30 and 31. The American Baptist Publication Society, headquarters at Philadelphia, the Rev. Dr. A. J. Rowland corresponding secretary, will hold its anniversary on Saturday and Monday, June 1 and 3. The annual sermons before the respective societies will be preached morning, afternoon and evening of Sunday, June 2.

The Southern Baptist Convention, representing the 1,200,000 white Baptists of the South, will hold its annual session in the city of Washington, beginning on Thursday,



GEN. O. O. HOWARD.

May 9, and closing on Sunday, May 12. Rev. Drs. I. T. Tichenor and D. C. Willingham are the secretaries of the Home and Foreign Boards.

The American Baptist Education Society, headquarters in New York, Rev. Dr. H. L. Morehouse acting secretary, will hold its annual session in Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, May 8.

The annual session of the Baptist Congress is to be held at Providence, R. I., November 12-14. Among the important topics to be considered at this meeting are "Monism," "The Relation of the State to Semi-public Corporations and Their Employees," "The Physiological Basis of Morality" and "The Books of the New Testament in the Light of Modern Research." The Rev. Dr. H. M. Sanders, of New York City, is chairman of the executive committee of the Congress. Rev. Walter Rauschenbusch is secretary.

MEETINGS OF CONGREGATIONALISTS.

The annual meeting of the Congregational Home Missionary Society will be held at Saratoga, June 4-6. Gen. O. O. Howard will preside. The Rev. Wm. H. Davis, D.D., of Detroit, Mich., will preach the annual sermon. Among the speakers will be Dr. Lyman Abbott, the Hon. Wm. H. Alexander, of Nebraska; Dr. W. L. Phillips, of Connecticut; Dr. R. R. Meredith, and Field Secretaries Shellin, Puddefoot and Wiard. The woman's meeting will be under the direction of Mrs. H. S. Caswell. Secretaries Clark, Kincaid and Choate will present papers which will be the bases of discussion.

The National Council of the Congregational Churches of the United States will meet in Syracuse, N. Y., October 9. This Council was organized at Oberlin, Ohio, in 1871, but a Council had been held at Boston in 1865, of which the organization at Oberlin was the natural sequel. The main purpose of the Council is to consult upon the common interests of all the churches, their duties in the work of evangelization, the united development of their resources, and their relations to all other Christian bodies. The right of each church to self-government and administration is firmly maintained, and this National Council can never exercise legislative or judicial authority nor consent to act as council of reference. Each state body is entitled to one delegate, and to an additional delegate for each ten thousand church members or a major fraction of that number. The Council represents to-day 5,300 churches and 580,000 members. The possible size of the body would therefore be between five and six hundred. At least four hundred

delegates may be expected. The last Council met in Minneapolis, and the Moderator, the Rev. Dr. Alonzo H. Quint, holds office until his successor is elected. The Rev. Henry A. Hazen, of Massachusetts, is the secretary. Among the subjects likely to be considered may be named: "Our Relations with Other Denominations," in a report of a committee of which the Rev. Dr. William H. Ward, of the *Independent*, is chairman; "Doctrinal Preaching," by the Rev. Dr. James Brand; "The Education of Our Ministers," in papers by the Rev. Henry Hopkins and Rev. Arthur H. Wellman; "City Evangelization," an important report by Rev. Judson Titworth, of Milwaukee. A paper is expected by the Rev. B. Fay Mills on "The Evangelistic Church," and an address from Mr. Dwight L. Moody. Dr. Francis E. Clark will speak on the Christian Endeavor movement. The final and perhaps most important discussion of the session will be on the subject of "Capital and Labor," on which a report will be presented by Dr. Washington Gladden.

Immediately following the Triennial Council meeting at Syracuse, the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, under whose auspices the work of the American Congregational churches in foreign lands is conducted, will meet in Brooklyn, N. Y., in the Church of the Pilgrims (Dr. Storrs). The annual sermon will be preached October 15 by Dr. G. A. Gordon, of Boston. Dr. Storrs has for some years been president of the Board.

The following week, October 22-24, at Detroit, Mich., will occur the annual meeting of the American Missionary Association, which carries on the work of the Congregational churches of the country among the colored people of the South and the Indians. The president of the Association is President Merrill E. Gates, of Amherst College.

THE UNITARIAN BODIES.

The American Unitarian Association celebrates the seventieth anniversary of its organization at its annual meeting in Boston, May 28.

It has been decided to hold a meeting of the National Conference of Unitarian and other Christian Churches in Washington, D. C., October 21-24. The programmes of these meetings have not yet been arranged.

UNIVERSALIST GENERAL CONVENTION.

The next biennial session of the Universalist General Convention will be held in Meriden, Conn., October 23. This body is the ecclesiastical and legislative council of the Universalist churches of the United States and Canada, and is made up of delegates, clerical and lay, from the various state conventions. Hon. Henry B. Metcalf, of Rhode Island, is president, and Rev. G. L. Demarest, of New Hampshire, secretary.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Triennial General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church will meet at Minneapolis on the first Wednesday of October. This is the great gathering of the year for Episcopalians, and is in every sense a national convention.

SOCIETIES AND FRATERNAL ORDERS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

The twenty-ninth national encampment of the G. A. R. will be held at Louisville, Ky., September 11-13. This will be the first encampment to be held south of Mason and Dixon's line. Gen. Thomas G. Lawler, of Rockford, Ill., is the Commander-in-Chief, and C. C. Jones, Adjutant-General. It is estimated that the coming encampment will bring 800,000 people to Louisville. About 1,200 delegates

with voting rights will be present. The citizens of Louisville are raising \$100,000 to defray the expenses of the encampment. The cities of Jeffersonville and New Albany, Ind., just across the Ohio River from Louisville, will aid in caring for the crowds.

UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

The veterans of the Confederate army of the war between the States maintain an organization very similar to that of the G. A. R. In the society known as the United Confederate Veterans the General Commanding, the present year, is U. S. Senator J. B. Gordon, of Georgia. The Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff is Gen. George Moorman, of New Orleans. There are now in the order 580 camps, corresponding to posts in the G. A. R. A great reunion will be held at Houston, Texas, May 22-24, inclusive. Among the important topics for discussion at that gathering will be the best methods of securing impartial history and the enlisting of each State in the compilation and preservation of the history of her citizen soldiery; the care of disabled, destitute or aged veterans and their widows and orphans; the care of the graves of both known and unknown dead buried at Gettysburg, Fort Warren, and Camps Morton, Chase and Douglas, and at other points; the annual decoration of graves, and other like objects dear to the Southern veteran.



GEN. THOMAS G. LAWLER,
Commander-in-Chief G. A. R.

SONS OF VETERANS U. S. A.

The fourteenth annual encampment of the Commandery-in-Chief, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., will be held in Knoxville, Tenn., September 16-19. William E. Bundy, of Cincinnati, is Commander-in-Chief, and H. V. Speelman, Adjutant-General.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

The twenty-sixth triennial conclave of the Knights Templar of the United States will be held in Boston, August 27. The Most Eminent Grand Master is Hon. Hugh McCurdy, of Michigan.

THE "ODD FELLOWS."

The Sovereign Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows will meet this year at Atlantic City, N. J.,



From photograph by Bell.

GEN. JOHN B. GORDON.

September 16. The Grand Sire is John W. Stebbins, of Rochester, N. Y. Delegates will represent the 800,000 members of the American branch of the order.

THE UNITED WORKMEN.

The Supreme Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen is to assemble at Atlanta, Ga., on the second Tuesday of June.

THE "GOOD TEMPLARS."

The next biennial session of the International Supreme Lodge I. O. G. T.—an order which now numbers about 600,000 members—will begin June 26 in the city of Boston. Representatives will attend from nearly every civilized nation on the globe. The juvenile branch, which is also international, is to meet in Boston June 24. Dr. D. H. Mann, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is at present the head of the order.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE

The fifty-first annual session of the National Division Sons of Temperance will be held at Cleveland, July 10. The most important business will be the consideration of the report of the committee on revision of the constitution.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE OF PRESS CLUBS.

The fifth annual convention of the International League of Press Clubs will be held at Philadelphia, June 11-14. There are now thirty-one clubs in the League, and the probability is that this number will be considerably increased before the date of the convention. All the officers of the League are well-known newspaper men. Mr. Clark Howell, of the *Atlanta Constitution*, is president, and

among the vice-presidents are such journalistic veterans as Murat Halstead, Col. John A. Cockerill and Hon. John A. Hennessy. Women press writers are represented by Mrs. Loulie M. Gordon, of Georgia. Mr. Harry D. Vought, of the *Buffalo Courier*, acts as secretary of the organization.

SCOTCH-IRISH SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

The seventh annual congress of the Scotch-Irish and their descendants in America will be held at Lexington, Va., June next, from the 20th to the 23d, inclusive. All members of the race, as well as the general public, are invited to be present, but the exercises will be under the direction of the Scotch-Irish Society of America. Mr. Robert Bonner, of New York, is president of the Society, and will occupy the chair. The congress will be entertained by Washington and Lee University and by the citizens of Lexington. The population of the Valley of Virginia is almost exclusively of Scotch-Irish stock and Lexington is about its centre. The University is perhaps more distinctively Scotch-Irish than any other institution of learning in the United States. From its foundation, nearly 150 years ago, to the present time, its faculty and students have been largely of the Ulster blood. Lexington is rich in historic associations, not only of the Scotch-Irish race, but of all that has made Virginia famous. It is expected that the welcome address of the occasion will be delivered by the Governor of Virginia, after the example followed by all the other states in which the Society has met. Virginia will be given the preference in the selection of the speakers, the purpose of meeting in different states being to bring out the history of all sections of the country. Hon. John Randolph Tucker will be one of the orators of the occasion. Dr. John Hall, of New York, will be invited to deliver the sermon at the old-time Covenanter service,



MR. CLARK HOWELL.



WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY, LEXINGTON, VIRGINIA.

which is always held under the auspices of the local committees. Vice-President Stevenson, Gov. McKinley, of Ohio, and many other leading public men of the day are members of the Society, and are expected to be present. Perhaps no other organization of the kind in the country has so large a list of noted people in proportion to its numbers. The objects of the Society, as briefly stated in its constitution, are :

The preservation of Scotch-Irish history and associations, the increase and diffusion of knowledge regarding Scotch-Irish people, the keeping alive of the characteristic qualities of the race, the promotion of intelligent patriotism, and the development of social intercourse and fraternal feeling.

A volume is issued annually by the Society. Six of the publications have already been printed. The series is entitled "The Scotch-Irish in America." It is the only distinctive history of the race and is the standard authority on which current historical writers are drawing for all that pertains to the Scotch-Irish people. The secretary is A. C. Floyd, Chattanooga, Tenn.

MUNICIPAL REFORM CONVENTION.

The annual meeting of the National Municipal League and the third national conference for good city government will be held in Cleveland, O., on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, May 29, 30 and 31. Papers on the municipal condition of nearly all the larger cities of the country will be read by delegates, and among those who have been invited to address the meetings are Theodore Roosevelt, Carl Schurz, Charles J. Bonaparte and James C. Carter. All associations of men or women having for an object the improvement of municipal government or the promotion of good citizenship are urged to send delegates to the conference, and individuals interested in these objects are invited to attend.

AMERICAN SUMMER SCHOOLS.

THE CHAUTAUQUA SYSTEM.

The plans for the coming season of the department of instruction of what is now known as the Chautauqua System of Popular Education have been made known through various agencies to the hosts of students who compose the constituency of that great institution. Even larger attention than usual is to be given to American topics. The schedule includes courses of lectures on "American History," by John Fiske and Edward Everett Hale, a "Comparison of the American and English Constitutions," by Prof. W. H. Mace, of Syracuse; a course on "Municipal Problems in the United States," by Prof. E. R. L. Gould, of Johns Hopkins; three lectures on "Practical American Politics," by Prof. J. W. Jenks, of Cornell; four lectures on "The Food of the American People," by F. O. Atwater, of Wesleyan University. There will also be lectures on American literature, scenery, social life, and the like. The Department of English in the School of Arts and Sciences will be made especially strong. There will be eleven courses offered in this department by Prof. A. S. Cook, of Yale, Prof. C. T. Winchester, of Wesleyan, Prof. L. A. Sherman, of the University of Nebraska, and E. H. Lewis, of the University of Chicago. Two distinguished foreign visitors, Principal A. M. Fairbairn, of Mansfield College, Oxford, England, and Prof. Alexander B. Bruce, of the Free College, Glasgow, will give lectures during the season.

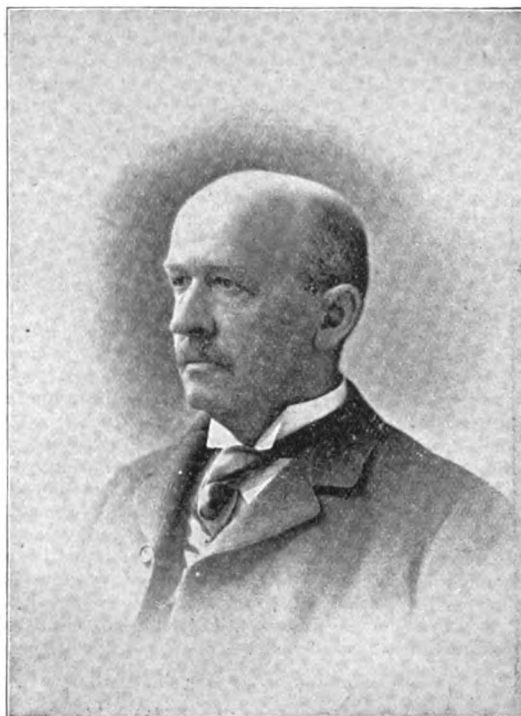
The whole educational system made up of the Chautauqua Summer Schools has been reorganized, and the different departments have been related to each other more intimately, as the first step in a proposed plan of a curriculum of studies. It is hoped to make the six weeks' session at Chautauqua the working model of what may be accomplished in the way of organizing instruction so that

the different departments will not be carried on in isolation, but will supplement each other in a helpful, stimulating fashion.

THE PHILADELPHIA SUMMER MEETING.

The American Society for the Extension of University Teaching again announces summer courses of lectures to be given in the buildings of the University of Pennsylvania. The "Summer Meeting" will open on June 29, with an inaugural lecture on "Democracy," by Prof. Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton College. The meeting will continue four weeks. Courses are offered in six departments with from three to six hours daily in each. In the department of Literature and History there will be lectures by Sara Y. Stevenson, Mr. Dana C. Munro, Prof. Richard D. Moulton, Prof. Bernadotte Perrin, of Yale; Prof. Martin L. D'Ooge, of the University of Michigan; Prof. John H. Wright, of Harvard; Prof. William A. Lamberton and Dr. Alfred Gudeman, of the University of Pennsylvania. The courses of this department as a whole will give a comprehensive survey of the civilization, religion, literature and art of ancient Greece.

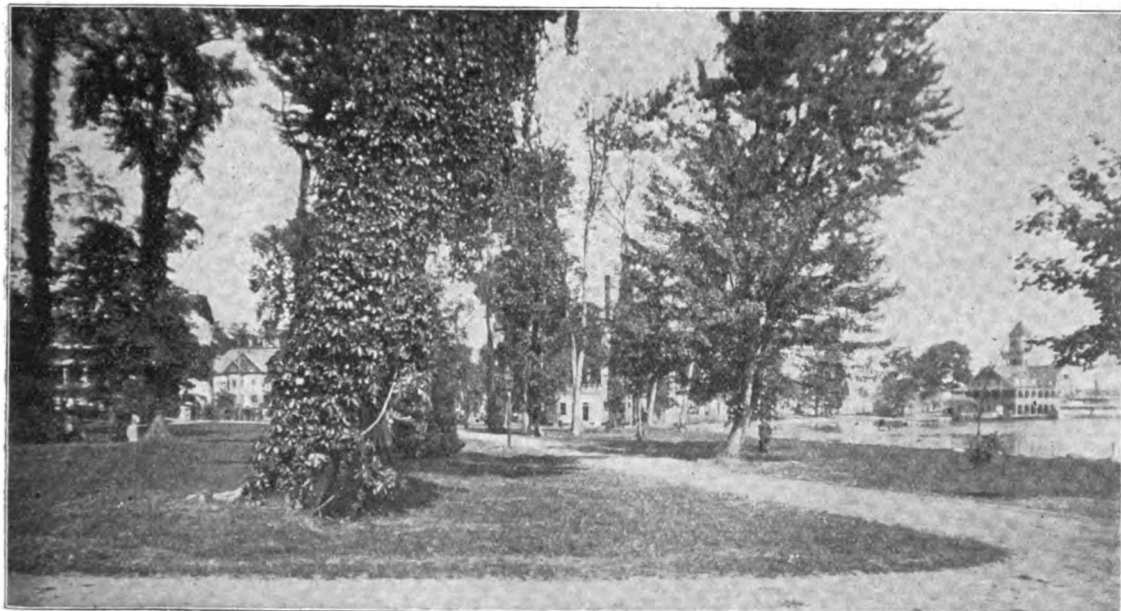
The department of Civics and Politics in the Summer Meeting of 1895 will also be of unique value and interest. The courses in this department are designed to aid citizens in the study of the problems of free government. Prof. H. C. Adams, of the University of Michigan; Dr. E. R. L. Gould, professor-elect in the University of Chicago; Dr. Edward Everett Hale, the Rev. William Bayard Hale, of Connecticut; Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard; Prof. Edmund J. James, of the University of Pennsylvania; Prof. J. W. Jenks, of Cornell; Prof. Jesse Macy, of Iowa College; Prof. W. G. Sumner, of Yale; Prof. Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton; Dr. Albert A. Bird, of the American Society, and Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS*, will deliver courses averaging five lectures each.



PROF. WILLIAM G. SUMNER, OF YALE.

PLYMOUTH SCHOOL OF APPLIED ETHICS.

The managers of the very successful School of Applied Ethics, which has held three sessions at Plymouth, Mass., have decided to continue the School the present summer.



A VIEW OF THE CHAUTAUQUA GROUNDS.

The session will open July 8 and continue five weeks. There are to be four departments—Economics, Ethics, Education and History of Religion, and in all about eighty lectures will be given. In the department of Economics, directed by Prof. H. C. Adams, among those expected to lecture are Prof. J. B. Clark, of Amherst; Prof. Arthur T. Hadley, of Yale, and Commissioner Carroll D. Wright, of Washington. In the department of Ethics, as heretofore, Prof. Felix Adler will deliver most of the lectures. The courses in the department of Education will be given the last two weeks of the session, beginning July 29. Dr. J. G. Fitch, Royal Inspector of Schools of England; Dr. William T. Harris, U. S. Commissioner of Education; Dr. James MacAlister, president Drexel Institute; Prof. Paul H. Hanus, of Harvard; Mr. Edwin D. Mead, editor of the *New England Magazine*; Miss Lucy Wheelock, of Boston; Mr. Ray Green Huling, Cambridge; Dr. E. M. Hartwell, Director of Physical Training, Boston, and President James M. Taylor, of Vassar College, are expected to lecture in this department.

The department of History of Religions, under the direction of Prof. C. H. Toy, will make a special study of some of the religious tendencies of the day. Among those who are to lecture in this department are Prof. Henry S. Nash, of the Cambridge Episcopal Theological School; Prof. George T. Ladd, of Yale; Prof. L. J. Huff, of the University of Vermont; Prof. Adolph Cohn, of Columbia College; Prof. Arthur E. Marsh, of Harvard; Prof. Robert M. Lovett, of the University of Chicago, and other well-known historical scholars.

A CHICAGO SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE.

A School of Social Economics and Methods of Social and Religious Work has just concluded its first session at Chicago Commons, the "social settlement" of Chicago Theological Seminary, and a summer session will be held at the same place, August 22-29. Prof. Graham Taylor, whose chair in Chicago Theological Seminary is that of Christian Sociology, and who also serves as warden of Chicago Commons, will preside as principal of the school. The programme, which is not yet complete, includes courses of lectures by Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, on the social settlement movement; by Prof. George D. Herron, of Iowa College, on "Social Religion," and by Prof. Graham Taylor, on "Outlines of Biblical Sociology." Special advantages will be afforded, in addition to the lecture courses, for the inspection of the philanthropic, reformatory, social and religious work and institutions of Chicago and Cook County. The building occupied by Chicago Commons is located at 140 North Union street, near Milwaukee avenue.

OVERLIN SUMMER SCHOOL OF CHRISTIAN SOCIOLOGY.

At a convention held in Oberlin, Ohio, last November, it was unanimously agreed to hold during the coming summer a School of Christian Sociology, to study the subject mainly from the practical side, and as the art of social control, rather than as a completed science. Such a school will be held June 20-29. The scheme of work embraces a series of addresses, followed in each case by full discussion. The general subject will be the "Causes and Proposed Remedies for Poverty." In accordance with the recommendation of ex-President Benjamin Harrison, representatives of labor and of capital, as well as eminent thinkers and writers, will have a place on the programme. Already the following have definitely promised to be present and to make addresses: Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden, of Columbus, who will preside over the sessions; Mr. Thomas J. Morgan, of Chicago, the well-known socialist and labor

leader; Mr. Samuel Gompers, of New York, ex-president of the American Federation of Labor; Mr. James B. Sovereign, of Philadelphia, Grand Master Workman of the Order of the Knights of Labor; Mr. N. O. Nelson, of St. Louis, manufacturer, who has made a success of profit-sharing; Prof. John B. Clark, of Amherst College; Mr. Z. Swift Holbrook, of Chicago, sociological editor of the *Bibliotheca Sacra*; Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago, and Rev. Dr. James Brand, of Oberlin.

The sessions of the school will begin at 9 A.M. on June 20, and close on the morning of June 29. There will be three conferences daily, at 9 A.M., 3 P.M., and 7 P.M. The fee for membership, admitting to all of the twenty-five conferences, will be \$5. There are many homes in the village where rooms and board can be secured at low rates. Those who would like to have accommodations engaged for them in advance, or who desire fuller information, may address President W. G. Ballantine, Oberlin, Ohio.

A SUMMER SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY AT CLEVELAND.

A School of Theology will be held in Cleveland, under the auspices of Western Reserve University, July 8-17, 1896. The lecturers already engaged are: Principal A. M. Fairbairn, of Mansfield College, Oxford; Rev. Dr. A. H. Strong, president of Rochester Theological Seminary; Prof. Arthur C. McGiffert, Ph.D., D.D., of Union Theological Seminary, New York; Benjamin Wisner Bacon, D.D., of Oswego, N. Y.; George A. Gordon, D.D., pastor of the Old South Church, Boston; Dr. A. H. Bradford, of the *Outlook*, and others. These gentlemen will deliver courses usually of six lectures, although Principal Fairbairn's will consist of at least eight. Dr. Strong will lecture, first, upon the "Authority of Scripture;" second, "Immanence and Transcendence;" third, "Christ in Creation;" fourth, "Ethical Monism, Its Philosophical Aspects;" fifth, "Ethical Monism, Its Theological Aspects." Prof. McGiffert will lecture upon "The Apostolic Age." Dr. Bacon will lecture upon "The Biblical Literature," speaking first upon "The Origin of Current Ideas as to the Bible;" second, "The Literary History of Israel Before the Exile;" third, "The Literary History of Israel After the Exile;" fourth, "The Beginning of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, the Son of God;" fifth, "The Apostle to the Gentiles;" sixth, "The Johannine Literature." Dr. Gordon will give three lectures on "The Christ of To-day," speaking first upon "Christ in the Faith of To-day;" second, "The Significance of a Supreme Christology;" third, "Christ and the Pulpit of To-day." Four lectures will be given each day, two in the morning, one in the afternoon and one in the evening. A pamphlet fully describing the courses will be issued at an early date.

The fee for the whole course will be \$10, payable in advance. Board and room can be secured at the rate of from \$5 to \$10 a week. All further information will be gladly given by President Thwing.

This is the first school of the kind to be projected in the United States; the success of similar experiments in England has led to a trial here.

THE NORTHFIELD CONFERENCES.

The coming summer will witness another series of world-famous conferences and schools for Bible study at the home of Mr. D. L. Moody, in Northfield, Mass.

The World's Students' Conference will be held there, June 28-July 7. There will doubtless be an attendance of at least five hundred students, representing all the larger institutions of learning in this country and Canada, and many delegates from European universities will be present. Among the notable speakers already engaged are: D. L. Moody, Rev. Theodore Cuyler, J. Wilbur Chapman, Presi-

dent Patton, of Princeton College; Rt. Rev. Arthur C. A. Hall, Robert E. Speer, John R. Mott and Rev. Floyd Tompkins, Jr. The Bible study department will be carried on under the able leadership of Prof. James McConaughy, Prof. W. W. White and William H. Sallmon. A noteworthy feature of the gathering will be the presence of a visiting delegation of students from British universities. The Young Women's College Conference will be in session July 20-30.

The Thirteenth General Conference of Christian Workers will begin at Northfield, August 3, and continue a fortnight.

The speakers already definitely announced are: Rev. H. W. Webb-Peploe, of London; Rev. E. A. Torrey, of Chicago, and Mr. D. L. Moody. Many other workers will be present to take an active part.

Between the conferences in July, Prof. W. W. White, of the Bible Institute, Chicago, will give Bible readings or lectures almost daily and during the remaining days of August, after the formal close of the General Conference, Rev. H. W. Webb-Peploe will conduct similar meetings, together with Rev. E. A. Torrey.

Y. M. C. A. MEN AT LAKE GENEVA.

Very similar to the Northfield conferences are the gatherings each summer on the banks of Lake Geneva, in Southern Wisconsin. Here is held what is known as the Western Secretarial Institute of the Y. M. C. A. The coming session of this Institute will be the twelfth. The College Students' Conference, June 21-July 1, is similar in purpose to the great annual meeting at Northfield under the patronage of Mr. Moody, and several of this year's Northfield speakers will also participate in the earlier meetings at Lake Geneva.

The Summer School for General Secretaries and Physical Directors, July 17-August 17, provides short courses of instruction in subjects germane to the work of these respective Association officers. The aim is to meet the needs of two classes—those already in the work who wish to increase their efficiency, and those who expect to enter the work.

The Institute proper, August 1-14, partakes less of the nature of a school than of a conference. Daily lectures are offered; however, papers read and discussions held on various Association themes.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The International Convention of the Y. W. C. A. was held in April.

There will be three summer conferences, at Rogerville, Tenn., June 7-17; Lake Geneva, Wis., July 2-16; Northfield, Mass., July 20-30. Miss E. K. Price, the general secretary of the International Committee, will preside at these summer conferences, the speakers for which are not yet announced. Immediately following these conferences there will be a month's session of the training school for secretaries who are to enter the Association field, either in local or State work. This session of the training school will be held in Chicago, under the direction of Mrs. Wm. Boyd. The Lake Geneva meeting will be held on the grounds of the Western Secretarial Institute.

AN IOWA "SCHOOL OF THE KINGDOM."

The department of Applied Christianity in Iowa College announces a second summer conference to consider the question, Can we have a political revival of Christianity? This "School of the Kingdom" will be in session from June 26 to July 3, at Grinnell, Iowa. President George A. Gates, of Iowa College, will give a course of lectures on "The Christian Kingdom." President Slocum, of Colo-

rado College, will speak upon related themes. Rev. Dr. J. H. Eob, of Albany, N. Y., will give a series of addresses upon the needed reformation and unification of the Christian Church. Prof. Graham Taylor, D.D., of Chicago Theological Seminary, will lecture upon the relation of the Church to the problem of the city and to civic regeneration. Prof. George D. Herron, of Iowa College, will develop in a course of lectures the themes discussed in his recent book, "The Christian State." Prof. Jesse Macy, of Iowa College, will treat of "Christian Politics." Prof. John R. Commons, of Indiana University, will lecture on municipal reform. Rev. B. Fay Mills will give a series of addresses on "The Evangelism of the Kingdom." Mr. S. H. Hadley, of New York City, will speak of rescue work in cities. There will be many other brief addresses and platform meetings.

TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR TEACHERS.

All the leading summer schools and assemblies now make provision for the needs of school teachers, but a few long-established and well-attended institutions are devoted exclusively to pedagogical science and methods. This is true of the Martha's Vineyard Summer Institute, at Cottage City, Mass., which will open its eighteenth annual session July 8. Among the lecturers the present season will be President Payne, of Nashville; Prof. Royce, of Harvard; Prof. G. H. Palmer, of Harvard; Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, ex-president of Wellesley College; Dr. J. W. Dickinson, Mrs. Mary H. Hunt and Mrs. Eva D. Kellogg, of Boston. Prof. William A. Mowry, of Hyde Park, Mass., is president of the Institute. The location of the school is attractive to such as enjoy the sea air.

A similar school has been maintained for some ten years at Glens Falls, N. Y., under the successful management of Prof. Sherman Williams. It is known as the "National Summer School." While this school deals incidentally with subject matter, it is really a school for professional study, bearing about the same relation to those summer schools that deal only with subject matter that a normal school does to an academy. The instructors in this school are men and women of national reputation. The students come from every State in the Union, and from all classes of schools, from the wayside district school to the college. Normal school instructors and principals and superintendents are largely represented. Conferences or "round tables" of those engaged in the same kind of work are held each day. Special attention will be given the coming session to kindergarten work and to its relation to the work of the first year primary. The instruction covers the whole range from the kindergarten to the high school. Psychology, Pedagogy and School Management will be presented by Dr. E. E. White, and the other departments will be under the management of instructors of like eminence. The school will open Tuesday, July 16, and continue in session three weeks.

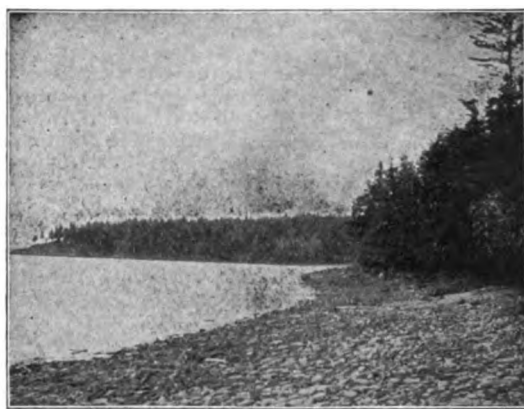
Still another of these teachers' schools which can claim a national constituency is that known as the Cook County Normal Summer School, at Chicago, under the presidency of Col. W. F. Parker. This school is held for three weeks, beginning July 15. The faculty is composed entirely of the regular teachers in the Cook County Normal School, all the apparatus of which is placed at the disposal of teachers attending the Summer School.

THE CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL OF AMERICA.

The school maintained for the past two summers by the Roman Catholics of the country, near Plattsburgh, N. Y., on Lake Champlain, has won the generous support of bishops, clergy and laity, and is now regarded as one of the



CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION AND
ASSEMBLY BUILDING.



LAKE SHORE ON CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL
GROUNDS, PLATTSBURGH.

important institutions of the Church in America. The session of 1895 will open July 6 and close August 19. Among the lecturers, George Parsons Lathrop will deal with "The Beginnings of English Literature;" Richard Malcolm Johnston, of Baltimore, will discuss "The Evolution of the Novel," and John La Farge, of New York City, will give four lectures on "The Philosophy of Art." The most eminent prelates of the Church in the United States will deliver sermons and addresses during the session. The school appeals to all Catholics, and especially to Catholics of means and culture who wish to be associated with every movement that tends to the glory of the Church, the bettering of the people, and the ennobling of our country. An opportunity is now given them to be identified with a great intellectual and social movement, and thus share in the result which must come from it.

THE BAY VIEW SCHOOLS.

The work at Bay View, Michigan, begins on July 9, the regular university courses continuing five weeks. There are five schools—the College, with President Coulter, of Lake Forest University, at the head; the School of Methods, with Dr. R. G. Boone in charge; the Conservatory of Music, directed by Mr. J. H. Hahn, at the head of the Detroit Conservatory; the Art School, under Mr. J. H. Vanderpoel, of the Chicago Art Institute, and the Bible School, with Prof. F. K. Sanders, of Yale, as principal. Physical culture and elocution receive due attention, and an inter-collegiate oratorical contest will take place on "College Day."

The Bay View Assembly, which opens July 17, will have a marked English color. English history, literature, social studies, life and tours will be studied in popular courses of lectures with Prof. John Fiske, of Harvard; Prof. H. Morse Stevens, of Cornell; Prof. H. H. Boyesen, of Columbia; Mr. Goldwin Smith, of Canada; Col. Homer B. Sprague, Miss Mary E. Beedy, Mr. H. H. Rogan, Mr. Percy Alden, of England, and others. Besides, sociology, art and music will be studied under lecturers of rank, such as Prof. Graham Taylor, of Chicago; Prof. John Commons, of Indiana University; Gen. Francis Walker, Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith, and others. The superintendent of the whole Bay View system, which includes also a reading circle, is Mr. John M. Hall, of Flint, Mich.

THE COLORADO SUMMER SCHOOL.

The fourth annual session of the Colorado Summer School begins July 15, and continues four weeks. The lecturers

in the department of literature will be Prof. H. H. Boyesen, of Columbia College; Prof. W. C. Wilkinson, of the University of Chicago, and Prof. T. R. Lounsbury, of Yale. Prof. Richard T. Ely, of the University of Wisconsin, will give a course of lectures on economics. President Slocum, of Colorado College, will lecture on psychology. The departments of German, French, botany, geology, history, pedagogy, mathematics, art, music and kindergarten work are fully manned. It is probable that many of the teachers who attend the meeting of the National Educational Association at Denver will remain to take advantage of the excellent instruction offered in the Summer School, which is located at Colorado Springs.

OTHER SUMMER SCHOOLS.

More than one hundred summer schools will be in active operation in the United States during the coming season. It is manifestly impossible for the REVIEW OF REVIEWS to attempt to give the announcements of all of them. We have selected for mention a few of those which for one reason or another have obtained more than local recognition. Other important summer school undertakings which should be named in this connection are: The Long Island Chautauqua, at Point of Woods; the schools at Oak Island Beach, L. I.; the Summer School of Primary Sunday School Methods, at Asbury Park, N. J., July 15-20; the Atlanta Chautauqua, at Ponce de Leon Springs, June 25-July 8; the Connecticut Summer School for Teachers, at Norwich, July 8-26; the Summer School of Science for the Atlantic Provinces of Canada, at Amherst, N. S., July 3-18, and Monona Lake Assembly, at Madison, Wis. There are, besides, a great number of "Chautauquas," large and small, scattered from Maine to California.

SUMMER COURSES AT THE UNIVERSITIES.

Nearly all the great universities and many of the smaller colleges now make provision for summer work. At Harvard, Dr. Sargent's department of physical training has attracted many students in years past. At Chicago, the summer quarter is equivalent in the number of courses offered and the character of the instruction, to the autumn, winter or spring quarter. Cornell, Yale, Columbia, the University of the City of New York, most of the Western State universities, and the new Leland Stanford, Jr., offer a variety of valuable instruction during the summer months.

THE ART OF JOHN LA FARGE.

THIS is the time of the year when the artist brings forth from the studio and uncovers to public view the best results of his twelve months' labor. During the last few weeks we have had the regular annual displays in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and in other of our large cities, and the occasional exhibits of the works of individual artists, notably that of E. A. Abbey's decorations for the Boston Public Library. These *tours de force* and masterpieces of decoration recently or now on exhibition throughout the land we are not permitted to call American art. They who know tell us that American art, as something distinct and national, is not yet come; that it is only in the making. But although we may not have attained to this distinction, we have American artists; men with the sense of sight to see the beauties in nature around them, and the faculty to reveal to the world these native beauties; artists whose work commands a place along with the best that is to-day produced in England and on the continent.

AN AMERICAN ARTIST.

Such a one is Mr. John La Farge, to whom has fallen the signal honor of being the first foreigner ever invited by the French Government to make a "one-man" exhibition in conjunction with the Salon of the Champs de Mars. And well does the art of John La Farge deserve this tribute. The two hundred paintings and one stained-glass window comprising the La Farge collection just opened to the French public are the master-work of a master artist of whom every American has reason to be proud. He is the recognized unofficial dean of our great artists; the Nestor of that little band who, during the sixties and seventies, lifted art in this country above the altitude of the Hudson River School. His career represents a singleness of purpose rare in artistic achievements, and which set forth as an object lesson may serve to point the way to the realization of American art, distinct and unequivocal.

When George Inness, William M. Hunt, George Fuller, and John La Farge entered upon their work some forty years ago, art in this country was for the most part, as already suggested, comprehended in the Hudson River School, a school sincere enough in purpose, but narrow in its range of expression. The limitations of this older school were instinctively felt by these younger men. All of them of cosmopolitan tastes, they were wise enough to realize that to build up a native school it was not necessarily essential to build upon local foundations. As well might our political forefathers have insisted on building up a government upon the tribal institutions of the American aborigines instead of out of the best experiences civilization up to their time had furnished.

Hunt influenced by Couture and Conrhet, as well as by the Barbizon school, began to paint with more fullness of touch than the Copleys and Allstons had done. Inness, traveling through Italy and France, changed his style completely from the minute to the broad. Fuller, though less influenced by the continental technique, had never the tight methods of the early American school. La Farge drew upon the art of the



MR. JOHN LA FARGE.

world for liberty of expression, acquainting himself with the methods of ancient, mediæval and modern schools, and accepting from each alike the suggestions it had to offer. He was led to form very early an especial appreciation of what at the time we were able to know about Japanese art, and this gave direction to his studies, and later influenced his painting.

But while receiving freely modifying influences from whatsoever source. Mr. La Farge lost nothing of his essential independence. Mr. George Lathrop, writing some ten years ago on La Farge, said of him: "He has caught the mediæval moods, shared the impulse of the Japanese; he has drawn from one branch of the modern French school, and yet his work reminds us constantly that he represents a national quality new in art."

AS DRAUGHTSMAN ON WOOD.

The results of Mr. La Farge's broad studies, and especially the suggestions he had received from the Japanese, are seen in his first notable efforts, his illustrations, made between 1859-1870 for the *Riverside Magazine*, Tennyson's "Enoch Arden" and Browning's "Men and Women." These show a style and vigor not found in the work of Darley and Herrick, the popular artists of that time. The usual wood cut of thirty years ago was dry and hard or broken up and wiry, but La Farge's designs compelled the wood engraver to give us an *ensemble* with tones and vigorous masses, framed in virile outline. When later there was an opportunity for him to do stained-glass designing this fine massing and power of line served him, as we shall see, well.

AS A COLORIST.

The while he was filling his commissions for drawings on wood, that talent which has made him perhaps the greatest colorist of our day was asserting itself. All about him he saw charms which would not show forth in simple black and white, and almost impatiently he set about to study nature direct. This he did in a very realistic manner, very often copying objects which he did not think beautiful, because, as he once said, it seemed to him that painting as it had developed from its earlier stages had passed to such an extent, notably by the help of the Dutch and Spanish schools, into a rendering of the gradations of light and air through which we see form, that the problem now was to be able to paint anything and invest it with beauty by mere sincerity of observation. His first attempt to express himself in a decorative way was in the painting of a ceiling. The ceiling was a small one, and he treated it in what he conceived to be a good Japanese style of design and color, though in execution different from theirs because of the difference of the materials. This was in 1860, too early for such an attempt to meet with

sympathy, and the architects gave him no support. Soon after, however, in some church paintings he had opportunities to prove his fine discriminating sense for color; and it is to be noted here that he was the first American artist possessing an individual style to execute religious paintings for the walls of our churches. His early compositions did not always meet with the support of the clergy, perhaps on account of the originality of their conception and execution; but the judgment of to-day would probably be that they were not wanting in that reverence for the subject which is essential in ecclesiastical decorations. One might truly say that he had almost a religious feeling for color, so successful has he been in his church paintings to produce quiet and comforting harmony out of seemingly the harshest of cold and



"THE WOLF CHARMER."

(From an early wood-cut drawing for the *Riverside Magazine*, 1867, by Mr. John La Farge.)



"THE ASCENSION."

(From Mr. La Farge's painting which occupies the chancel end of the Church of the Ascension, New York.)

most violent of warm tones. In his large canvas of "The Ascension," in which he has introduced the disciples in variant colored robes, is seen the culmination of his ability as a colorist.

But true to the traditions of all great artists, Mr. La Farge evinced his special talent as a colorist through no one particular selection of subject. He



A JAPANESE "NO" DANCER.

(From a water color by Mr. La Farge.)

went from grave to gay, from the minion to the heroic, as suited his mood. A water-lily, a pineapple, the rind and kernel of a nut, a leaf or pinecone, became for him, as they did for the jeweler of the Renaissance, a pattern on which to build a gem of color. On the quiet hills of New England he finds a sheep-pasture motive, or on the rocks of Newport a marine vista, that no less enchant him than the symmetrical peak of Fuji-Yama or the palm-dotted beach of Samoa. It is noteworthy as emphasizing Mr. La Farge's initiative that he was the first artist to begin painting landscapes in the open air. All his easel pictures are produced direct from nature; and he has invariably indicated to the public by the prices he puts upon these pictures, that he believes the spontaneous interpretation of nature's aspects may be equally as valuable as the overworked combination of the studio.

So much for John La Farge as draughtsman on wood and painter. But what Mr. La Farge regards as his real work in life, and the work on account of which the French Government has been pleased to recognize in such a prominent way this countryman of ours, is as an artist in stained glass. During the last twenty-five years he has made easel pictures only

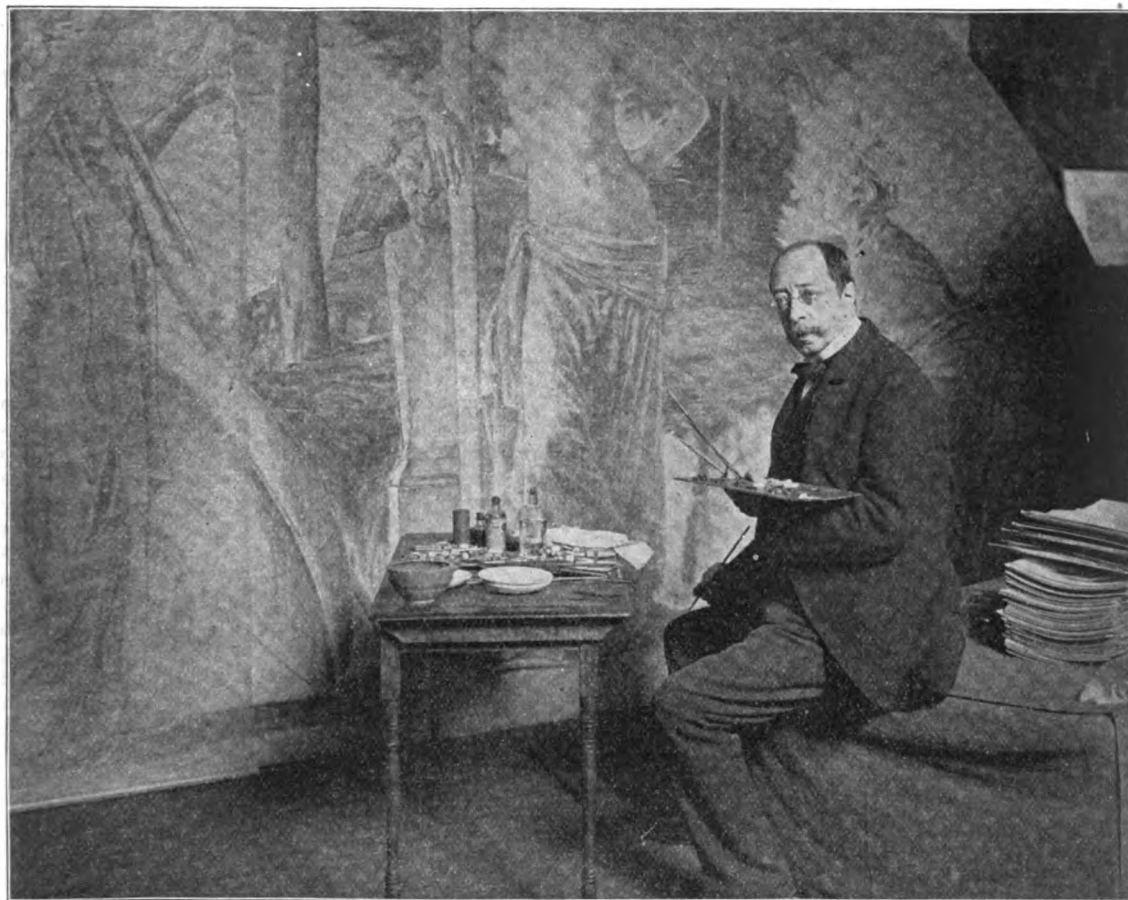
in the few hours out of the week, or the two or three days out of the month he could spare from his absorbing labors in developing the art of designing and manufacturing stained glass. Taken as a part of his whole career, his early essays in illustrating, studied from nature and religious painting were but preparatory to his later achievements in glass. The vigorous outlines that had told the story in the narrow confines of a magazine page, by a natural consequence were transposed to the lead lines of his windows, and the color suggestions in his black and white, developed in his paintings, were later to be realized in the effulgent hues of the glass.

AS AN INVENTOR IN STAINED GLASS.

To note the progress of the pioneer in the development of any of the arts is always profitable, but when that pioneer, through a singleness of purpose which makes subservient the manifold technicalities of the art, succeeds in impressing his individuality upon his own generation, and lives to enjoy the triumphs of his success, the inscribing of his reward points a moral, and the record of his achievements becomes an object lesson. Mr. La Farge was an inventor in stained glass. The mechanical method of producing stained glass windows when he began his experiments was not far removed from the ancient way. Of the state of the art at that time he himself says:

These (English) windows are either archaic imitations or are distinctly the representation of a drawing on paper transposed to glass, and I mean by transposed, carried over and not properly translated as they should be when made in any other country. To meet this half way the original cartoons are prepared already so as to miss some of the great qualities of drawing on paper, and the weakness is at both ends. Hence, we may see in some interesting window by a superior artist a surface of mere drawing, with hints here and there of color, which is glass, while the industry and richness of that same artist's work is kept for his paintings in oil or distemper, materials which in their essential nature are less rich, less powerful than the material of the glass.

During a trip to Europe in 1872, Mr. La Farge's attention was attracted by the works in stained glass of the English Pre-Raphaelite school, at that time distinguished by Mr. Burne Jones. On his return home further interest was aroused by a request from an American architect for a design of a window. He had noticed that the work of the English artist in stained glass had ceased improving. In the gradual attempt to model more directly, which had slowly gone on through all the centuries, the modeling of the forms in the European window had come at length to be merely a copying of a delicate, usually a very weak, drawing. It seemed to him that this arrested development was mainly because the designer had become separated from the men who made the actual windows, and that they no longer followed the mechanism, now that they had learned it; and consequently that whatever they did was only expressed in the manner that had first been used for their designs. Moreover, he had observed that they made designs for drawing and not for results; "beautiful



MR. LA FARGE IN HIS WORK SHOP.

(Taken for the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, April, 1895).

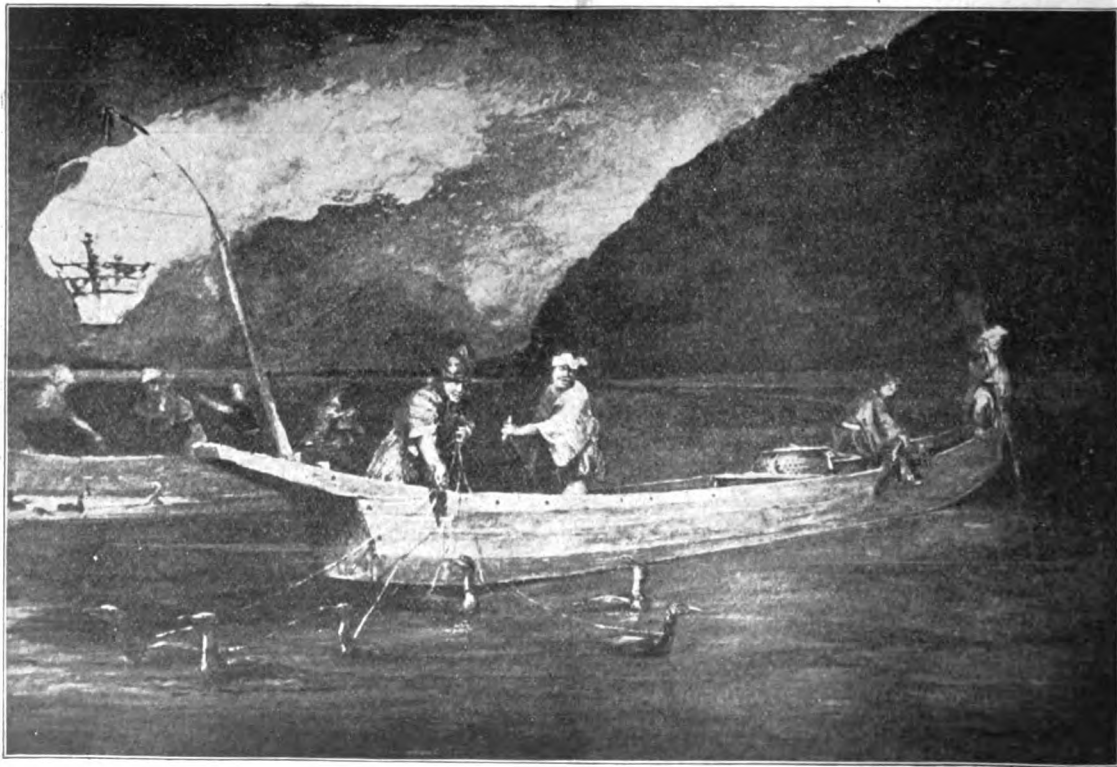
drawings, bad results." These observations convinced Mr. La Farge that by following the design through its entire course of manufacture, selecting the colors himself and watching every detail, he could overcome the difficulties that beset the English artist. He accepted the commission for the window, being assured by the architect that he had competent firms to do the work. But he at once found that the English methods were all that were known in this country, and that they were carried out in a vastly inferior manner by our native workers in stained glass. There were no painters in glass of even mediocre ability, and the choice of material was extremely limited. Nevertheless he struggled on with the making of his window, hoping by ingenuous balances of tone and color to meet this question of small range of material, and also by placing one glass upon another to enrich his stock of tones. The results were not entirely successful, though they were enough to encourage Mr. La Farge to further efforts, which he continued through several months. One day while looking at some toilet articles made of what is called opal glass in imitation of China, Mr. La Farge noticed the beauty of quality which accompanied this fabric.

He also saw that when placed alongside of colored glass, what is called pot metal, or the usual stained glass, the opalescent quality brought out a certain harmony due to the suggestion of complementary color. It occurred to him then that all that would be necessary to obtain the density in the glass then made by painting, and at the same time to be always within reach of the color harmony, was to have material of this kind made first without color and then with the variations of color. He obtained a quantity of small objects made in this opal glass with the idea of cutting out from them various pieces and trying them in ordinary windows.

When the next order for a window was received after making the design he amused himself by replacing certain pieces of the pattern that had the ordinary pot metal with the pieces of opal cut out from various boxes. The effect of contrast of solidity with relative thinness, and the play of complementary tones suggested by the opal alongside of the other colors, was so pleasant that Mr. La Farge felt convinced that here was a possible new departure which would at least give him a handsome material. He then began to work on a very small scale with a single

assistant in the studio where he painted. He had noticed the difference of facility in the way of cutting various shapes of glass, and how much this was affected by the materials—their density, their irregularity of construction and their surfaces. He found a glassmaker who was willing to try with him, at his own expense, the manufacture of opal glass in different tones, and all their first experiments were more or less successful. Within a few weeks he managed to get enough material to justify him in accepting the making of a large window for a private house. The architect to whom he tried to explain what he proposed to do and the advantages of the newer material could not understand him, but realized the novelty of the work when it had been accomplished. He used in this first window, as he has in many of his windows of mere ornament since, whatever glass he could find of any manufacture, English, French, German or American, opalescent or non-opalescent. Using these combinations of opalescent and non-opalescent glass, he undertook more orders for different varieties of windows, first for private houses and then memorials for large buildings and churches, and in 1878 he began one of the most important compositions in glass he has ever carried out, the so-called "Battle Window," a memorial of one of the classes of Harvard College, now in Memorial Hall at Cambridge, Mass. In this he used almost every variety of material that could

serve, even imitations of stones such as amethysts; further undertaking to represent the effects of light and moderations of shadow by using a glass of several colors blended and a glass wrinkled in form, as well as glass cast into shapes or blown into forms. With his usual daring he painted freely upon the surface of the glass, and carefully in certain places, so that in a rough way this window is an epitome of all the varieties of glass that he had seen used before. There was even glass in which other glass had been deposited in patterns, a form of material which had not hitherto been fully developed. The only development he did not use in this window was one which he undertook shortly after—namely, the use of glass fused together in patterns without leads. Since 1884 Mr. La Farge has had all his work done by two workmen whom he regards as two of the best workers in glass in the world. He has his own workshop and reserve stock of materials, and these men serve him as foreman and as supplier of such men as he may need. Of late most of Mr. La Farge's work has been memorial windows for churches. He has made, however, during recent years some important windows for private residences, notably those for Charles Francis Adams, of Boston, and for the Vanderbilts. He is just about to undertake some very large windows, 10 x 25 feet or more, in a method which he has only tried so far on a small scale, and which, carried out on a large scale, he hopes to produce very striking results.



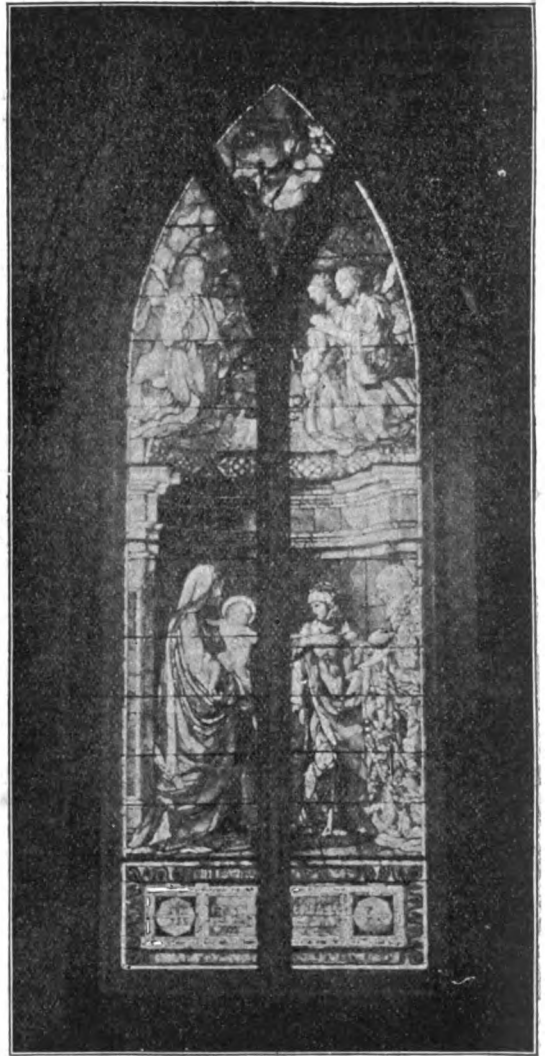
JAPANESE FISHING WITH CORMORANTS ON THE COAST OF JAPAN.

(From a painting by Mr. La Farge.)

Mr. La Farge was the first American to manufacture glass to suit himself. Like the famous potters, Bernard Palissy of the last century, and Jean Carriès of to-day, he supervises every detail in the preparation of the raw material, studying the action of the heat and the mystery of chemical action in the production of his enamels. Always original in his work, he bends the material to suit his needs, treating conventionalities as so many obstacles to be overcome, working himself out, whether in painting or in glass, in whatever direction his artistic instincts may lead. It is through his constant industry and eager penetration that the name of Mr. John La Farge has become synonymous for that which is best in art in America, and it is with humiliation that we must record that the one art in which it is acknowledged by all Europe we excel, the art of stained glass, was not given the slightest recognition in the art department of the World's Fair.



THE "WATSON WINDOW," (LA FARGE).
(Exhibit in Paris, 1889.)



MR. LA FARGE'S WINDOW IN THE CHURCH OF THE
ASCENSION, NEW YORK.

AS A MAN OF CULTURE.

Mr. La Farge is a man of literary instincts and cultivation. His letters from Japan showed a keen faculty of observation and a sympathetic impressionability that put itself in touch with that which is elevated and noble in Japanese life, the antithesis to the attitude of Pierre Loti. His lectures at the Metropolitan Museum (New York) last winter indicate a marked catholicity of taste, and are perhaps the most important utterances on art ever delivered in America.

Mr. La Farge is sixty years old, but looks forty-five. It is characteristic of the man that, when asked with what picture he would respond to the invitation of the French Government, which has tendered him the further compliment of representation in the Luxembourg, he should reply: "My very best, of course; I have not painted it yet."



SIR J. E. MILLAIS IN SCOTLAND.

SIR JOHN EVERETT MILLAIS, BART., R.A.

A CHARACTER SKETCH.

A BOWED-DOWN and world-wearied old man stood at the foot of a stately marble staircase in a house at Palace Gate. He was quaintly dressed, and his rugged, thoughtful and time-worn features wore a curious expression as he gazed wonderingly upon the splendor of the entrance hall of the West-end mansion to which he had paid a visit. For himself, this old man had been content during more than forty years with a cheap and unpretending dwelling in a modest street leading off the Thames embankment at Chelsea. Still he gazed at the marble pavement, at the dado, and at the white marble columns, and still his wonder grew; until turning, at length, to the handsome and picturesquely-attired gentleman who stood at his side, he blurted out a characteristic question: "Has paint done all this, Mr. Millais?" "It has," the artist replied, with a laugh. "Then," rejoined the old man—who was none other than Thomas Carlyle—"then, all I have to say is that there are more fools in the world than I thought there were." The career and the character of the elder of the two men who thus conversed together in the year 1877 are known to all who read books; it is, therefore, with the younger man—with the successful painter, Sir John Everett Millais, R.A.—that the present article will mainly concern itself.

I. BIRTH, PARENTAGE, AND EARLY TRAINING.

John Everett Millais was born at Southampton in the year 1829. He is, therefore, sixty-five years of age—that is to say, a year older than his life-long friend the President of the Royal Academy, seven years older than Mr. Alma Tadema, six years older than Mr. Orchardson, four years older than Sir Edward Burne-Jones, and twenty-six years younger than his vigorous and venerable colleague at the Royal Academy, Mr. Sidney Cooper, the animal painter. The name Millais suggests at once the French origin of the family to which Sir John belongs. His ancestors appear to have held for centuries a place among the lesser landlords of the island of Jersey, where the name is said to have existed long before the Norman conquest of England. The subject of this sketch, however, was, as we have seen, born at Southampton, and, in spite of his French ancestry, stands out among the representatives of the modern British school of painting as one of the most genuinely native of them all.

THE FRENCH ELEMENT IN HIS CHARACTER.

But the French element is by no means lacking in Sir John Millais' character. He is brave, and ready at all times to hold his own; he has a great im-

patience of control; the passion for new things which possessed him in his youth still exists; he is light-hearted and he is full of confidence. Added to these more distinctly French traits are the steadiness of aim, the sturdiness of purpose, the frankness of speech, the brusqueness of manner, and the love of outdoor life and field sports which mark the Teuton. These things manifested themselves while Millais was yet a boy, as also did his invincible and inborn desire to express himself in the language of form and color.

"THE LIGHTS OF LONDON."

"My boy, those are the lights of London." This was the answer that Mrs. Millais gave her eight-year-old son as they approached the great city, just fifty-seven years ago. He was traveling with his parents on the top of the mail coach which ran between Southampton and London, and he saw in front of him a red glow in the sky such as he had never beheld before. No doubt he felt for the moment like the hero of "Locksley Hall"—no doubt

... his spirit leapt within him to be gone before him then,

Underneath the light he looked at, in among the throngs of men.

His second day "among the throngs of men" was the most eventful of his life. His mother (to whom, as he has more than once confessed, he owes everything) took him to see Sir Martin Archer Shee, the then President of the Royal Academy. The boy, it seems, had been in the habit of making sketches, and, as generally happens, these sketches were thought a very great deal of by his friends. As generally happens also, a leading artist was asked to give an opinion upon them. Sir Frederic Leighton's father approached Hiram Powers, the American sculptor, in a similar case. Mrs. Millais called upon the P.R.A. The boy's talents were thought a great deal of by his friends (she said); but she dared not trust merely to the opinion of friends. Would Sir Martin kindly tell her whether it would be prudent for his father to bring him up as an artist?

"BRING THE BOY UP TO BE A CHIMNEY-SWEEPER."

The fond mother must have been somewhat startled by the answer which she got from the President. "Madam," he exclaimed, "you had better bring the boy up to be a chimney-sweeper." "But surely, Sir Martin, you will look at my son's drawings before you decide?" asked Mrs. Millais. "Very well," replied the great man, "let us see them." Thereupon a portfolio was brought up from the hall, and opened and inspected by the president. He examined the drawings for some time; and then, placing his hand

upon the little boy's head, asked him if he did all those drawings by himself. Young Millais choked, and was unable to say a word. But the look upon his face gave an affirmative answer to the question. Thereupon the President gave an opinion which wild horses would be unable to drag from his successor, Sir Frederic Leighton, in respect of the work of a child of eight—"Madam," he said, "it is your duty to bring this boy up to the profession." And the wisdom of his advice has been fully justified by the career of the boy in question.

HIS ART EDUCATION.

Young Millais was a prodigy. He was only nine years old when he gained a medal for drawing at the Society of Arts. He then studied for two years at Mr. Sass' school, becoming at the age of eleven a student at the Royal Academy of Arts. Here his self-reliance stood him in excellent stead. He wanted no interference on the part of any teacher; all he desired, in the life-school as elsewhere, was the opportunity for study. And this opportunity he got. "The advantage of a teacher is very small," he remarked in answer to a question some years afterward; "the students gain more from one another. Some are superior to others, and those who are of inferior ability learn from those who are better than themselves. The teaching which they get among themselves is of infinitely greater use than that which they would derive from a teacher appointed by the Academy.

. . . I think you give a student everything he wants when you give him the means of study. I do not think that education will make an artist. Lectures upon painting I think are of no use. I think that practical lectures—such as lectures upon anatomy and perspective—are of use; but lectures upon painting, unless delivered by a painter who would be able practically to do something before the students, are of no use. . . . Knowledge must be gained by the student himself before it becomes of value."

THE ART EDUCATION OF WATTS AND OF LEIGHTON.

It is interesting to compare the art education of Sir John Millais with that of two distinguished colleagues of his at the Royal Academy—Mr. G. F. Watts and Sir Frederic Leighton. Mr. Watts, like Millais, entered the Academy Schools when very young, but



SIR J. E. MILLAIS.

finding there was no teaching he very soon ceased to attend. He discovered that he could learn quite as much without attending the Academy, and with more ease to himself. Dr. Leighton, although he warmly sympathized with his son's desire to become a painter, and, indeed, furtively encouraged it, did not permit him seriously to take up the study of art until he had received a first-class, all-round general education. The President is consequently a linguist and a great reader; Sir John Millais, on the other hand, if we may believe an old friend, although once as bi-lingual

as a Russian, had in the old days so little care for conversation or reading—what he liked, it is said, was going out with Leach to the meetings of hounds, or shooting, or whist—that he lost all his French from disuse.

Millais was a great favorite at the Royal Academy. He was spoken of as their “crack student;” and when, upon one occasion, a work of his was hung in a less conspicuous place than its merits seemed to the young artist to demand, he made such an uproar that, as William Bell Scott puts it, “the old fellows were glad to give in and place him better.” This, it must be remembered, was in 1855, and during the presidency of Sir Charles Lock Eastlake. Millais’ amusement was to go about and rehearse the scene that took place at the Academy between him and the ancient magnates, especially with the horse painter, Abraham Cooper.

EARLY WORKS.

Meanwhile the distinguished painter who forms the subject of this sketch had executed several works of considerable importance. His first exhibited picture, “Pizarro Seizing the Inca of Peru,” was shown at the Royal Academy in 1846, when he was just nineteen years old. It was followed by “Dunstan’s Emissaries seizing Queen Elgiva,” by a colossal cartoon for the decoration of Westminster Hall, by “The Carpenter’s Shop,” and by other works. For “The Carpenter’s Shop” certain shavings from a joiner’s yard were obtained for the artist to draw from. “I came to this conclusion,” says the writer who records the fact, “simply from having observed that the shavings were lying on the carpenter’s floor in the picture, one or two here and there, like individual studies, not in masses and heaps as the artist would have found they did in any real joiner’s workshop.” Nevertheless the picture pleased greatly; its combination of symbolism and naturalism winning high and well-deserved praise. It was about this time that Sir John Millais—who had won a name for himself both as a painter and as an illustrator of books—formally became a member of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood.

II. THE PRE-RAPHAELITE PERIOD.

Sir John Millais, as we have already remarked, has a great impatience of control, and a passion for things that are new and striking. His proud spirit and original genius would not brook the trammels which a series of artificial academical rules endeavored to impose upon his art. It was obvious that there must be a going back for the “temper of imitation, prosaic acceptance, pseudo-classicism and domestic materialism,” to the “temper of wonder, reverence and awe.” Three artists—William Holman Hunt, Dante Gabriel Rossetti and John Everett Millais—resolved, therefore, to study nature as it appeared to them, and not as it appeared in “the antique.” Hence the formation of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, by which reference was given to the works of those painters who preceded Raphael, and especially to the paintings of Giotto and Fra Angelico,

not merely because of their technical merits, but because of the simplicity, earnestness and truthfulness which characterized the spirit of their art. There were seven Brethren in all. The names of Hunt, Rossetti and Millais have already been mentioned; and in addition to these three painters were Woolner, Collinson (a weakling who soon seceded from the body), F. G. Stephens (the accomplished art critic of the *Athenæum*), and William Rossetti, a critic and poet. The Brotherhood started a short-lived magazine, which they called *The Germ*, and, what is more to the purpose, they managed to attract the attention and secure the enthusiastic advocacy of John Ruskin.

MR. RUSKIN ON THE PRE-RAPHAELITES.

“The Pre-Raphaelites,” said Mr. Ruskin, in the first letter which he wrote to the *Times* in their defense, “intend to surrender no advantage which the knowledge and invention of the present time can afford their art. They intend to return to early days in this point only, that, as far as in them lies, they will draw either what they see, or what they suppose might have been the actual facts of the scene they desire to represent, irrespective of any conventional rules of picture making; and they have chosen their unfortunate, though not inaccurate, name because all artists did this before Raphael’s time, and after Raphael’s time did not this, but sought to paint fair pictures, rather than to represent stern facts, of which the consequence has been that, from Raphael’s time to this day, historical art has been in acknowledged decadence.” The new school, it may be observed, ascribed to art, in direct terms, a distinctly moral purpose. In the case both of historical painting and of landscape, the system was one of microscopic analysis. By strict scrutiny and by the most faithful rendering of all that they saw, the Pre-Raphaelite painters hoped to become closely united with truth, the beginning and end of all morality. The painters of the Renaissance, the supreme Raphael and his contemporaries and successors, had, according to Mr. Ruskin, erred and strayed from the true path. “All their principles tended to the setting of beauty (so-called) above truth, and seeking for it at the expense of truth; and the proper punishment of such pursuit, the punishment which all the laws of the universe rendered inevitable, was that those who thus pursued beauty should wholly lose sight of beauty.” Such was Ruskin’s indictment. Into the merits of the question one need not now enter. It will be sufficient to remark that the truth lies, as it oftenest does, in the golden mean—in other words, that it will be found somewhere between the views put forward by Mr. Ruskin and those which emanate from what has been happily called the “Persian-carpet” school of art criticism.

MILLAIS’ PRE-RAPHAELITE WORKS.

The principal works executed by Sir John Millais while he was a Pre-Raphaelite Brother are a mystical picture of “Our Saviour” and “Ferdinand Lured by Ariel” (1850); “Mariana in the Moated Grange” and “The Woodman’s Daughter” (1851), and “The

Huguenot" and "Ophelia" (1852). He remained faithful to the fraternity until the year 1855, after which he coquetted with his old love for yet another two years. His independent spirit then caused him to revert to the freer handling and broader ideas of former days. "It's all nonsense," he is reported to have said to a visitor to his studio in the fifties: "of course nature's nature, and art's art. One could not



MR. MILLAIS (FROM AN EARLY CARICATURE).

live doing that." At the same time he pointed significantly to an Italian engraving, inscribed "From Nature," by Agostino Lauro, dated 1845, and called "Meditacione," representing a girl sitting among shrubs and trees. Every leaf of every plant was elaborated, and the pattern on the dress of the girl was in every part made out. "That's P. R. B. enough," he exclaimed, laughing; "we haven't come up to that yet."

"OPHELIA."

We must not forget to note that it is to this period that we owe Sir John Millais' "Ophelia," a canvas of the very first importance. Everybody knows the beautiful lines in which Queen Gertrude announces the death of this hapless maiden:

There is a willow grows aslant a brook,
That shows his hoar leaves in the glassy stream;
There with fantastic garlands did she come
Of crow-flowers, nettles, daisies, and long purples. . .
There, on the pendant boughs her coronet weeds
Clambering to hang, an envious silver broke;
When down her weedy trophies, and herself,
Fell in the weeping brook. Her clothes spread wide,
And, mermaid-like, a while they bore her up:
Which time, she chanted snatches of old tunes,
As one incapable of her own distress,
Or like a creature native and indu'd
Unto that element: but long it could not be,
Till that her garments, heavy with their drink,

Pull'd the poor wretch from her melodious lay
To muddy death.

It is these lines which Sir John essayed—and successfully essayed—in 1851 to produce in form and color upon canvas. Although, as an acute French critic has pointed out, he represents with faithful accuracy every smallest detail, yet this circumstance does not detract in the slightest degree from the marvelously life-like appearance of work. The face of Ophelia is that of Miss Siddall (who afterward became Mrs. Dante Gabriel Rossetti), and the background, which Mr. Ruskin described as "the loveliest English landscape, haunted by sorrow," was painted on the River Ewell, near Kingston. This picture now belongs to Mr. Henry Tate, who has presented it to the nation. Its money value, when it last changed hands, was \$15,000.

III. "A. R. A."

Millais was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in the year 1853, when he was just twenty-four years of age. Fortune, it will be seen, favored the brave youth from the very beginning. Ten years after his election, he was asked by Lord Elcho to mention the names of those who ought in his opinion to be members of the Royal Academy. "Mr. Watts," he replied, "as also Mr. Holman Hunt, Mr. Leighton, Mr. Noel Paton, Mr. Calderon, Mr. Linnell, Mr. Woolner, Mr. Wells and Mr. Anthony." More than thirty years have passed since this answer was given to one of the members of a Royal Commission. Mr. G. F. Watts is now a universally esteemed member of the Academy; "Mr. Leighton has for fifteen years been president of that body; Mr. Calderon is its "keeper;" Mr. Woolner attained to its full honors before he died; Mr. Wells still lives, paints and writes himself "R.A.:" Mr. John Linnell and Mr. Mark Anthony passed away, like many another artist, unhonored by the authorities at Burlington House; while Sir Noel Paton and Mr. Holman Hunt still remain "outsiders." The last-named, by the by, is the only painter who remains true to the traditions of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood; he alone is

. . . faithful found
Among the faithless, faithful only he.

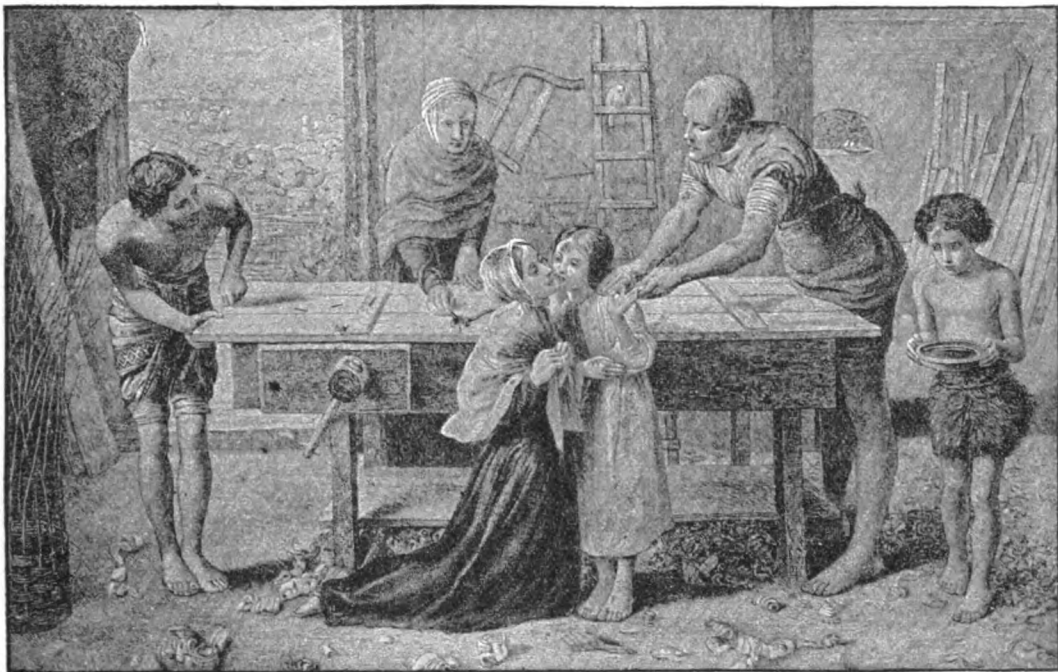
MARRIAGE.

In the year following that in which he became Associate of the Royal Academy, Millais married. "Marriage," he remarked to the writer of the present sketch a short time ago, "marriage, my dear fellow, is purely a matter of chance. You meet somebody who attracts you; circumstances point in one direction, and in one direction only; and, accordingly, you get married." Sir John Millais happened to meet Euphemia Chalmers, the eldest daughter of Mr. George Gray, of Bowerswell, Perthshire, a lady who had sat to him for the head in the "Order of Release," and the pair were united in 1854. She is the mother of the many children whose faces have been immortalized in their father's pictures.

"THE ORDER OF RELEASE."

The commission for the "Order of Release" was given to Millais through Thackeray. It is a work of the most realistic character. The scene is the bare waiting room of a Scotch prison, into which a young clansman has been ushered to his wife, while the jailer takes the "order of release," which will have to be verified by his superior before it can result in

of rust. The subject and the sentiment, no less than the treatment, make this picture a complete success." True, this is the criticism of a literary man—of Mr. Andrew Lang in fact—but it is also one which no qualified artist would hesitate to indorse. It should not be forgotten that young Millais was at this time in love, and that, therefore, in this picture—as, indeed, in most of his works—he represents woman as



CHRIST IN THE HOUSE OF HIS PARENTS (1850).

final liberty. The turnkey wears a coat of scarlet—a color which the artist has always employed with striking success. "The stamp of actual truth is on the picture," says a cultivated critic, a Scotsman by the way, "and if ever such an event happened, if ever a Highlander's wife brought a pardon for her husband to a reluctant turnkey, things must have occurred thus. The work is saved by expression and color from the realism of a photograph. The woman's shrewd, triumphant air is wonderfully caught, though the face of the pardoned man is concealed, like that of Agamemnon in the Greek picture, but by a subtler artifice. The color of the plaid and the jailer's scarlet jacket reinforce each other, but do not obliterate the black and tan of the colley. The good dog seems actually alive. The child in the woman's arms is uncompromisingly 'Hieland.' The flesh-painting, as of the child's bare legs, is wonderfully real; the man's legs are less tanned than usually are those of the wearers of the kilt. Perhaps he has grown pale in prison, as a clansman might do whose head seemed likely soon to be set on Carlisle wall. As a matter of truthful detail, observe the keys in the jailer's hand, the clear steel shining through a touch

pre-eminently a thing to be loved. "The Dutch had no love for women," he will tell you. "The Italians were as bad. The women's pictures by Titian, Raphael, Rembrandt, Van Dyck, Velasquez, are magnificent as works of art; but who would care to kiss such women? Watteau, Gainsborough and Reynolds were needed to show us how to do justice to woman and to reflect her sweetness."

SHAKING OFF THE RESTRAINTS OF PRE-RAPHAELITISM.

To this period—which, be it observed, was a transitional period, one in which the artist was endeavoring to shake off the restraints of Pre-Raphaelitism, with a view to breathing a more bracing air—belong two other remarkable paintings, "The Rescue" (1855) and "Autumn Leaves" (1856). The former represents a fireman bringing two children down the staircase of a burning house, to place them in the arms of a distracted mother below. "It is very great," said Ruskin at the time. "The immortal element is in it to the full. It is easily understood, and the public very generally understand it. Various small cavils have been made at it, chiefly by conventionalists, who never ask how the thing is, but fancy

for themselves how it ought to be. I have heard it said, for instance, that the fireman's arm should not have looked so black in the red light;" but real black is always black when contrasted with other colors, as Mr. Ruskin very pertinently pointed out. "Autumn Leaves," he thought, "would rank in future among the world's best masterpieces; and," he added, "I see no limit to what the painter may hope in the future to achieve."

"THE VALE OF REST."

Ere long Mr. Ruskin changed his note. Millais' individuality, and that Gallic impatience of control to which we have already alluded, began to assert themselves. "I see with consternation," said the great critic in 1857, "that it was not the Parnassian rock which Mr. Millais was ascending, but the Tarpeian. The change in his manner from the year of 'Ophelia' and 'Mariana' to 1857, is not merely fall—it is catastrophe—not merely a loss of power, but reversal of principle. His excellence has been effaced 'as a man wipeth a dish, wiping it and turning it upside down.'" Nevertheless, to this period belongs—



THE BLIND GIRL.

pace Mr. Ruskin—one of Sir John Millais' most happy efforts, "The Vale of Rest," a picture which is now in the possession of Mr. Henry Tate, and which will in due time become the property of the nation. It is supposed to illustrate the Scottish superstition that a coffin-shaped cloud in the sky is a herald of approaching death. We see a convent garden; be-

yond it is the setting sun; a novice, with her white coif thrown back, is digging the grave for a dead or dying sister; her companion sits upon an overturned headstone; cypress trees and poplars stand boldly against the glowing sky; while occasional hillocks in the foreground mark the graves of departed sisters.

IV. ROYAL ACADEMICIAN.

More than thirty years have passed since Millais was elected a Member of the Royal Academy. This election took place in the December of 1863. It was about this time also that he began to drop historical and romantic subjects and to devote his genius to the life of his own day. But, as Mr. Walter Armstrong has pointed out, "in the whole of the painter's career there has been neither abrupt change nor moment of stagnation, so that it is not easy to divide it into what used to be called 'manners.' Every year has had a manner of its own, and the difference between the manner of to-day and that of 1860 is marked enough; but to put one's finger on a joint between one style and another will only be possible when time shall have sifted the painter's work and picked out the things on which his fame will rest at the end."

"THE EVE OF ST. AGNES."

What things will time pick out? Surely, one thinks, it will not pass over the "Eve of St. Agnes?" "Full on this casement shone the wintry moon"—so run the lines which Keats wrote—

Full on this casement shone the wintry moon,
And threw warm gules on Madeline's fair breast,
As down she knelt for Heaven's grace and boon.

* * * * *

Her vespers done,
Of all her wreathed pearls her hair she frees;
Unclasps her warm jewels one by one;
Loosens her fragrant bodice; by degrees
Her rich attire creeps rustling to her knees;
Half hidden like a mermaid in sea-weed,
Pensive awhile she dreams awake, and sees,
In fancy, fair St. Agnes in her bed,
But dares not look behind or all the charm is fled.

The poet has been interpreted by the painter with absolute literalness. It is not sufficient merely to be acquainted with the legend; in order to appreciate the minute precision of Millais, the exact words employed by Keats must be studied, otherwise one will be at a loss to understand why so much pains were taken to follow out this or that detail which was, no doubt, a matter of great importance in the artist's eye—the rose tint, for example, which is cast from the window on Madeline's hands. This characteristic example of Sir John Millais' genius is now the property of Mr. Val Prinsep, A.R.A., and may be seen (or until recently might have been seen) among the Chantry pictures at the South Kensington Museum.

"THE NORTHWEST PASSAGE," ETC.

Let us now direct our attention to another work which ought long to remain popular—"The Northwest Passage. It might be done, and England ought to do it." It has been made so familiar by reproduc-



APPLE BLOSSOMS.

tion that any description of it is unnecessary. It was painted and exhibited in 1874. Next year Millais showed a picture illustrating Mr. George Meredith's poem, "The Crown of Love." This, as a sympathetic French critic has noted, reminds one slightly, in feeling, of the "Romans leaving Britain," an historical painting executed in 1865, but possesses a substantial flesh-and-blood character as well as all the requisite poetical attributes. We may be pardoned for quoting once again Mr. Meredith's beautiful stanzas :

"O ! might I load my arms with thee,
Like that young lover of romance,
Who loved and gained so gloriously
The fair princess of France !

"Because he dared to love so high,
He, bearing her dear weight, must speed,
To where the mountains touched the sky :
So the proud king decreed.

"Unhalting he must bear her on,
Nor pause a space to gather breath,
And on the height she would be won—
And she was won in death !"

"A YEOMAN OF THE GUARD."

This is not the place in which to set forth a catalogue of Sir John Millais' many works, though the titles of a few of the better known among them

may perhaps with advantage be given. They include "The Black Brunswicker" (1861); "A Souvenir of Valasquez," which by the way may be seen any day in the Diploma Gallery at the Royal Academy (1868); "The Knight Errant," whereby hangs a tale to be told hereafter (1870); "Chill October," and "Yes or No" (1871). "A Yeoman of the Guard" (1877) calls for particular notice, inasmuch as it is one of the painter's finest creations. Brave indeed must be the man who essayed to take up such a subject. To paint an aged face with its frame of white hair, and to set it above a blaze of scarlet and gold, is about the sternest test of mastery over color that can well be imagined. Millais made the experiment, and he succeeded. He rendered the unmitigated blaze of red with an extraordinarily powerful effect. The most unmanageable of tints is treated with perfect frankness, with perfect acceptance of its self-assertive clangor, and is yet compelled to keep its place with the more silent hues about it. As an artistic *tour de force* "A Yeoman of the Guard" ranks with no less important a masterpiece than Gainsborough's "Blue Boy."

BLACK AND WHITE: PORTRAIT PAINTING.

Space does not permit us to discuss Sir John Millais' excellence as an artist in black and white.

He illustrated Tennyson, whose poems he seems to know by heart, some of Anthony Trollope's novels, and Thackeray's "Barry Lyndon." Trollope thought the illustrations to "Orley Farm" the best he had seen in any novel in any language.

In more recent years he has devoted a good deal of his time and attention to the painting of portraits—a lucrative branch of the profession, and one in which he excels. Carlyle had called to give the successful artist a sitting when he put the characteristic question which we have quoted at the commencement of this sketch. Sir John Millais has also painted Mr. Gladstone (twice), Mr. Bright, Lord Beaconsfield (who in one of his latest letters addressed the painter as "Dear Apelles.") Sir Henry Thompson, Cardinal Newman, Mr. Hook, R.A., Lord Salisbury, Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. John Hare and the Marquis of Lorne.

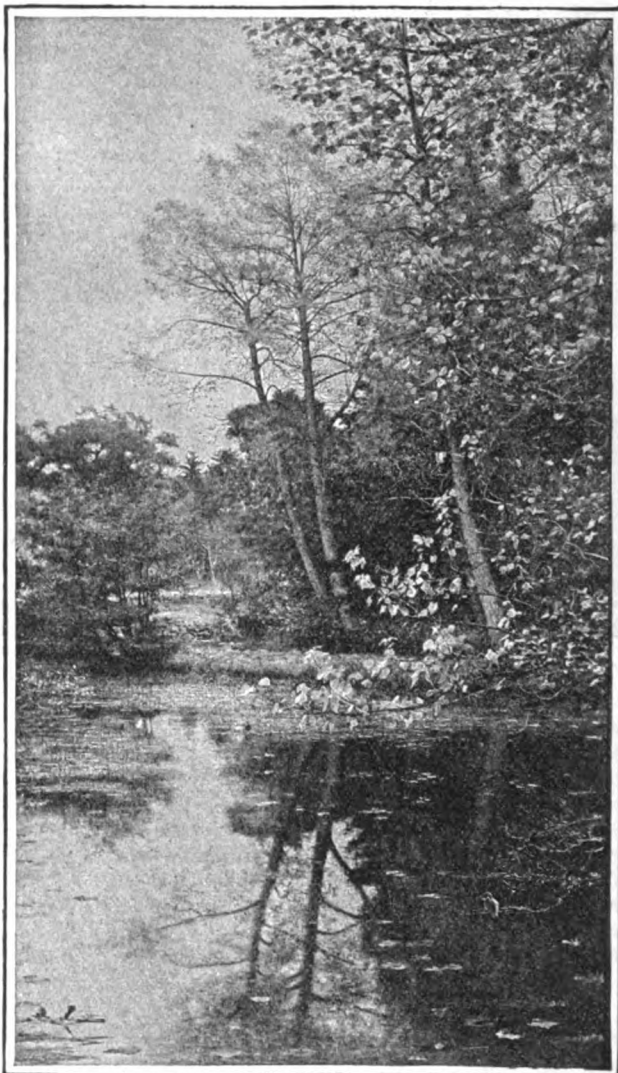
V. CHARACTERISTICS, OPINIONS, ETC.

Half an hour spent in the company of Sir John Millais is as exhilarating as a day at the seaside. There is a delightful breeziness about the man, a freshness which suggests the heather-clad northern moors of which he is so passionately fond. He possesses, moreover, a cheery self-confidence, the self-confidence of the man who has been successful, of the man who has arrived. Yet, in spite of his position, and of the competence which his many years of labor have brought him, Sir John is a man of simple tastes. Give him his pipe—a short briar for preference—a comfortable chair, and a pack of cards wherewith to play patience, and he is happy. "Wonderful game," he once remarked to the writer: "you can't imagine how absorbing in interest it becomes after a short time."

MILLAIS' LOVE FOR SCOTLAND.

"Three hours' sunshine in Scotland is worth three months' sunshine at Cairo." So Sir John Millais is reported to have spoken with reference to the country in which he wooed and won his bride. "Scotland," he remarked upon another occasion, "is like a wet pebble with the colors brought out by the rain." For years past he has made it a rule to go north early in August, generally to the neighborhood of Perth, and it is said that on at least one occasion this ardent sportsman has pulled the "fish of the year" out of the "drumly" waters of the Tay. But it must not be supposed that fishing, shooting and the like alone engage the artist's attention when he sojourns north of the Tweed. That pathetic and thought-compelling picture, "Blow, Blow, Thou Bitter Wind"—which was exhibited at the Academy Exhibition of 1892—was painted in the open air of the bleak, snow-covered

moor, hard by Sir John's house near Perth. It is a striking work—a work charged to the very full with sentiment. A wretched, miserably-clad wayfarer sits by the side of a winding footpath, clasping to her breast the babe that has brought her all her woe; the little mite that is both "her glory and her shame."



HALCYON DAYS.

A man—is it her betrayer?—has turned his back upon her, and is rapidly walking away. His dog, more human than the biped to whom he belongs, watches the woman with a puzzled expression upon his face, perplexed as to whether he shall stay with her or follow his master through the drifting snow. Seldom has the spirit of a Shakespearian song been more happily translated into the medium of form and color than in this recent canvas from Sir John Millais' brush.

"THE RULING PASSION."

In spite of his characteristic and wholesome love of outdoor life, Sir John Millais never forgets that he is first of all a painter. The artistic instinct is always predominant. Even at a supreme moment—even when, a few years ago, his Scottish residence was burning to the ground—the ruling passion asserted itself. Grieved as he was to see the pile reduced to ashes, he could not help thinking what a capital picture it all would make. As regards painting in general, his views are most catholic. "It is all nonsense," he will tell you in his impulsive way, "to pin your faith to any one school. There is as much room for the old Dutch microscopic painter as for the modern impressionist. Art should comprehend all. But do not forget that you must take infinite pains. The worst of it is that the casual critic, the outsider, does not know when you have taken pains and when you have not. I remember once sitting in the smoking-room of the old Garrick with Thackeray and some other friends. The novelist was girding at the critics, some of whom had complained that one of his chapters had been written loosely, and without care. 'To show how little they know,' remarked Thackeray, 'I may tell you that I wrote that chapter four times over, and—each time it was worse.'"

AN EXPRESSION OF OPINION.

Some sixteen years ago an admirer of Mr. M. Hunt, "the great American painter," as he was called, published a quaint little collection of his *dicta*, under the title of "Talks About Art." To the English edition of this work Millais contributed a prefatory letter. "The fact is," said he, "what constitutes the finest art is indescribable, the drawing not faultless, but possessing some essence beyond what is *sufficient*. The French school . . . appears to me at this moment [1878] to aim chiefly at perfection. Meissonier is more complete than any old master ever was. I continually see French work of which one can only say, I don't see how it can be better, and yet it is not necessarily fine art of the highest order, not greater than Hogarth, who was innocent of all *finesse* of execution. The question is how hard a man hits, not how beautifully he uses the gloves."

METHODS OF WORK.

"The question is how hard a man hits, not how beautifully he uses the gloves." This is a pregnant saying and one worth pondering. Sir Frederic Leighton, as we pointed out in an article printed in the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* for May, 1893, works in the most elaborate fashion conceivable. Designs, color schemes and "studies" are all prepared before he dips his brush in the pigments which he has decided to transfer to his canvas. Not so, Sir John Millais. "That little thing," he remarked to the writer some time ago, "must be done swiftly, or not at all: it has to be blown upon the canvas as it were." He was alluding to the charming picture of a child—one of the most successful of his recent essays in the por-

traiture of children. It is a work possessing charm, a quality which, as he will tell you, few modern paintings have. "Reynolds knew the secret of it, and so did Gainsborough." And so, one may add, does Sir John Millais.

NO. 2 PALACE GATE, KENSINGTON.

Warm hearted, enthusiastic, impulsive and chivalrous though he be, this popular painter has, nevertheless, all those solid qualities which we are wont to associate with the name of John Bull. You may learn as much from his house at Palace Gate, the edifice which drew from Carlyle the curious and not over-polite question, "Has paint done all this, Mr. Millais?" It is a large, plain, square house, with only such excrescences here and there as are demanded by convenience. The front door opens directly into the hall which excited the Sage of Chelsea's wonder. This is a room about twenty-five feet square, with a marble pavement and dado. It is divided into two parts by white marble columns, beyond which a roomy staircase rises in three flights to the first floor. The dining room is to the right of the hall. On the first floor landing is a black marble fountain, by the late Sir Edgar Boehm; on its three sides drawing rooms, and on that by the side of the staircase the studio. This room is about forty feet long by twenty-five wide and twenty high, and, like the artist who works in it, is distinguished by its simplicity. There are no cunningly devised corners, or galleries, or ingle-nooks, or window seats; the only ornaments are a few oak pilasters running up to the cove of the ceiling and the finely proportioned mantelpiece.

"FORTUNA FAVET FORTIBUS."

As one gazes at the splendor of Millais' mansion at Palace Gate, and thinks of his supremely successful career as a painter, one cannot help feeling that the old Roman was right when he declared that fortune favors the brave. From the very first Millais made up his mind to excel as a painter. Nothing has been able to divert him from the path in which at the beginning he set himself to work. He has not coquetted with the craft of the sculptor, nor has he posed for a moment as a literary man. He has worked hard, and his labors have proved lucrative. Wise in his generation, he made as much hay as possible in days when the sun shone with warmth and brilliancy upon the world of art, and now when he chooses rather to fish, or to hunt, or to shoot, than to spend laborious days in front of his easel, he is in a position to indulge his wholesome fancies to the full. Happy indeed must be the man who has so ordered his way of life that when he has fallen into the "sere, the yellow leaf," he can, like Sir John Millais, count—and count not vainly—upon "honor, love, obedience, troops of friends." To Millais Providence has given all these things, and those best acquainted with his life and with his career as a painter best know how thoroughly well he deserves them.



THE RIGHT HON. HERBERT H. ASQUITH.

THE RIGHT HON. HERBERT HENRY ASQUITH.

A SKETCH OF ENGLAND'S HOME SECRETARY.

BY W. T. STEAD.

THE career of Mr. Asquith, although distinguished, has been brief, and has nothing in it of the picturesqueness and romantic elements which gave Miss Tennant, the present Mrs. Asquith, her unique position in London society. He was born in Yorkshire of a Nonconformist family. When he was six his father died and he was brought up by his mother, a lady who seems to have combined a singularly lofty character with a keen and sympathetic intellect. She was of the stricter sect of the Puritans, and brought up her family with that wholesome horror of the theatre and the pomps and vanities of this wicked world which to Miss Tennant were as natural as the atmosphere of a London drawing-room. His first schooling was received at the Moravian school at Fulneck, near Leeds, where the home influences were reinforced by the religious atmosphere of the Moravian community. Leaving Fulneck, young Asquith went to the City of London School, where he was a brilliant pupil.

From the first the youth seems to have taken life seriously, and to have applied himself to his studies with a determination to succeed. There is a tradition that during dinner time and play hours he used to steal away from his companions in order to read the *Times* at a bookseller's shop, where that luxury was allowed him. The story, if not true, is at least well invented, and is significant of much.

From the City of London school he went up to Oxford and won the Balliol scholarship. Probably, until Margot Tennant consented to become Mrs. Asquith, nothing gave him so much delight as that initial success.

THE ASQUITH YEAR AT OXFORD.

At Balliol he fell under the influence of Jowett. The late master of Balliol had many distinguished pupils, but none among all of those who looked up to him with reverence and affection were more absolutely under his influence than Henry Asquith. At college he was devoted to his studies, but his life was distinctly that of a student. He was somewhat solitary in his habits, and that side of university life which Mr. Grant Allen regards as the most important—namely, the wining and dining and the throwing of oranges at each other's heads—had few attractions for him. He achieved a great reputation and carried everything before him; alike in the classes and in the Union he proved himself the first man of his year. Indeed, the Asquith year is to this day one of the most remarkable in the college calendar. He was then, as he is now, reserved, almost sad, for the skeptical surroundings somewhat eroded the narrow

but simple creed which he had learned at home and at Fulneck. Still, he was young, ambitious, and full of conscious strength, and although the stars sometimes grew dim and pale and sometimes seemed to go out in the chill gloom of misty doubt, he persevered, making a few friends, among whom were Mr. Alfred Milner, now at the head of the Inland Revenue, Mr. T. Raleigh (of All Souls), and Mr. Herbert Paul.

I. AT THE BAR.

When he left college he went straight to the bar, and notwithstanding the brilliance of his university success, he had to pass through his full share of the disappointments of the briefless barrister. He made an early marriage. The responsibility of supporting a young and numerous family did not tend to lessen the anxiety with which he looked out on life. There was nothing for it but to put his shoulder to the wheel and work with steady hope that success would at last crown his efforts. The comparative leisure which he enjoyed gave him time for study, and he immersed himself thoroughly in the study of politics, for public affairs had always had a fascination for him from his earliest days. It was seed time with him, of which he made good use. Slowly he began to find his feet and to obtain recognition for his ability in the courts.

In 1886 he went down to East Fife, defeating his opponent, who had turned Liberal Unionist. He was returned to Parliament to support Mr. Gladstone and Home Rule. In 1887 Mr. Asquith made his first mark in the politics of London by his defense of Mr. Cunningham Graham, when that brilliant, but somewhat eccentric, Scotchman was prosecuted, together with John Burns, for attempting to vindicate the right of public meeting in Trafalgar square. He put his case well, but failed to secure an acquittal. Still his connection with the case stood him in good stead with the Liberals both inside Parliament and outside it. It was remembered to him for righteousness, and helped him afterward to be able, as Home Secretary, to restore the square to the people.

Although his defense of the Trafalgar square rioters was good service well done, it was not until the next year that he was able to impress the nation at large with a sense of his ability. It came about in this wise. For some time past he had been junior to Sir Charles Russell, now Lord Chief Justice of England. Sir Charles was then the admitted chief of the English Bar, and to be junior to such a man was in itself a distinction. He did his work in such a way as to win Sir Charles Russell's esteem, and, what was

not less important, to convince Sir George Lewes that he was a coming man and was certain to make a great mark in the world. To the outside observer this did not seem very likely. There was nothing magnetic in him, nothing to arouse the enthusiasm, or anything to give an idea of superabundant energy, vitality or force. When the Parnell trial came on Mr. Parnell retained Sir Charles Russell as his counsel, with Mr. Asquith as his junior. For nine months Mr. Asquith was immersed in all the intricacies of that famous case.

A MERE CHANCE?

He made his mark by what appears to be the merest accident; but from all that followed from it, it is one of those accidents which it seems derogatory to what Mr. Balfour would call the preferential order of the universe to imply that it was only an accident. The London *Times* had put forward Mr. Soames as their first witness. Sir Charles Russell had cross-examined him at some length and to little purpose. Mr. Soames knew comparatively little about the forged letters, and Sir Charles got little out of him.

The court adjourned for lunch, and when Russell and his junior were taking a hasty meal, Sir Charles staggered Mr. Asquith by calmly informing him that he had better cross-examine the next witness. Now the next witness was no other than Mr. MacDonald, who, after Mr. Asquith's cross-examination, became famous as "Simple Simon" of the *Times*. "But this is most absurd," said Mr. Asquith to his leader; "he is one of the most important witnesses in the case, and of course you will cross-examine him yourself." "No," said Sir Charles Russell, "I am tired, and you will do it well enough."

TACKLING "SIMPLE SIMON."

Despite all Mr. Asquith's protestations, Sir Charles insisted that it was to be so, and so it was accordingly. But no one knew how dismayed the junior was at finding suddenly thrust upon him a task for which he was so utterly unprepared. No one of their side had the least idea of what Mr. MacDonald would say. He was supposed to be a shrewd, intelligent Scotchman, who would prove to be more than a match for the ablest cross-examiner that could be put into the field. There was absolutely no material for cross-examination beyond what he might say in his examination in chief. When Mr. Asquith rose to put his first question to the manager of the *Times* he was about at his wit's end. Neither he nor his chief nor any of the Irish party dreamed of the luck which was in store for them. By some good luck he put a question to Mr. MacDonald at the commencement of the examination which that gentleman answered in a supremely silly fashion. The answer was a revelation to Mr. Asquith, and he at once saw that he could play his fish with good result. He did so, and all the world knows with what result. His cross-examination was one of the most brilliant displays of skill that the commission had witnessed. Poor Mr. MacDonald was turned inside out, and mercilessly held up to a scoffing world. It is hardly too much

to say that when he sat down Mr. Asquith had succeeded in making a deadly rent in the case of the *Times*, and, at the same time, had established his own reputation, not only in the Commission Court, but throughout the nation at large.

From that moment he never turned back. It was, as he said modestly, the merest accident of an accident. If Sir Charles Russell had not been tired he would never have had a chance of examining Mr. MacDonald, and if Mr. MacDonald had only had his wits about him, and had not made the absurd reply which gave Mr. Asquith his cue, the whole cross-examination might have failed in its purpose. As it was, Mr. Asquith got his chance, and the moment Mr. MacDonald gave him the opportunity he seized it, and the whole matter was decided. Mr. Asquith's reputation in the country dated from that moment.

SIR CHARLES RUSSELL AND HIS JUNIOR.

During the nine months which Mr. Asquith acted as junior to Sir Charles Russell he never had a single difficulty with his chief. The Lord Chief Justice of England is a gentleman with a temper which it would be both unjust and impolite to describe as peppery. It would be more correct to speak of it as volcanic, and those who have seen the mountain in eruption never forget it to the end of their lives. It is a great tribute to Mr. Asquith's tact, industry, and capacity to anticipate the exigencies of a very difficult service, that never once during the whole of these trying nine months did he ever get across Sir Charles. Only once did he ever have any difference of opinion with his chief, and then it could hardly be regarded as serious. It was on the eve of Sir Charles' great oration in defense of Mr. Parnell. Sir Charles and his junior were down at Tadworth, and Mr. Asquith was laden with the notes of evidence, and the particulars of various charges which had been brought against Mr. Parnell, and which it was the duty of his counsel to rebut. Sir Charles, as all who knew him at the time are aware, was immensely impressed with the historic importance of the occasion. He was an Irishman who had an unequalled opportunity of pleading the cause of his country before a tribunal appointed by her oppressors. He had determined to make a great speech, a speech which would live in history with the greatest forensic displays of ancient and modern times, and nobly indeed he acquitted himself, as all the world knows.

A REMINISCENCE OF SIR CHARLES RUSSELL.

But after going through the great historic survey with which he opened, Mr. Asquith ventured to suggest that it might be as well if they were to deal with the various points which had been brought out in the charges. Sir Charles sat down in his armchair, and, taking a pinch of snuff, bade his junior go over some of the points which he thought should be dealt with in the speech. Somewhat dismayed by the *nonchalance* of his chief, Mr. Asquith obeyed. Turning over his papers he dwelt first on one point and then on another. Sir Charles meanwhile got more and more

uneasy in his chair, and took himself from time to time to his unfailing resource, the snuff-box. At last he could stand it no longer, and he burst out, "I am very disappointed in you, Asquith—very much indeed. I never thought that you were capable of such a thing." "Why," asked Asquith, "what is the matter?" "Matter! You are quite incapable of rising to a great historic occasion," replied Sir Charles. "Do you think," he continued, indignantly, "do you think for one moment that I am going to encumber the presentation of the case in its largest sense by introducing all these trumpery details? No," said he, decisively, "I am going to deal with it in a much larger sense." Do what he could, Mr. Asquith could not induce Sir Charles to budge from this position. At last they managed to patch up a compromise, but Sir Charles Russell's discourse remains to this day an evidence of the tenacity with which he clung to his central idea of presenting the case in a large sense with a due regard for its historic perspective.

HIS PARLIAMENTARY POSITION.

The most successful speech which Mr. Asquith delivered in that Parliament arose out of the commission. The eminently respectable but somewhat unctuous Sir Richard Webster, then Attorney-General, made a speech on the forged letters in a way which laid himself open to the rapier-like thrusts of Sir Charles Russell's junior. Mr. Asquith again saw his opportunity and again availed himself of it to the full. If his reputation at the bar dated from his cross-examination of Mr. MacDonald, his reputation in Parliament may be said to have dated from his reply to Sir Richard Webster. From that time it was recognized on all hands that he was one of the coming men, safe for a position in the next Liberal administration.

Notwithstanding this there was a considerable amount of surprise expressed when Mr. Gladstone, in constituting his Cabinet, offered Mr. Asquith the Home Secretaryship. It was indeed the greatest surprise of the Cabinet. Mr. Asquith was only forty, he had never even held a subordinate office, but he was promoted at a bound over the head of his leader, Sir Charles Russell, who was Attorney-General, without a seat in the Cabinet. His friends were delighted, but those who did not know him were somewhat disconcerted, and solemnly shook their heads, feeling that he might be a great success, but he might also be a great failure. Events, however, have justified Mr. Gladstone's choice.

II. THE WINNING OF THE BRIDE.

Such was Mr. Henry Asquith when he first was in a position to contemplate the possibility of making Miss Margaret Tennant his wife.

For some years previously Miss Tennant had been one of the most brilliant and charming figures in London society. Her name and the fame of her exploits spread indeed far beyond the comparatively narrow range even of the multitudinous throng which

constitutes that vague entity society, and occasional paragraphs in all the newspapers attested the fact that a phenomenon existed in the Tennant family of somewhat dazzling brilliance and of exceptional fascination.

Miss Margaret, or Margot, as she usually was called, was the youngest child of a family which had more than one distinguished member. Like Lord Rosebery and Mr. Balfour, and nearly every one who is at the present time anything in English poli-



MRS. ASQUITH, NEE TENNANT.

tics, she was Scotch by birth. But, in this also resembling the Prime Minister and others, she was thoroughly Anglicized, yet preserved all the perfervid genius of her nation unaffected by the milder atmosphere of a southern clime. The public is heartily sick at the application of the adjective "new" to everything nowadays. We have New Journalism, New Women, and new everything else. But there is little doubt that of the women of our time Margot Tennant, if any one, well deserved the title of "new woman," although, so far as the outside public knew, she was entirely innocent of any mission, and was not known to have identified herself with any department of woman's work. But she was one of the most novel and most womanly of all the new women of our time.

A LIVE WOMAN.

Her supreme characteristic was an extreme vitality. Every square inch of her petite and piquant figure

was instinct with instance of life. Upon her, as much as upon any human being on this planet, male or female, there had descended the blessing—that of having life, and having it most abundantly. For Margot Tennant was vibrant with throbbing vitality. Although blessed by nature with a sound mind in a sound body, there was in her but little of the sedate placidity which often characterizes those whose faculties are in an ideal poise. The whirl, the rush, the fever of this electric age possessed her whole being. But she had nerves strong enough to stand its strain and enjoy its glow. Born in an affluent household, the spoiled child of a large family, bright, intelligent, and fair to look upon, the young girl found for her all doors open and nothing tabooed. She was welcomed everywhere; even her caprices were voted charming, and she must have been endowed with more than the ordinary measure of grace to have escaped the temptations which surrounded her. Nature, society and the world offered to her lips a chalice of the sweetest wine, but although she quaffed deeply, she never drained the fatal goblet to its dregs.

DI VERNON REDIVIVA.

An intense and passionate love of nature, of the wild free life of the hunting field and the woodland, was a great means of grace to her, and so, no doubt, was the close and constant intimacy which she contracted with men of all sorts and conditions. Great are the virtues of freedom, and Margot Tennant was a free girl from her cradle. There was an ease in her gait, a quick and nervous power in her movements, which could only have been gained by vigorous exercise on the springy heather and the glowing exhilaration of the saddle. To her the birds singing in the spring time was as the melody of heaven, while every common bush as it burst into bloom seemed “*afire with God*.” In the hunting field she seemed a slightly miniature edition of Di Vernon, a splendid animal, beautiful and graceful as the leopard, and intoxicated with the joy of the chase. Into whatever she entered she flung her whole soul, for to her on the tree of life, at least, there was no forbidden fruit.

A FENELLA OF TO-DAY.

But in the drawing room she was more like Fenella or Mignon than the Di Vernon of the hunting field. She was as devoted to politics and society, in all its ramifications, as she was to the sports and pastimes of the country side; above all, she was intensely interested in men. With her it was a simple interest, with them it was compound. It was impossible not to be charmed by this gay and artless and perfectly natural girl, flitting to and fro, fearless as a fawn, artless as a child, and yet fascinating as a woman. She was interested in every subject, and talked vivaciously on every theme that might interest her companion. Like some gay humming bird, charming and beautiful, she flitted from flower to flower, never pausing in her flight even when extracting the honey which formed the nectar of her life. She was a law unto herself, but other law she had none. She could

say anything to any one and do anything, and she availed herself of her liberty to the full. In a society where all more or less wear masks, and where girls in their teens are not expected to “*pump cold water*” unawares upon a gracious public full of nerves, Miss Tennant did just as she pleased, said out what she thought, and gaily danced round the world wearing her heart upon her sleeve.

A DAUGHTER OF EVE ANTE THE FALL.

Mother Eve looking down upon Miss Margot in the midst of her innumerable admirers must have felt that there had been a return to the *status quo ante* the fatal day on which the serpent tempted her and she did eat. She became a privileged personage. Grave statesmen unbent in the radiance of her presence, and sunned themselves in her smile; gray-beards found a new delight in the vivacity of her chatter. But although the despair of the decorous, Mrs. Grundy herself could not throw the faintest shadow upon her good name.

Of course Miss Tennant had lovers, lovers by the score; all sorts and conditions of men were attracted by her bright and glancing ways, and not a few imagined that her ready sympathy and extraordinary capacity for entering into all the moods and tenses of her acquaintances justified them in hoping for a closer union. Although it would be absurd to say of her, living in the midst of the whirl and bustle of London society, “*that she moved in maiden meditation fancy free*,” for meditation was one of the few things in which she did not excel, she contrived to dance along the gilded corridors of her pleasant youth without becoming entangled in any great affair of the heart. She was indeed a signal example of the immense possibilities in human intercourse when women are free, frank and intelligent, and able either by their position or by their character to command the respect of the men whom they favor with their friendship.

THE JOY OF LIFE.

And of course there was no end of talk as to whom she was going to marry. More than one statesman of the first rank was publicly proclaimed by unauthorized scribes in the public press as having secured the promise of her hand. But whatever foundation there might have been for the suspicions that the statesmen named would have been delighted by such a union, the stories were promptly contradicted. Margot continued to be Miss Tennant with such full satisfaction to herself that some believed that she would remain Miss Tennant to the end of the chapter. Of course, grave and austere matrons and acidulated spinsters, reared in the traditions of an earlier time, sometimes shrugged their shoulders and declared that she was an unmitigated little flirt, merely because she uniformly made herself pleasant to men, and did her best to make her friends contented both with themselves and with herself. But she cared for none of these things, nor did she distress herself unduly when surveying the whole rows of men who at one time or another had professed to believe that their whole lives

would be blighted unless she would consent to accept the offer of their hearts. Her friendship they were welcome to, and in her friendship she gave them more than many women give in what they call their love. For some natures never yield such fruit and flower of gracious deeds and thoughtful sympathy to their lovers and their husbands as this little lady dispensed with imperial bounty to all those whom she admitted to her intimacy.

NOT AN EPHEMERIS.

She was the embodiment of the joy of life. Side by side with this exuberant vitality of animal spirits, this unflinching vivacity of restless curiosity, this passionate longing for all that life could give of sensation and of incident, there was deep down in her heart that strong, earnest religious sentiment which was probably the outgrowth of whole generations of pious ancestors. The orthodox who believe in John Knox, to say nothing of that doughty but somewhat sombre reformer himself, would, no doubt, have looked askance on Miss Margot with her skirt dances and her huntings, and what they would have regarded as her flirtations, and would have been loath indeed to have recognized her as one of the elect. But for her full-orbed soul to satisfy itself with the dancing phenomena and ephemeral emotions of the day, and take no thought of the immensity which lay behind and beyond, would be impossible, and although she never, so far as is known, took any part in field preaching nor in any of the familiar demonstrative methods of religious conviction, she succeeded in impressing those who knew her well with the earnestness and strenuousness of her religious convictions.

Such was the figure—unique yet typical, lavishly gifted with grace beyond her fair measure, trained from her childhood to live freely and openly in the midst of the best society England possesses—that flitted like a fairy before the eyes of Henry Asquith, just as he was setting his foot on the first rung of the ladder which he was destined so soon and so rapidly to ascend.

The quest seemed sufficiently hopeless to have daunted any but a man in love. Love is like somnambulism. The lover can walk safely where another man would to a certainty have fallen headlong. And certainly none of the sober, practical, level-headed men—men, for example, like Mr. Asquith himself, when in what may be regarded as his normal state—would have advised him to venture on this Quest Perilous, wherein so many more likely suitors had come to grief: "Peradventure," so Common Sense, looking over its spectacles, would have addressed the young barrister—"Peradventure you imagine that so great a prize for which so many famous suitors have contended in vain will fall to the lot of a middle-aged widower with five children as his dowry. Out upon thee for a presumptuous fool!" And so no doubt it appeared at the first sight, not merely to the outside world, but pre-eminently to Miss Margot Tennant and even to Mr. Asquith himself.

A MODERN FAIRY TALE.

But faint heart never won fair lady. Nothing venture, nothing have. And Mr. Asquith was under the compulsion of his destiny. The story of the courtship and capture of the fair Maid Margot reads like a latter day variant upon the most familiar and most popular of the fairy tales whereon successive generations of mankind have nurtured their imagination since the very cradle-time of the race. In none of the treasures of ancient folk-lore do we read of any radiant princess whose hand had been sought and sought in vain by more suitors than those who counted among their experiences the painful distinction of having been rejected by Miss Margot. There was no royal road to the possession of the wayward damosel, such as the magic axe or the magic flute, or other cunning guerdon of fairy godmother by which the destined prince was able in the nursery tale to carry off the lady of his love.

OBSTACLES.

Mr. Asquith was neither prince nor peer. He was a man of moderate means, and there was nothing about his person or his career that was calculated to captivate the imagination of the girl before whom lovers, with every qualification which he lacked, had knelt in vain. Mr. Asquith was, no doubt, a rising man, but he was not rich. He had not won any of the great prizes of the bar, although, no doubt, if he had remained there he might have ultimately become Lord Chancellor. Above all, he was already furnished with a family of five. And although society had accustomed itself to seeing Margot Tennant in almost every conceivable attitude or position possible to mortal, imagination recoiled from seeing this Fennella-Di-Vernon of our day suddenly transformed into a blushing matron, with five step children round her knee. Few enterprises, therefore, appeared more hopeless than the task to which, after his wife's death, Mr. Asquith devoted all the strength of his will, pursuing the quest with all the concentrated passion of a strongly repressed nature, and ultimately triumphing, to the astonishment and dismay of all his rivals.

THE QUEST PERILOUS.

Fortune favors the brave, and everything comes to him who knows how to wait. But time and tide wait for no man, nor can the bravest and most patient of suitors calculate upon the favor of fortune when engaged in wooing a young lady capricious, impulsive and capable of making up her mind and acting upon it with phenomenal velocity. When first Mr. Asquith broached his suit, she would hear nothing of it. "Friends, yes, by all means; husband and wife, nonsense." And so she gaily laughed away his serious suit. But he was not to be gainsaid. Soberly and seriously he pleaded his cause, daunted by no rebuff, but condescending to no artifice or stratagem, not even to those which have always been regarded as the legitimate tactics of those who woo fair ladies. Perhaps it was the very plainness and simplicity of his suit that was the secret of his success. Miss

Margot, accustomed from her earliest teens to the flattery and homage and devotion of men, was like a child surfeited with cake, to whom plain brown bread gradually acquires an irresistible fascination. The more she shrank from the thought of becoming Mrs. Asquith, the more did the solid, simple, serious virtues of Mr. Asquith impress her imagination. There was a certain attraction of gravitation which asserted itself, as the massive planet sweeps the light ærolite into its bosom.

SUCCESS AT LAST.

One of the most familiar of folk-lore tales is that in which the hand of a princess smitten with incurable gravity is offered to any one who can make her laugh. In this case the rôles were reversed. The successful suitor was one who could sober the light-hearted and slightly feather-brained girl to whom all existence had hitherto been but one incessant switchback of thrills and sensations.

And Mr. Asquith did it. He, Solemn Sobersides that he was, would not take nay. When he was rebuffed, he began again humbly and persistently as ever. It was presumption, no doubt, but love was sufficient excuse. At last a sense of the superiority of the man who so patiently sued for her hand began to dawn upon her mind. His prospects also began to brighten. Possibly that had nothing to do with it. More probably it aided rather converging tides of circumstance which were rapidly hurrying her to her fate. For no one has ever said Miss Margot was free from the last infirmity of noble minds. And to help a statesman to climb the steep that lead to the Premiership of the Empire was an enterprise sufficiently dazzling even to fascinate the somewhat will-o'-the-wisp fancy of Miss Tennant. Whatever share this calculation may or may not have had when matters came to a final decision—there is little doubt that the match, when it came off, was a genuine affair of the heart.

MRS. ASQUITH.

They were married last year, and thus Margot Tennant disappeared from the scene. In her place we have Mrs. Asquith, a lady who, if the fates be not adverse to one upon whom they have hitherto lavished all their bounties, is destined to play a very considerable part in the affairs of Britain. It is an interesting combination, and seldom have two come together who are so complementary to each other. If the true human unit, as is often said, is neither man nor woman, but man and woman, there has seldom been a unit more homogeneous than Mr. and Mrs. Asquith. For he is very man of very man, while she is very woman. One almost sombrely virile, the other most charmingly feminine. One full of calm, cold, unimpassioned common sense, logical, argumentative, a reasoning machine. The other quick, fiery, enthusiastic, unreserved, a creature of impulse, full of intuition. The one whose armor of reserve is as of toughened steel, hardly caring to make articulate his deeper feelings even to those who are nearest and dearest to him; the other the most unreserved creature on earth, wearing her heart upon her sleeve, and to whom the

unrestrained outpouring of her heart is as natural as singing is to the nightingale.

THE ATTRACTION OF OPPOSITES.

Mr. Andrew Lang, in a curious passage in one of the current periodicals, compares the friendship that existed between himself and Robert Louis Stevenson to an acquaintance between a sober barn-door fowl and a wild singing fowl. Mr. Asquith would probably not hesitate to describe by some similar homely metaphor the happy fortune which has linked him, the sedentary student and strenuous statesman, with the girl whom he snatched from the mazes of the merry dance to be his bride. It is as if the bird of Minerva were mated with the bird of paradise.

How Mrs. Asquith will help or hinder Mr. Asquith to climb that dangerous road remains to be seen. Men and women are busy discussing the question. But the best thing said on the subject came from a friend of both.

"I have heard a good deal," he said, "about both sides of that question, and have sometimes asked myself what Asquith himself would say about it. And I came to the conclusion that his answer would be that he did not care. Of course he would like to be Prime Minister—who would not?—but he would much rather forfeit the Premiership than not have married Margot Tennant." A very pretty speech this, and as true as pretty.

III. THE HOME SECRETARY.

Now let us turn from the home in Cavendish Square, where the man and woman reign in joint and equal sovereignty, to the Home Office, where the man reigns alone. The position of Home Secretary is only second in importance to that of the Prime Minister. In traditional rank it comes behind not only the Foreign and Colonial Secretaryships, but also behind the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the chiefs of the two great spending departments—the Army and the Navy.

THE OFFICE OF THE HOME.

That tradition, however, dates from the time when the chief functions of government were those of offense, defense and taxation. As society was evolved from a militant to an industrial state, the importance of the other offices shrank, while that of the Home Office, together with that of the Local Government Board and the Board of Trade, gradually and steadily expanded. Even in the title of the Home Office, so different from the Continental equivalent—the Ministry of the Interior—there is a suggestive thought. It was inevitable that with the progressive transformation of the whole theory of the state, the Home Office should bulk more and more largely in the public estimation. The significance of this change has been obscured in recent years owing to the fact that the office was held under two Conservative administrations by Ministers singularly devoid of imagination and lacking in all the qualities which enable statesmen to impress the significance of their office upon the public mind.

PREVIOUS HOME SECRETARIES.

Mr. (now Lord) Cross was an excellent and inoffensive gentleman eminently calculated to administer humbly and without prejudice the affairs of whatever department might be entrusted to him. Mr. Matthews, Lord Cross's successor, possessed few of his virtues and added none of his own. That he was honest may of course be admitted, that he was industrious was probably true, but he muddled most of the questions with which he had to deal, and only succeeded in utterly failing to impress the popular mind with the infinite potentiality that is latent in the Home Office.

The only Liberal Home Secretary that England has had of recent years was Sir William Harcourt, a gentleman whose conspicuous talents in debate obscured the humbler virtues of the administrator. He had to govern in troublous times while the gospel of dynamite was pealing through the air, joining in unholy diapason with the sound of cannon thunder in Egypt and South Africa. Hence, when Mr. Asquith came to the Home Office, everything combined to give him a unique opportunity to make the change for which the time was fully ripe. Yet no one could have impressed a great idea upon the public mind with less of the histrionic art. Indeed, Mr. Asquith's only art has been the art of concealing art, which, indeed, may be regarded as the very essence and consummation of art. He has been the first Home Minister to make the Home Office worthy of its name and designation. It has been the office of the home. It has been done in homely and simple fashion, but nevertheless with a spirit and a sympathy which has transferred it from a mere bureaucratic department into the natural seat of the head of the house in the modern and industrial state.

THREE MINISTRIES IN ONE.

Very few men, even Ministers themselves, who have been Secretaries of State for Home Affairs, can adequately realize the enormous complexity and diversity of the duties conglomerated in this single department. The Secretary of State for Home Affairs combines in his own person most of the functions which on the Continent are distributed among the Ministries of Justice, of Industry, and of the Interior, while in addition to those he has many functions which belong to the Minister of Education. Our English system is not logical—it is as tangled and contorted as the English oak which has ever been the symbol of English greatness. But, like the oak, it is a natural outgrowth of this climate and national soil, its roots reach down to the bedrock of our institutions, and the shade of its spreading branches extends to the uttermost ends of this island. When Bishop Lightfoot was consecrated at Westminster Abbey, Dr. Westcott, who was destined to succeed him in his episcopal see, preached a sermon upon the duties of a bishop, which, when enumerated, were enough to appal the stoutest heart. Who is sufficient for these things? was the thought which passed through the minds of his hearers more than once.

THE ADVANTAGE OF NEW BLOOD.

It would not be surprising if a similar doubt crossed the mind of the young barrister of forty when he was summoned from the law courts to become the pivot of a great system for administering English industry. With criminal jurisprudence and the control of prisons a barrister might feel himself more at home, and he would not be entirely unfamiliar with the administration of the police force, that executive instrument of British law; but to superintend factories and to undertake the inspection and management of mines—these were two among numberless other duties for which Mr. Asquith had no previous training whatever. Yet, seldom, indeed, has the advantage of new blood been more conspicuously illustrated than by placing this untried lawyer in the chair of the Ministry of Industry. New occasions teach new duties, and Mr. Asquith became Home Secretary at the psychological moment when the new democracy, vaguely conscious of the deficiencies in England's social institutions, was crying aloud for the intervention of the state for the alleviation of its wrongs.

THE BUTCHER'S BILL OF TRADE.

Mr. Asquith, although reserved, was not unsympathetic, and no sooner had he established himself in office than he appointed a series of departmental commissions to ascertain what should be done in relation to the more clamant of the wrongs that were brought under his notice. The operations of industry, which are often alleged to be pacific in opposition to the murderous slaughter which is the natural consequence of war, frequently are little deserving the encomiums of the poet or the plaudits of the philosopher. Trade, left to the uncovenanted mercies of *laissez faire*, or devil take the hindmost, can generate horrors not less hideous than those of the battlefield because they are unaccompanied by the rattle of musketry and the roar of cannon. The butcher's bill of some industries is as appalling as that of some famous campaigns, and trade, if it does its work more silently than war, has an evil pre-eminence in the fact that it substitutes torture for the speedier and more merciful death inflicted by the bullet or the bayonet.

THE INFERNO OF WHITE LEAD.

Among these more dangerous industries which annually demanded a hecatomb of British lives, the making of white lead occupied a first place. The reports of the commissioners into the condition of the lead works in various parts of the United Kingdom read horribly like the pictures of Dante's hell; and indeed there is little doubt that, had the great Florentine been living at the present day he would have gained many a hint for the construction of his "Inferno" in the prosaic but horrible revelations of official reports. The result of Mr. Asquith's inquiries showed that much of this slaughter by slow torture was preventable, and one of the great achievements of his administration has been the adoption of a system which, regularly enforced, will reduce this source of misery to a minimum.

THE WAR AGAINST PHTHISIS.

The lead trade was but one among several industries to which Mr. Asquith's vigilance has been turned with good results. In Belfast, for instance, for years past the mortality among the linen workers has been exceptionally high. The cause of this extreme mortality, demanding in the course of a generation hundreds of premature deaths, had escaped attention. Mr. Asquith sent a thoroughly competent official down to the Belfast linen works in order to investigate the cause of this exceptional mortality. His report when received was clear and conclusive. The hot, damp air of the factory, charged as it was with the waste product of the linen manufacture, brought on phthisis. While the factory hands worked to live, the conditions of their industry implanted in their lungs the seeds of an early death. The recommendations of Mr. Asquith's commissioner were acted upon with commendable promptitude by the linen manufacturers of the North of Ireland. The improvements which he pointed out should be introduced, costing an expenditure of several thousands of pounds, are all being carried out by the employers without any act of Parliament or any other agency beyond the wish of the Home Office, expressed through its ordinary channels. As a result it is confidently expected that the mortality among the linen workers of Belfast will fall to the average of persons employed in other factories.

A NASCENT DESPOTISM.

Another class of artisans, the conditions of whose work have long been notoriously detrimental to life and health, were the Sheffield grinders. An inquiry is now pending into the condition of the Sheffield trades, and there is good reason for expecting that equally satisfactory results will follow among the cutlers and grinders as have already been secured among the lead workers and the Belfast linen weavers. These, however, are but samples of the action which has been taken by Mr. Asquith all along the line. The success and the ease with which he has put in motion the machinery of the Home Office for the amelioration of the condition of industry are awakening the public mind to the fact that the Home Office, with the arms of a Briareus, has been clothed by act of Parliament, as it were in a fit of absence of mind, with powers enabling it to superintend and practically control almost every department of British industry.

ADDING OMNISCIENCE TO OMNIPOTENCE.

It is good to have a giant's power, but it is tyrannous to use it as a giant, and a Home Secretary, who determined not to strain but simply to use the enormous authority with which he is clothed by various acts passed from time to time, could, if he pleased, throttle British trade and bring the whole fabric of commerce to a standstill. Of that, however, fortunately there is no danger as long as the administration remains pure and is under the vigilant control of the House of Commons and the press. But the power is there, and Mr. Asquith is using it and will continue to use it more and more as long as he

remains at his post. He has multiplied the centres of inspection, localizing while centralizing at the same time. At the same time that he has localized and centralized, he has multiplied the number of inspectors and sub-inspectors who form the eyes and ears of the administration.

LEVELING UP.

Still more important than these details of administration are the general principles which have been laid down and which will be carried out in future by the Home Office. A certain normal standard of sanitary excellence, and what may be regarded as an elementary and fundamental condition of human labor, have been laid down for the guidance of the inspectors. These gentlemen, Mr. Asquith's eyes and ears, when they go forth on their tours of inspection throughout the length and breadth of the land, will be instructed over and above their usual official duties to note and specially report all cases in which they find the condition of industry below the normal standard. This may be taken as an irreducible minimum of hardship, which no humanized civilization at the present day can tolerate. The object of this is clear. His aim is to use the whole centralized administrative power of the state for the purpose of leveling up the most backward districts to the standard of the more advanced. It is easy to see what incalculable consequence this may entail in the amelioration of the condition of the industries of the land.

A GLANCE INTO THE FUTURE.

In bringing to a close this rapid and fragmentary survey of the career of a man who stands, as it were, at the threshold of still greater things, we are glad to bear testimony to the universal conviction of those who know him best as to the simplicity, integrity, and the unselfishness of his character. No man is less of a *poseur*, and if he occasionally makes phrases, that is no more than must be expected from any one of a forensic training, and with a quick eye for popular effect. Phrases after all are among the most effective weapons in the arsenal of Parliamentarism, and Mr. Asquith is much less guilty in this respect than most of his predecessors. A strong, healthy, simple, reserved, upright man, Mr. Asquith has many of the qualities which England loves to find in her foremost men. When the silent, and for the most part unseen, work of his department is better known and understood, there will be few more popular men in England than Mr. Asquith. There is no necessity for waxing hysterical over his transcendent abilities. His abilities are not transcendent but business-like and practical. He is a man of affairs, a man of common sense, and a man with a level head; and if, as seems not unlikely, the influence of his wife and the pressure of great responsibility tends to break down the somewhat too stiff crust of reserve and enable him to reveal the inner man as he really is before his countrymen, there is little reason to doubt that the highest expectations of his friends will, ere long, be realized.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

WHITHER WILL ART LEAD US?

IN the May *Harper's*, Mr. Charles Dudley Warner makes one of his "Editor's Study" papers discourse on the social effect of art-cultivation in our own life, and compares it with the classic worship of beauty and the results of that religion. He notes a failure to produce great moral force in the train of great art work, which presents a problem that has probably perplexed, in one form or another, every thinking man.

"In a well-adjusted world the contemplation of beauty ought to lead to refinement of spirit, and the cultivation of the intellect and of taste lead away from sensuality. In the fifteenth century it did not. In her intellectual and artistic pre-eminence Italy grew more and more feeble and corrupt, and if morality existed anywhere it was in the lower classes, which were stirred by no intellectual or artistic impulse. Was this phenomenon due to the peculiar circumstances of the age, or is it a universal continuing tendency? That is, was the disorganization of morals due to the transition from the Middle Ages into the Renaissance, and did it merely coincide with a revived taste for letters and great achievement in art, or is the cultivation of the imagination always dangerous to morality, and the worship of beauty always relaxing to the moral fibre? Had the early devotees of the Christian faith an instinct of self-preservation when they set themselves against the refinement of learning and the æsthetic movement? Or, in plain terms, is there an antagonism between art and religion, meaning by religion private morality?—for in the fifteenth century there was no antagonism between art and the current Christianity. The Christianity was not of the sort to make decent the poetry or the plays at the Vatican, or to restrain the most sensuous side of art.

PAGANISM IN ART.

"One explanation of the phenomenon lies upon the surface. The new interest in letters and in art was due to the revival of classic literature and the rediscovery of classic art, a return to its reality out of the fantastic symbolism of the Middle Ages. With this adoption of the classic idea of life came a practical paganism; and paganism has absolutely no reality in the Christian sense. The ancient word virtue was not the expression of any lowly personal quality of righteousness. The conception of life therefore that obtained in the circles that cultivated art and letters was wholly the pagan conception, at the highest a worship of beauty of form, or of so much rectitude of conduct as was necessary to produce the highest physical sanity and mental serenity. The importa-

tion, then, of classic art with the pagan morality into a corrupt society could not be expected to lessen that decay or lift life into any purity. The formula would naturally be, 'Art for Art's sake,' and the conception that the author, the painter, the sculptor, the dancer, the actor, had no business with moral questions, or rather with Christian morality, would pass readily into the tolerance which more or less to this day is extended to the artist and author—namely, that their necessities are such that they are not to be judged by the ordinary rules of morality. It is not put so baldly as this in modern terms. We invent a euphemism to excuse the moral laches of genius, but the fact remains that there is one standard of morality for the artist and the actor and the imaginative writer, and another for the preacher.

ITALY IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

"The situation in Italy in the fifteenth century has a lively interest for us. We are witnessing in our day an assiduous and not altogether affected cultivation of æstheticism. There has been a frank return in many of the art capitals to the pagan idea of art and morality. Aside from the considerable æsthetic posing in London, which is merely for effect, there has been some not insincere belief that beauty is sufficient in itself to save mankind and to keep society pure, and that a beautiful line even has a sort of moral quality. It is curious to see what sort of society this theory produces, and to compare the art-for-art's-sake conceptions of life in Paris and London with that in Florence and Rome four centuries ago. The modern life is a good deal feebler and less bold and not yet so corrupt, but there is a sort of æsthetic imitative effeminacy that is more corrupting than brutality. If the phenomenon of the fifteenth century is repeating itself in the nineteenth century, the query is whether it is merely a coincidence, or whether it is natural that the pursuit now of the Greek ideal of beauty should produce a society all adrift morally. If it is only a coincidence, it is not the only one. In the decay of faith and in the scepticism as to Christian supernaturalism there is in both ages the same resort to all sorts of superstitions, to the study of occult sciences, to astrology and palmistry, to spirits in the air and belief in the antics of mediums, to theosophy and second-sight. The two centuries run an equal race in credulity. The repetition is a little discouraging to the believer in progress, and the continual want of harmony between the love of beauty and the love of righteousness is perplexing. Perhaps there is no safer course for one than to sit squarely on the Ten Commandments, and let the world go round."

THE HEALTHFUL TONE FOR AMERICAN LITERATURE.

MR. RICHARD BURTON argues in the *Forum* for a more healthful tone in American literature. He believes that there is a great future for American literature if we but allow ourselves to be influenced by the healthful atmosphere which abounds in this young country of ours. "As to themes and motive, surely no country offers more stimulus to literary endeavor. With its vast panorama of human types and diversified territories, its dramatic shifts of fortune, and its pressing problems and rapid changes in social condition, the United States affords a field not surpassed certainly by any one of the European nations where letters obtain recognition. The subject matter is here for those who have eyes to see and the forthright arm of performance."

But Mr. Burton sees what we are all beginning to see, that our makers of literature are in danger of becoming comparatively insensitive to such robust and legitimate stimuli, evidenced by the fact that the books of many of our writers are tainted with the morbid sentimentality and hysteria which abounds in the present day literature of England and parts of the Continent. "This is the day of the diffusion of culture and the spread of the cosmopolitan spirit, touching literature as they do all else; a fact which alone could explain that denationalization of themes and that adoption of transatlantic methods and models to be noted in some, though a minor part of, American work. The very advance in the knowledge and practice of literature as an art makes this inevitable, indeed. Again, specialization, the study of particular environments and local types, obtains to the exclusion of broader national motives—this being obvious at a glance."

THE LACK OF HONEST CONVICTIONS.

The morbid, the cynical, the naturalistic and the decadent in our present day literature, Mr. Burton attributes to the lack of faith and courage following on the loss, or at least change, of definite and canonical religious conviction. He says: "The plain truth is that the mood in art and literature, conveniently summarized by the cant term 'art for art's sake,' is begotten in the last analysis, of spiritual unrest, and the shift or abandonment of religious convictions and ethical ideals."

"A mere glance at world literature proves beyond peradventure that the moving and permanent forces are those which are healthful, vital, positive, optimistic. Homer, Dante, Shakespeare, Cervantes, Milton, and Browning are not decadents; men, all of them, cognizant of life's depths as well as heights, but never forgetting that accomplishment, aspiration, and peace are articulated into our living quite as truly as doubt, denial, and death. Hence these masters are open air influences and a tonic to distraught humanity. The history of any puissant nation teaches the same thing; its athletic evolution and crest of power mean a literature which is bracing

and splendid, its devolution a product into which the minor note has crept and through which runs the self-questioning of decay. All records yield an irresistible Yea to the query: Does not the decadent in literature (when sincere and not an affectation) always square with a similar state of social and intellectual life in the nation? To accept the poems, stories, and essays of the school in mind as legitimate and natural is to self-doom the country's career and pronounce its noble work done and its maturity past,—a claim so ridiculous as to be made only by a madman.

DECADENCE IN ENGLAND.

"One may be allowed the shrewd suspicion that some of the decadent work of England in art and letters is the result of a self-conscious pose, not of a reasoned conviction or an impulse of the blood. The negative spirit in England is bad enough and sufficiently incongruous, but, even if fit for one of the leading lands of Europe, would be peculiarly out of place here in the United States, forelooking to a great future. For American literature-makers to adopt—either consciously or unconsciously—the pessimism and dry-rot of France, Spain, Norway and England is an anachronism analogous to that which Greece might have furnished if, in the day of Pericles, she had taken of a sudden to the pensive idyls of Theocritus and the erotic epigrams of Meleager. Our land, entering into its young heyday of national maturity, must develop a literature to express and reflect its ideals, or we shall display to the astonished world the spectacle of a vigorous people, hardly out of adolescence, whose voice is not the big, manly instrument suiting its years, but the thin piping treble of senility. Common sense and patriotism alike forbid such an absurdity."

Mr. Burton concludes his most welcome article as follows: "The younger literary folk of the United States, then, are brought face to face with certain hard facts and are bidden choose. They may follow older lands, letting the popular theory of the day generate and guide their work, thereby laying themselves open to the charge of imitation, un-Americanism, false aesthetics and false psychology. Contrarywise, keeping a firm grip on the essential truth that a sound and efficient technique must bottom American literature as it must that of any and all lands, they may nevertheless have clear in sight the still broader and deeper verity that 'beauty is truth, truth beauty,' that in the ethic atmosphere only can the creative find its home land and natural breathing place, beauty being, in the words of Matthew Arnold, 'truth seen from another side.'

AWAY WITH CYNICISM!

"Indeed, the negative spirit, the cynic mood, and manner of the realist or the pessimist belong, with us, rather to the critics than to the creators, the latter being as a class (though exceptions will occur to all) sound at heart and only eager to do work which shall be sane, broad, truthful and wholesome. The criticism which continually depresses a fine young

extravagance, which reiterates the sacerdotal function of art-minus-morals, and which sneers down admiration for local impulses and data, is not wanting in the United States. Though perhaps not representative, it exists, and so does a corresponding coterie among the literary folk themselves.

"Returning to the original questions, then, it may be said that what our writers are doing is endangered by what there is a temptation for them to believe; a temptation valiantly resisted in the main, but still present. An American literature such as is in mind, and which if true to our literary forbears we must make, shall be at once practical and ideal; practical, since it is the honest expression of national life and thought; ideal, for that it presents not facts alone but symbols, is not merely photographic but artistic by reason of its sensing the relative proportion of things and the all-important rôle of imaginative representation. Such a school of writers will beget poets and novelists who are also patriots, clasping clean and loyal hands and taking an inextinguishable joy in their work, which they hope shall be for the healing of the nation. And all the people will say, *Amen.*"

MR. DANA ON A JOURNALIST'S NEEDS.

IN the bright May number of *McClure's* there is printed the address on "Journalism," delivered by Charles A. Dana, Editor of the *New York Sun*, before the students of Union College. Mr. Dana is so thoroughly the man who has made that newspaper what it is, and the *Sun* is so unique in its forcible literary quality as a daily newspaper, that it is quite well worth while quoting his remarks on the adequate equipment of an aspiring journalist. He says:

A THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF ENGLISH THE FIRST REQUISITE.

"The first thing that the man who is looking forward to this profession, in which the use of the English language is the main thing—since it is the instrument that he must apply continually for the expression of ideas and for the dissemination of knowledge—is to know this language thoroughly, and that it is the very corner stone of the education that a journalist should look forward to and should labor after, and should neglect no opportunity of improving himself in.

"After a knowledge of the English language comes, of course, in regular order, the practice, the cultivation of the ability to use it, the development of that art which in its latest form we call style, and which distinguishes one writer from another. This style is something of such evanescent, intangible nature that it is difficult to tell in what it consists. I suppose it is in the combination of imagination and humor, with the entire command of the word-resources of the language, all applied together in the construction of sentences. I suppose that is what makes style. It is a very precious gift, but it is not a gift that can always be acquired by practice or by study.

"It may be added that certainly, in its highest perfection, it can never be acquired by practice. I do not believe, for instance, that everybody who should endeavor to acquire such a style as the late Dr. Channing possessed could succeed in doing so. He was a famous writer fifty years ago in Boston, and his style is of the most beautiful and remarkable character. As a specimen of it let me suggest to you his essay on Napoleon Bonaparte. That was, perhaps, the very best of the critical analysis of Napoleon that succeeded the period of Napoleon worship which had run all over the world. Channing's style was sweet, pure and delightful, without having those surprises, those extraordinary felicities, that mark the styles of some writers. It was perfectly simple, translucent throughout, without effort, never leaving you in any doubt as to the idea; and you closed the book with the feeling that you had fallen in with a most sympathetic mind, whose instructions you might sometimes accept or sometimes reject, but whom you could not regard without entire respect and admiration.

"Another example of a very beautiful and admirable style which is well worth study is that of Nathaniel Hawthorne. In his writings we are charmed with the new sense and meaning that he seems to give to familiar words. It is like reading a new language to take a chapter of Hawthorne; yet it is perfectly lovely, because with all its suggestiveness, it is perfectly clear; and when you have done with it you wish you could do it yourself.

A KNOWLEDGE OF POLITICS THE SECOND REQUISITE.

"The next thing that I would dwell upon would be the knowledge of politics, and especially of American politics. This is a very hard subject. Its history is difficult. If you go back to the foundation of the republic, you find it was extremely complicated even then; and it requires very careful study and a very elevated impartiality to make your analysis at all satisfactory to yourself as you go through the work.

"Still, it is indispensable to a man who means to fill an important place in journalism, and all who begin upon it certainly have that intention. No young man goes into any profession without a good degree of ambition; no young man can carry his ambition very far in journalism—I mean in general, universal journalism, not in special; no man can carry his ambition very far who does not know politics, and in order to know politics there must be in the man some natural disposition for politics. I have often been appealed to by friends who said: 'Can't you take this young man and give him employment?' Then I will watch that young man for a month or so, and see what it is that he takes up in the morning. If he takes up the newspaper and turns to the political part of the paper, and is interested in that, why, that is a good symptom of his intellectual tendencies; but if, instead of that, he takes up a magazine and sits down to read a love story, why, you cannot make a newspaper man out of him."

IAN MACLAREN ON THE BIBLE.

IAN MACLAREN, the author of "The Bonnie Brier Bush," writing on "Culture" in the *Young Man* for April, ventures on the following critical comparison of the balance of worth of some of the books on the Bible and certain masterpieces of English literature: "No book in any literature can be for one moment compared with the Bible in its completeness, as a means either of ethical or spiritual culture, but there are many books that will bear comparison with certain of its parts. The 'Pilgrim's Progress' has done more for the spiritual in men than Chronicles; and one would rather see Augustine's 'Confessions' in a young man's hand than the Song of Solomon. General Gordon's Life is more wholesome for the average reader than the Book of Esther, and Morley's 'Dutch Republic' contains the history of a struggle as heroic and as religious as any waged by Israel against the Philistines. Outside the Bible, but not apart from its spirit, has arisen a literature where Dante—

That scarred veteran
Of a lifelong fight—

gives us the Psalms; and Bacon in his Essays of condensed wisdom takes the place of Proverbs, and More's 'Utopia' is the prophetic vision; while Ruskin teaches the beauty of holiness, and Carlyle the sacredness of work, and Browning the 'life everlasting.'"

"BESIDE THE BONNIE BRIER BUSH."

MR. ASHCROFT NOBLE in the *Woman at Home* describes a three days' visit which he paid to Mr. Watson (Ian Maclaren), who is better known as the author of "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush." Mr. Noble says that although he has been reading and reviewing fiction for more than half a century, he never in all those years read a book which moved him so constantly and so profoundly as the "Bonnie Brier Bush." He says in reading it he was moved sometimes to laugh aloud, and at other times he stopped to get rid of thick coming tears. Mr. Watson told him that nothing was a greater surprise than the success of those sketches. Mr. Robertson Nicol of the *British Weekly* urged him to write them, and bothered him to death until he did so. He was not conscious of any power in that direction, and even now he feels as doubtful about himself as ever. He says that the book seems to have produced a much stronger and more emotional effect upon men than upon women. He has been overwhelmed by letters of all kinds, and is much amazed at the interest which the public has taken in his work. He is writing some more sketches, which will fill about a third of a volume similar to the "Brier Bush," and he sees his way to writing the other two-thirds. Then he will abandon Drumtochty, as he will have exhausted all the available types. He wishes to write a story dealing with the darker side of Scotch life, but meanwhile will write stories describing English life. One of these Mr. Noble has read and pronounces it very good.

THE AUTHOR OF "THE RAIDERS."

How Mr. Crockett Learned His Trade.

IN *Cassell's Family Magazine* for April there is an interesting interview with Mr. S. R. Crockett, the popular author of "The Raiders," "The Stickit Minister," and other Scotch novels.

HOW HE BEGAN.

When asked as to how he began to write stories, Mr. Crockett told the following anecdote: "I used to write articles regularly for a paper called the *Christian Leader*, of Glasgow. One day—I am bad at dates, but it was in 1891, I think—I got a telegram asking me to supply a leading article in a great hurry on the duties of a minister. Oh, I make no doubt it would have been a most moral and improving article! But I had not time to write it. In my despair the thought occurred to me of throwing my ideas into the shape of a story, and I wrote what purported to be the account of a typical minister's day's work. It caught on, and the owner of the *Leader* asked me to write a story every week, whence arose 'the Stickit Minister,' or 'The Crockett Minister,' by Stickit, under which name I am told worthy people asked for it. The success of these stories opened up a new line of work to me, and you know what I have done since."

It is curious to learn that when "The Raiders" was offered to a Scotch publishing house it was declined, as they thought there was no demand for such kind of literature. A prophet is without honor in his own country, and "The Raiders" had to be exported to England before it found recognition.

HIS SCHOOLS AND SCHOOLMASTERS.

Mr. Crockett had a fine training for a novelist. Speaking of the things which influenced him, he said: "First, I should count the extreme strictness of our education. The Cameronians were the theological aristocracy of the Galloway countryside, so to speak; and the two or three families of whom we consisted mixed little with the laxer brethren round about. Amusements were almost all tabooed; to this day I find it difficult not to look on cards, for instance, as sinful. Besides, I can't play. Even 'light literature' was not allowed, and I had to read Scott and Shakespeare on the sly. The late Professor Clerk Maxwell found me lying on the muir and reading Shakespeare, and gave me two half-crowns in reward for my good taste. I make little doubt that I owe my early taste for good literature to this fact, that it was 'stolen waters.' In other essentials my training was ideal. I could talk to you for hours about my old Cameronian grandfather with the overweening passion for justice that dominated his life."

TRAVELING TUTOR.

He was not less fortunate at Oxford. He saw the head of one of the colleges, who advised him at once that he had better not stay there: "'We shall do you no good here,' he said to me, plainly. 'What you want is a traveling tutorship.' And he got me one at once: first a young American, and then a ward in Chancery. With them I went all over Europe. I

have visited every capital but Copenhagen. We always traveled *en prince*, and saw most of the people who were worth seeing, from Bismarck to Russell Lowell. On a similar trip I visited northern Africa, and I have been in Siberia. This, as you can imagine, was a very good training for a fellow who was to earn his bread by novel-writing in the future.

"I am going to use my travels as backgrounds to stories. For instance, in my book that is coming out shortly, there is a tale—'St. Lucy of the Eyes'—in which I have worked in a curious couple of clergymen that we met in Italy."

TO NORWAY IN AN OPEN BOAT.

Mr. Crockett did not always go on his travels in the train of a wealthy American: "One of my ventures, when I had some spare cash in hand, was to hire three Orkney fishermen to take me across to Norway with them in their open boat in the depth of winter. That was rough enough, I think. Then I went up farther north on my own account. The things I saw then I have it in my mind to use, as thus: I am going to write a novel about a young Scots adventurer who leaves his home and goes up with one of the early arctic explorers—like Hendrik Hudson, you know, two or three centuries ago."

HOW HE WORKS.

When asked as to his method of work, he said: "What do you expect me to say? Of course, I try to get as good a plot as I can to begin with; then I seek for a period in which to embody it. I get up all the facts of the time and the local color as well as I can. For instance, in writing the story of the Covenanters I have kept an assistant at work in the big Edinburgh libraries, extracting from the memoirs and MSS. of the period all that was likely to help me, as well as another in Galloway. I had the good luck to light upon the Earliston correspondence, previously unpublished, from which I have drawn a host of the details which are not in the histories, but add verisimilitude to a presentment of the times."

THE *Young Woman* publishes the following autograph message to the girls of Great Britain from Miss Nightingale: "My 'message' to girls would be: 1. Train yourselves to your work, to your life. The last twenty-five or thirty years has recognized beyond everything this necessity of training. 2. Have a higher object than the mere undertaking in all you undertake. When we fail or are disappointed, we lose heart and perhaps 'strike work.' But if we have recognized ourselves as (I will not say *only*) a wheel or a tool in the hands of that Almighty highest and truest and best, we have that blessing of being a part of the whole, and, whatever our own failure, are never cast down. 3. As one of the best women workers of our day says 'The talk now is of rights, not right.' Let that *not* be our case. I am myself always a prisoner from illness and overwork, but all the more I wish you God-speed."

THE AUTHOR OF "EAST LYNNE."

MR. ALEXANDER J. JAPP contributes to the *Leisure Hour* an interesting sketch of Mrs. Henry Wood, a cheap edition of whose novels are just being issued in England. Three hundred and fifty thousand copies of "East Lynne" have already been sold, and it is quite possible that the number may rise to half a million before the end of the century. Mrs. Henry Wood, whose maiden name was Ellen Price, "was born in Worcester (Eng.), on January 17, 1814, the year made famous by the severe frost, when the Thames was frozen over and bullocks were roasted whole upon the ice bound surface. Her father was Mr. Thomas Price, a wealthy glove manufacturer. At seven years old Ellen Price had gone through the studies of girls twice her age and could repeat long poems. Her home was under the very shadow of the cathedral, which, with its services and associations, became a part of herself. At the age of thirteen some weakness of the spine began to show itself which eventually produced a kind of inward curvature.

A POPULAR STORY-WRITER.

"Mrs. Wood had always been fond of writing; as a mere girl had produced essays, stories, and even plays after the manner of Shakespeare, but had never courted publicity. While yet in France she had begun to write stories for *Bentley's Miscellany* and *Colburn's New Monthly Magazine*, then under the editorship of Harrison Ainsworth—wrote sometimes two stories a month. For a while she went on doing this without fee or reward, and on declining further to 'toil for nought,' she received a small salary of some \$300 a year. This went on for a considerable period—for ten years, indeed—till at length she said she would contribute no more short stories, as she had made up her mind to write a three-volume novel. Mr. Ainsworth, seeing that now he must either accept this novel or lose Mrs. Wood as a contributor, agreed to her request, and after this long probation 'East Lynne' appeared in the pages of that magazine. Notwithstanding the way in which it was received by the readers of the magazine, it was declined by Messrs. Chapman & Hall as a book, and was at length issued in three volumes by Messrs. Bentley. Its success was immediate and complete. One of the most remarkable passages in the *Life* is that which describes its reception in various countries. It has sold in greater numbers than perhaps any other English work of fiction, and it still sells largely. Mrs. Henry Wood had now found her sphere. Book after book followed—some of them for sale following close on the heels of 'East Lynne.' It was at this period, just prior to the publication of 'East Lynne,' that she contributed the story of 'A Life Secret' to the *Leisure Hour*. 'Danesbury House,' a temperance tale, which won the prize of the League, was already being eagerly read by social reformers. In 1866 Mrs. Wood lost her husband—who, however, from his practical, matter-of-fact cast of mind, had not specially sympathized with her in her imaginative work—and for

many years she lived a widow, devoting herself to the education of her sons and daughter and to literature."

THE CANADIAN COPYRIGHT ACT.

Protests by English Authors and Publishers.

THE *Contemporary Review* publishes five short articles protesting against the provisions of the Canadian Copyright act. Mr. Hall Caine leads off, beginning his protest thus: "Unless something is done immediately, unless the most earnest and active opposition is raised within the next few weeks, the Royal Assent will be given to the Canadian Copyright act, and incalculable injury will thereby be done to the interests of authors all the world over."

A POOR BARGAIN FOR ENGLAND.

What, he asks, is it that "Canada promises to do for us if England sanctions the abolition of British copyright in Canada? First, it offers to grant us copyright in the Dominion for a limited period of twenty-eight years if we reprint and republish a book in Canada within one month from its original publication. The limit of time is grudging and the month's grace is folly."

Mr. Leckie follows. He agrees with Mr. Caine: "I can only express my concurrence with the views of Mr. Hall Caine about Canadian copyright. That Canada should legislate about her own authors is, in my opinion, perfectly right. That she should claim to republish the works of living English authors without their consent seems to me utterly unjust, and if the claim is conceded it is likely to effect most disastrously the security of literary property through the whole English-speaking world."

Mr. Rider Haggard explains and ridicules another clause in the act. "The act provides that if an author does not reprint and republish his work in Canada within a month of its original publication the Government may issue a license to any applicant to print and publish such work, subject to a payment of 10 per cent. of the retail price to the author, for the collection of which 10 per cent. the Government is not to be responsible. In practice this will mean that the said 10 per cent. will never be collected."

A BAD PRECEDENT.

Mr. John Murray is very much perturbed on the subject, for a Canadian Copyright act would form a precedent for all the Colonies to follow suit: "It is fraught with momentous consequences, and it behooves any one who is interested in or by our literature, whether as a producer or a consumer, to use such influence as he or she possesses to oppose the granting of the Canadian demands now under consideration; if they are granted, nothing can stop the extension of the concession to other colonies, and any one who is at all conversant with the book market can foresee what a grievous injury would thereby be caused to owners of English copyright."

HEATING HOUSES BY ELECTRICITY.

IN the *Cosmopolitan* for May, Prof. A. E. Dolbear contributes to the department called the "Progress of Science" a note of some interest, as coming from an authoritative scientist rather than a mere topical writer, on the application of electricity to the heating of houses. Prof. Dolbear says it is entirely feasible and will possess many advantages.

"A current of electricity always heats the conductor through which it goes. The conversion into heat of the electrical energy is always complete; there is no loss as in most other transformations, and in a given conductor the heating effect increases as the square of the current, so that twice the current gives four times as much heat, three times the current nine times the heat, and so on; it therefore becomes possible to produce almost any desirable temperature, even to that of fusion of an electric conductor, while the most refractory substances are either fused or volatilized by the heat of an electric arc which has the temperature of about 6,000° F.

A CONSTANT TEMPERATURE MAINTAINED.

"A constant current will maintain a constant temperature. How much heat shall be produced and what the temperature shall be, is only a question of apparatus, and regulation is as easy as turning a switch. Electrical heating for household purposes is, therefore, as feasible as heating for welding iron bars or fusing alumina. Houses may be thus heated as easily and as safely as they are lighted by electricity. It has often been talked about, but the inquiries have generally been discouraged by exaggerated notions of its relative cost. The implication has always been that people always choose the cheaper article, which is not true. For instance, a Rochester lamp may give a light of thirty candles for six hours by burning a quart of coal oil costing two cents. The same amount of light from an incandescent electric lamp will cost as much as ten cents; nevertheless, there are thousands who choose the more costly light because its other good qualities are considered a sufficient offset for the greater cost. Ordinary furnaces for heating houses are not half so economical as individual stoves, but no one uses the latter who can contrive to pay for the former.

"The convenience of electrical heaters in a house, their cleanliness, and the simplicity of their regulation, commend themselves to every one, and when these are fairly apprehended by the well-to-do class, it is certain that such electrical appliances will be demanded, and hot air and other furnaces will be abandoned, and with them will go the nuisances of handling coal and ashes, the consequent dust and gases, the smoky chimneys, the dangerous flues, the preparing of kindling, and the expert care of the furnace with its drafts and registers.

"There will be increased safety from fires, and the cost of insurance will be less. When the cost and trouble of these are set over against the cost, the convenience and safety of electric heat, the difference will not be found to be so great but it will be willingly borne by large numbers in most communities.

Once this method has a fair start, it is certain to be adopted as widely as the electric light has been, and then will soon be as indispensable."

THE NEW ILLUMINANT.

CHEMISTS are just now greatly interested in the discovery of a method for the manufacture of acetylene on a large scale. The *Journal of Gas Lighting* describes the process exhibited recently in London.

A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT.

"The time was Wednesday, January 16; the place, the well known lecture theatre of the Society of Arts, London; the man, Professor Vivian B. Lewes; and the matter, commercial acetylene. From this combination resulted, then and there, a sensation which, unless appearances are utterly illusory, will echo and re-echo through the industrial world for a very long time to come. When the announcement was made that Professor Lewes would read a paper on 'The Commercial Synthesis of Illuminating Hydrocarbons,' no indication was given of the particular turn which the communication would take, but that a high degree of interest and importance would be found to attach to Professor Lewes' matter was foreshadowed by the steps taken, with the co-operation of Sir. H. Trueman Wood, the secretary of the society, to secure a fit audience for the occasion. In consequence of this effort, a goodly contingent of gas engineers and others interested in the gas industry put in an appearance at the society's house last Wednesday evening; but it is not to be supposed that a single individual among this critical portion of the audience had the faintest expectation of what was coming, or entertained the slightest idea that he was about to assist at what will, in all probability, come to be regarded throughout the gas and the allied interests as an epoch-making demonstration. Professor Lewes' and the society's secret was perfectly kept; and its disclosure at the proper time was, therefore, all the more astounding. For his design was no other than the first exhibition to the world of one of the most striking of the fruits of modern scientific discovery in the new territory of physico-chemistry, the product of that remarkable research of Mr. T. L. Willson—carbide of calcium—the nature and properties of which were, by a pure coincidence, described in our last week's 'Technical Record.' The absorbing interest of this programme, and the brilliant manner in which it was carried out, are not likely to fade from the minds of those who had the good fortune to attend on this historic occasion."

Professor Lewes made no attempt to hedge his exhibition about with mystery. After he had stated that he was about to deal with the synthesis of acetylene in bulk, he was careful to show that there is nothing absolutely new about carbide of calcium or the phenomenon of its giving off acetylene when wetted with water. He then proceeded to show the

production and uses of it on a commercial scale by the method of Mr. Willson.

A REMARKABLE EXHIBITION.

"And a very startling exhibition it was—as utterly fresh and convincing as good matter in the hands of a master in the art of science exposition could make it. Carbide of calcium, as known to science, was a chemical curiosity until Mr. Willson happened upon a way of preparing it in bulk in the course of his experiments upon the manufacture of calcium alloys by the agency of his electrical furnace. But this discovery put a new face upon the compound. When an article that has only existed in grains comes to be turned out by the ton, it is, to all intents and purposes, a new article. In this sense, carbide of calcium is very new indeed; and its industrial possibilities are newer still, inasmuch as only the most direct and obvious of these developments have as yet been so much as hinted at.

"Take it that the material can be produced by the ton, and it is impossible to surmise what chemical industry will be able in the fullness of time to make of it. The product of fusing together, in an electrical furnace, such common materials as lime and carbon in any suitable form was exhibited by Professor Lewes as a greenish-gray, stone-like substance greatly resembling the commonest description of serpentine rock. When kept in the air, a light coating of lime soon forms on its surface. Upon handling it a faint, unpleasant odor, suggestive of garlic, and also not altogether unlike the familiar reek that emanates from the ironwork of an old gas purifier, manifests itself. To all appearance, it is a dull, inert stone, devoid of any other properties than those of common road metal, and not more likely to be credited by the casual observer with gas-yielding capabilities. Upon a piece of this material Professor Lewes sprinkled a few drops of water from a wash bottle and put a lighted taper to it. The nascent gas—acetylene—immediately ignited with more than the brilliancy of the pitchy flame of highly bituminous coal in an open fire, and continued to burn fitfully over the wetted surface until all the water was gone. Then came the display of the same gas evolved in a jar (standing upon the lecture table) which contained pieces of the carbide in water, and stored in make-shift glass holders. It was a dramatic *dénouement* of Professor Lewes' little plot when he applied a light first to a single open flat-flame burner, and then to a group of similar burners, and people saw for the first time in a public place the intensely brilliant, white and solid-looking flame of burning pure acetylene.

"It is indeed a flame to wonder at. Nothing like it ever before came within the ken of a gas manager or dazzled the vision of a photometrist. There is something startling in the suggestion that gas of two hundred and forty candle power—calculated, in accordance with photometrical practice, upon the basis of a consumption of five cubic feet per hour—can be burnt by means of an open flat flame burner. When

the carbide of calcium first came into Professor Lewes' possession this had not, in fact, been done, and, in order to get a flame of acetylene at all, the American handlers of the gas had fallen back upon the brutal device of diluting it with a certain proportion of air. This was to repeat the crude American way of rendering naphtha gas usable. But the dilution of acetylene with air is even more objectionable than is the same treatment in regard to naphtha gas, inasmuch as it is more easily converted into a violent explosive mixture. Professor Lewes, in succeeding in burning acetylene in the pure state in which it comes from the mixture of calcium carbide and water, has saved its prospects as an illuminant. He showed on Wednesday those wonderful acetylene gas flames already mentioned, each produced by burning the gas as made in the simple way described, without any adventitious mechanical or chemical aid, after the rate of half a cubic foot per hour, and stated to yield a measured illuminating power of twenty-five candles. This could easily be credited. But what it is more difficult to convey in mere words is the impression of steadfastness, whiteness, and, so to speak, solidity which the flames in question made on the observer. At a little distance no non-luminous zone could be perceived; but, on a close inspection, a tiny speck of blue over the top of the burner was visible. No smoke or smell escaped from these flames, which, although exhibiting in their color the evidence of intensely active combustion, were found to be much cooler than oil gas or albo-carbon gas flames of the same size. This is a most striking feature of free-burning acetylene. The incandescent electric lamps, of normal brilliancy, by which the lecture theatre was lit were made to look as dull as 'red-hot hair pins' by the aggressive acetylene, which itself, by virtue of the irradiation produced by its dazzling white flame, appeared to form balls of almost blinding light when viewed directly in face or sideways of the flame. The mantle of the incandescent gas light is no whiter than, if it is so white as, the naked acetylene flame, which does not flicker or change color; but, in the absence of means of making a direct comparison between the two lights, it is rash to say which would bear the palm for purity of tint.

PRACTICAL USES.

"It is not for us to say what may be done with this new servant of a community that ever clamors for more light, and gets it more easily and cheaply every day. Considerations of the cost at which the carbide of calcium will be producible, and of the prospects of its utilization as a means of generating portable gas light or as an enricher of common coal gas, suggests themselves to every one who sees or hears of the substance and its qualities. But it is premature to discuss such questions at present; all that need be said upon these points for the time being was said on Wednesday by Professor Lewes, and by those who took part in the extremely cogent little discussion that followed his brilliant discourse. When the time is ripe for more, it will doubtless be forthcoming.

Meanwhile, it is only doing justice to all the parties concerned in last Wednesday's memorable proceedings in the Adelphi to acknowledge the high interest of the whole subject, and the adequate manner in which it was presented to the general and technical public. The discoverer of the system is to be congratulated upon the promise of the new industrial development; Professor Lewes may be complimented upon the deft and convincing way in which he performed the part of introducer of the novelty; and—if last, not least—the Society of Arts deserves to be credited with having proved once more the practical value of the agency wielded by the council and the secretary of this useful institution, for giving publicity readily and promptly to warrantable novelties in science and the industrial arts."

The Discoverer's Own Statement.

The *American Druggist and Pharmaceutical Record* of March 11 reports a meeting of the New York section of the Society of Chemical Industry, at which Mr. Willson, who, by the way, is a native of North Carolina, was present and explained the nature of his discovery.

"It was in the latter part of 1887, Mr. Willson said, that the present work of producing calcium carbide on the large scale was begun. While working with an electric furnace, and endeavoring by its aid to effect the reduction of some refractory metallic compounds, he noticed that a mixture containing lime and carbon (the latter in the form of coal dust), under the influence of the intense heat of the arc fused down to a heavy semi-metallic mass, which having been examined and found not to be the substance sought was thrown into a bucket containing water. The strange results which followed its contact with the water compelled his attention. He found that brisk effervescence ensued, and a gas was given off whose chief characteristic seemed to be its penetrating and disagreeable odor. Applying a light he found that it burnt freely with a smoky but luminous flame. This was the starting point of his investigations into the chemistry and commercial possibilities of calcium carbide. These investigations had been begun under the direction of Professor Venable, of the University of North Carolina, and it was there that experiments looking to the utilization of acetylene as an illuminant were first carried out. E. N. Dickerson of New York was the first to investigate the commercial value of the gas for illuminating purposes."

The same journal, commenting on the facts stated, says: "Whether any of the earlier workers in this field ever dreamed of the results which would follow from their discoveries is not known. What concerns us now is the important possibilities which the future has in store for us in the practical application of these discoveries to economic uses. As a contemporary well expresses it, we have, in the electric synthesis of calcium carbide leading to the production of acetylene, 'a discovery whose economic future may yet prove to be of worldwide importance, and whose scientific interest is of the highest.'"

WHAT OUGHT WE TO EAT?

IN the *May Harper's*, Mr. Charles Dudley Warner ends the "Editor's Study" with a discussion, more than half facetious, of the subtle mental and moral effects which may or may not be produced by the different ingredients of our diet.

"Perhaps, after all, in our pursuit of harmony in our lives we are not paying enough attention to physical conditions. Science pretends to have made great progress in interpreting the relations of body and mind. We have, on the one hand, the advocates of physical culture as the reconciliation of our disordered faculties, and on the other the zealots who have a mind cure for every physical ill and disturbance. But it is singular that the scientists have as yet made no fruitful effort to discover the relation of food to the best physical power or the highest mental production. Training and diet for a specific and temporary purpose, like football contests or the ordeal of oratorical competition, we are familiar with. But anything like a broad, scientific study of the results of specific diet has hardly been attempted. There are certain popular notions afloat on the subject, as that fish and celery are good for the brain. There was an American judge who distinguished himself a few years ago by declaring that he could sit longer on the bench with less fatigue—in short, could be better sustained in his mental and physical endurance in court—on a breakfast of buckwheat cakes than on any other morning diet. But no effort was made to follow this out, to ascertain whether his life was shortened by this daily packing of his stomach by layers of flap-jacks, or what was the character of his judicial decisions. Nor was any investigation ever made in regard to the Scotch cultivation of literature on oatmeal—whether the oatmeal was not an obstacle overcome by Scotch genius, or whether the oatmeal merely restored the equilibrium that might be disturbed by Glenlivet. The moral reformers have forced us to consider the properties of tea, coffee, and alcohol, and the physicians unite in condemning or commending at different times the same article of diet in relation to the health of patients. But the effect of different kinds of food upon people in a normal condition, upon the power or quality of their brain work, upon their dispositions, upon husbands' treatment of their wives, is hardly considered. We blunder along till we reach middle life, experimenting without any scientific programme, and at last, when the game is almost over, begin to learn what to avoid, and so mitigate the failures of our remaining years. We do not treat horses this way, or cows, or dogs from whom we expect any intelligent service in hunting.

"We know that some plants are stimulants, and some are narcotics; there is a belief even among savages that certain articles of food give courage and others make the eaters chicken-hearted. There is good reason to suppose that every sort of food, vegetable or animal, has an action as specific as what we call drugs have, and a specific relation to human quality and capacity. We calculate roughly that such

a thing is indigestible, or that another article of diet increases nervousness—the special disease of this period of time. But we do not study what diet will make a man kind, or truthful, or a lyric poet, or an honest historian, or a disinterested politician. We have got so far as to see that we must discriminate about medicines, but it would be as reasonable to expect a dozen persons with as many maladies to go to the drug shop and swallow the same kind of doses as is the spectacle of a dozen people at a dinner table, all unequal in mental gifts and habits and in physical status, helplessly eating the same things. Take, for instance, the egg, one of the commonest articles of diet. It is assumed, in this case, that the egg suits everybody—we mean, of course, mentally—and that all eggs are alike. As a matter of fact, eggs are as various as apples or oranges. Assuming that the egg is in perfect condition, its character depends upon a thousand pre-natal causes. We can detect its obvious flavor; we say that one egg is rich, and another poor and thin; but when we consider its more subtle relations to human life, the recklessness with which we eat eggs without investigation is amazing. It is strange that the extreme believers in the doctrine of heredity will ever eat an egg without knowing the hen that laid it. It may be the bellicose egg of a game chicken or the meeching egg of a spiritless barnyard fowl. The hen may be underfed as well as underbred. The egg is different from mutton, and yet we lay great stress upon the breed of mutton, though even in eating mutton we take no account of its effects upon the intellect."

THE IMPORTANCE OF A LIVER.

"THE STORY OF THE LIVER," is the title of an informational paper in the *May Harper's* which lays renewed stress on the important part that organ plays in the life of the world, and not only in the underlying physiological life, but in every mental and moral problem that confronts the happy—or unhappy—owner of a *hepar*. We have not the space to quote this physician's explanation of the actual duties performed by the modest but all important member of our physiological economies; but his general tributes to its services will be pertinent to those who prefer to give their doctors the actual task of propitiating this arbiter of their happiness. Dr. Wilson says:

THE DOMINANT FACTOR IN DIGESTION.

"When Mr. Mallock wrote his book entitled 'Is Life Worth Living?' Mr. Punch, in the exercise of that shrewd, practical common sense which is the concomitant, and often the essence of wit, replied to the titular query, 'That depends on the liver!' And the saying of *Charivari* is perfectly true. Whether we have regard to the welfare of the physical man that lives, or to that of the most important appendage of his digestive apparatus, there can be no doubt that our enjoyment of vitality and all its concerns is founded on a very material basis indeed. Truth to tell, the liver

has played, from the very first, a most important rôle in human affairs. Far before and beyond human details, however, it is easy to show that the big digestive gland comes well to the front in the maintenance of the organism. For one thing, it is the digestive gland which is the first to be specialized with any degree of exactness as we trace life from its small beginnings onward to the fullness of its development. We find a liver, or its feeble representative, in animals which boast of little else in the way of digestive belongings than the bare tube which is the essential feature of a nutritive system. This tube begins with the mouth, is prolonged into a gullet, dilates into a stomach, and narrows again into an intestine. Digestion is simply the journey of food along this tube. Attached to the sides of the tube and opening into it are certain organs we call digestive glands. These number in their ranks the salivary glands of the mouth, the sweetbread, and the liver as the chief appendages of the bodily commissariat department. They pour upon the food the fluids or secretions they manufacture from the blood which is supplied to them, and these fluids act chemically on the diet and fit it for its future destination, which, of course, is the blood current itself.

NECESSARY TO THE LOWEST OF THE FISHES.

"Now among these digestive addenda the liver comes early to the front. Whatever certain biological opinions may say to the contrary, it is pretty certain that even in a worm we may find sundry cells that appear to discharge the duties of a liver; but no doubt whatever exists that in a snail or an oyster, and equally in a cuttle-fish, as well as in a lobster or cray-fish, the liver is an organ of much importance, if one may judge by the high degree of development to which the gland attains. Possibly we shall not be very far from the truth if we assume that among miscellaneous feeders in lower life the liver's largeness bears a direct relation to the multifarious work their digestive systems have to undertake and execute; and when we arrive at the highest animals of all—the backboneed tribes—the liver is never wanting in size or in importance. Even in that groundling among vertebrates, the lancelet, at once lowest of fishes and a connecting link with the backboneless tribes, the liver appears as a little sac or offshoot of the intestine; while in all other fishes it assumes a prominence that heralds the importance to which it attains in the warm-blooded aristocrats of the group.

"Thus far, then, there is no lack of evidence to show that the liver presents us with a bodily possession influencing in a marked degree the physiological fate of the organism, whether it is of a high or a low grade in the living series. If we have regard to ancient opinions regarding the liver, repeated and enlarged upon in edifying fashion by the author of 'The Anatomy of Melancholy,' the part played by the liver in human affairs may clearly enough be ascertained to be anything but limited to its digestive work."

THE "FATAL FALL IN PRICES."

MR. EDWARD ATKINSON, the well-known American economist, presents in the *Forum* an article which explains the "fatal fall in prices" since 1873 in a very different manner from that of the advocates of bi-metallism. The bi-metallists justify their efforts in the direction of establishing a double standard on the ground that the tendency to lower prices must be stopped. Mr. Atkinson declares that in the arguments which have been presented in support of such a treaty of alternate legal tender, the work of the engineer, the inventor and the discoverer of new processes in all arts has been wholly ignored, and he gives as the purpose of his article to prove that there is not a single important product of industry in agriculture, manufacturing, transportation or commerce in which there has not been a reduction in the cost of production or distribution which will not more than account for any reduction in the price which has occurred between 1873 and 1892.

CAUSES.

He devotes a paragraph to each of a number of our staple products, and gives somewhat in detail the causes for the fall in the price of each. For instance, he gives as the causes for a reduction in the price of animal food since 1860, the extension of railways, the establishment of great packing houses, the inventions in canning provisions, the application of freezing processes and cold storage chambers, and the change from sail to steam on the ocean. He accounts for the great reduction in the prices of cloths and clothing in the United States since the civil war by the vast increase of crops of cotton by free labor and the enormous increase in the production of wool by Australia and cheapening of the cost of manufacture by improvements in machinery. The reduction in prices of these commodities he does not believe to be even commensurate with the vast improvements in production. As to metals and implements he says that the inventions of Bessemer, Holley, Siemens, Reese, Thomas, Gilchrist, were largely responsible for the reductions in the cost of these products, "while the opening of the iron mines of the United States in the Northwest and South, and of the great coking coal mines in Virginia and other states gives reasons for and explanations of reductions in the prices more than commensurate with what has occurred."

Mr. Atkinson goes so far as to say that since 1873 there have been even less fluctuations in prices than before, rather an orderly reduction in most prices, varying slightly with the difference in seasons in each year, but corresponding closely with reduction in the cost, and that this beneficial fall has been accompanied by a corresponding or co-relative rise in wages.

In presenting these causes of the fall in prices of our various staple products since 1873, he brings into conspicuous notice the evils which ensued from the degradation of the standard of value of every nation when by acts of legal tender the confidence of the people in the stability of its unit or standard of value has been impaired. This evil, he says, has been effected over and over again in this country by forcing

into use, under acts of legal tender, either its own promises or silver coin.

Mr. Atkinson goes still further and says that the dangerous periods in the life of this nation have been due to the mismanagement of its finances and not to war. "The patriot cause was brought nearer to disaster by the financial incompetence of the patriot Congress than by all the arms and arts of the enemy combined. The disruption of the nation was more nearly brought about by high tariffs between the states during the confederation before the adoption of the Constitution than it was in the civil war by which slavery destroyed itself. There was never any danger that slavery would triumph over freedom in the civil war by force of arms; the real hazard was in the dangerous discredit of the country and in the narrow escape from bankruptcy due to the forced circulation of depreciated paper money. The victory of President Grant in the veto of the greenback inflation bill of 1874 stands equal in its financial importance to the victory at Vicksburg, by which the back of the Southern confederacy was broken during the war. The same credit may be given to President Hayes, who vetoed the Bland act, but an incapable Congress passed it over his veto and brought the malignant power of the Government into action for the collection of a forced loan for the purchase of the silver which now encumbers the vaults of the Treasury. In that blunder we find the first cause of the recent panic.

"The fear of free coinage of silver caused a distrustful Congress to pass the Sherman act for greater and more useless purchases of silver and for an increase of the forced loan, and on the debt of the Government due on demand, carried by this act to nearly \$500,000,000, which culminated in the panic of 1893 and the paralysis of industry which ensued. That debt, incurred for silver purchases, has yet to be paid by taxation. The maintenance of the integrity of the nation and the stability of its credit has lately rested once more upon the courage of President Cleveland when betrayed by the party of which he was the chosen leader. This party has since been almost wiped out of existence as the penalty for its lack of conviction and cohesion. At each period of financial danger the responsibility has been met and the danger has been averted at the cost of widespread disaster and distress. During the civil war even the withdrawal of a seventh part of the men of arms-bearing age and the destructive demand growing out of the consumption of war, did not advance wages as fast as prices rose; the purchasing power of a day's work lost by one-third in that dark financial period.

"When once more the evil influence of a discredited currency, which was issued in a time of profound peace at the dictation of the mining camps, whose power in the Senate is in inverse proportion to their population, brought on the panic of 1893, a paralysis of industry ensued, and great masses of people suffered for the want of the means of subsistence in the midst

of an unparalleled abundance of food, fuel, fibres, and fabrics of every kind.

"But even in the time of doubt during and immediately after the Revolution,—even in the time of distress during the war of 1812 and the embargo,—even in the throes of the civil war and the difficulties of reconstruction,—even during the later era of financial folly and incapacity exhibited by the legislators of both political parties since 1878,—the common people have adjusted themselves to every adverse condition that it was in the power of misdirected financial legislation to bring into existence, and such have been the potent influences of science and invention which have been applied to production and distribution since 1865, that never before in the history of this or any other country has there been such material progress in all the arts by which we live and move and have our being.

"The existing discontent, the struggle between laborers and capitalists, the violent strikes and disorders which have marked the last few years are all due to the bad financial policy which promotes a false distribution of the joint product of labor and capital. Within less than a single decade each political party has been utterly condemned for its abuse of the trust that had been reposed in it. Western Republicans are now repudiating the abuses of the power of taxation which was forced upon them in 1890, while Eastern Democrats are organizing for independent action upon the monetary question without regard to the financial folly of Ohio, or the yet greater iniquity contemplated by a portion of their party in the extreme West and in a small section of the South.

"The issue is joined to which there can be but one conclusion: The unit of value, a dollar made of gold, will be maintained and the integrity of the nation will be sustained."

From a Different Point of View.

Hon. L. Bradford Prince, who has served seven years in each branch of the Legislature of the Empire State, but who now writes from the West, where he has served as chief justice and governor of one of our territories, contributes to the *American Magazine of Civics* an article on "Bimetallism vs. The Single Standard," which shows a familiar acquaintance with the monetary views of both East and West. Mr. Prince does not believe, as does Mr. Atkinson, that the great fall in prices during the last twenty years has been the result of the use of improved machinery in production. The same improved machinery we have now with scarcely an exception, says Mr. Prince, was in operation before 1873, and the constant fall in prices continues just the same from year to year as at the beginning of the twenty years' period. "Wheat and cotton have never within the century been as low as they are to-day. And if we examine as to the production, we shall find that the facts are against the theory. The cotton crop was 9,000,000 bales in 1891. 6,717,000 in 1892, and but 6,600,000 in 1893, showing a large reduction, at the same time that the price decreased." In other words, he says:

"The wheat crop for a number of years has been about 500 million bushels; in 1892 it was 516,000,000; in 1893 it fell to less than 400 millions (396,000,000).

"If the production of wheat in the whole world is taken, in 1891 it was 2,432 millions, in 1892 it fell to 2,403 millions, and in 1893 to 1,904 millions. So the overproduction theory only betrays ignorance.

"Altogether it is calculated that if the aggregate of agricultural products raised in 1893 could be sold for the bimetallic price of 1873, the gain to the farming community would be nearly or quite 1,500,000,000 of dollars."

Mr. Prince further points out that compared with this enormous loss on agricultural products, the loss of some \$30,000,000 by the silver producers is too small to call for special consideration, although it entails on the miner community a grievous amount of suffering and destitution, suggesting that the movement in the West for the restoration of a double standard is much wider in its significance than a demand on the part of silver miners scattered here and there throughout only three or four of the Western states and territories.

THE YELLOW MAN AND THE WHITE MONEY.

THE *Journal of the Imperial Colonial Institute* contains the report by Mr. Wordsworth of an elaborate paper which Mr. Whitehead read before the Colonial Institute upon the critical position of British trade with Oriental countries. Mr. Wordsworth is a member of the Legislative Council of Hong Kong, and sounds the warning of the possible ascendancy of the yellow man with the white money over the white man with the yellow money. Mr. Wordsworth says: "So far, the Chinese have made but a beginning in the construction of spinning and weaving factories. On the river Yangtze and in the neighborhood of Shanghai some five mills are already working and others are in course of construction. It is estimated that they will contain about 200,000 spindles, and some of them have commenced work. The capital employed is entirely native, and with peace restored in these regions there is, with honest, capable management, while our present monetary system continues, really no limit to the expansion and development of industries in Oriental countries."

Mr. Wordsworth then points out that in China's military defeat lies the chief hope for China's industrial resurrection. Chinese enterprise is strangled by the official class: "The outcome of the present war may help to relieve the Chinese people from the trammels of the mandarins. China's mineral and other resources are known to be enormous, and at the very door they have millions of acres of land admirably adapted to the cultivation of cotton, which though of short staple is suitable for mixing with other qualities. In the Shanghai River in December, 1898, there were at one time no less than five ocean going steamers taking in cargoes of China grown cotton for transportation to Japan, there to be converted by Japanese mills

and Japanese hands into yarn and cloth. The Japanese are now importing for their mills cotton direct from America and elsewhere. After this terrible awakening, should China, with her three hundred millions of intensely industrious people, open her vast inland provinces by the introduction of railways, her interior waterways to steam traffic, and her boundless resources to development, it is impossible to form an estimate of the consequences. It would mean the discovery of practically a new hemisphere, thickly populated with industrious races, and abounding in agricultural, mineral and other resources; but so far from the opening of China, which we may reasonably hope will be one of the results of the present war, being a benefit to British manufactures, unless some change is made, and that soon, in our monetary standard, the Celestial Empire, which has been the scene of so many of our industrial victories, will only be the field of our greatest defeat."

JAPANESE COMPETITION.

The Chinese, however, are not the only yellow men whose industrial competition we have to fear. Japan is already forging ahead: "The neighborhood of Osaka and Kioto is now a surprising spectacle of industrial activity. In a very brief period of time no less than fifty-nine cotton spinning and weaving mills have sprung into existence there, with the aid of upward of \$20,000,000, entirely native capital. They now have 770,874 spindles, and in May last competent authorities estimated the annual output of these mills at over 500,000 bales of yarn, valued roughly at \$40,000,000, or at the present exchange, say, £4,000,000 sterling. In short, Japanese industries, not only spinning and weaving, but of all classes, have increased by leaps and bounds. They have already carried their success to a point from which they may to a considerable extent disregard British industrial competition."

According to Mr. Whitehead, it is not so much the yellow man as the white money which is doing the mischief to English industries. This is his account of the matter: "Let me explain that silver will still employ the same quantity of Oriental labor as it did twenty or thirty years ago. The inadequacy of our monetary standard therefore allows Eastern countries to now employ at least 100 per cent. more of labor for a given amount of gold than they could do twenty-five years ago. To make this important statement quite clear allow me to give the following example: In 1870 10 rupees were the equivalent of one sovereign under the joint standard of gold and silver, and paid twenty men for one day. To-day 20 rupees are about the equivalent of one sovereign, so that for 20 rupees forty men can be engaged for one day, instead of twenty men as in 1870. Against such a disability British labor cannot possibly compete

"In Oriental countries silver will still pay for the same quantity of labor as formerly. Yet, as now measured in gold, silver is worth less than half of the gold it formerly equaled. For example, a certain quantity of labor could have been engaged in En-

gland twenty years ago for, say, 8 shillings in gold, and a like quantity of labor in China, for, say, \$2, equal at the old ratio to 8 shillings. Eight shillings in England now will pay for no more labor than formerly, wages being about the same, and they have still by our law exactly the same monetary value as formerly, though their metallic value has, by the appreciation of gold, been reduced to less than 6 pence each. The \$2 exactly similar to the old ones can employ the same quantity of labor as before, but no more, yet at the present gold price they are only equal to 4 shillings. Therefore, it is possible now to employ as much labor in Asia for 4 shillings of our money, or the equivalent thereof in silver, as could have been employed twenty years ago for 8 shillings, or its then equivalent in silver. The value of Oriental labor having thus been reduced by upward of 55 per cent. in gold money compared with what it was formerly, it will be able to produce manufactures and commodities just so much cheaper than the labor in gold-standard countries. Therefore, unless our monetary law is amended, or unless British labor is prepared to accept a large reduction of wages, British industrial trades must inevitably leave British shores, because their products will be superseded by the establishment of industries in silver standard countries."

THE RAILROAD SITUATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

IN the *Banker's Magazine* appears an article on "Railroads in Default," in which the writer, presumably the editor, seeks to correct the impression current throughout this country and Europe that a large proportion, not less than one-third, of the railroads in the United States are in default on their bonds. The writer furnishes figures to show that this impression is erroneous, and that the number of separate companies in default is 109 out of 679, being thus only 16 per cent. of the steam railroads in the country, while the total amount of bonds now in default is about \$976,000,000, out of some \$5,600,000,000 railroad bonds outstanding in 1894, or less than 17½ per cent. of the whole. The following table gives a summary of the number of roads classified territorially and the amount of bonds in default:

	Number of Roads.	Amount of Bonds.
New England States.....	1	\$15,000,000
Middle States.....	8	92,529,400
Middle Western and Western States....	32	100,921,290
Southern States.....	39	129,385,175
Southwestern States.....	7	29,907,000
Pacific Railroads.....	17	579,765,000
Pacific States.....	5	28,515,000
Grand total.....	109	\$976,022,865

"On June 30, 1894, the report of the Interstate Commerce Commissioners gave the railroads in receivers' hands at 156, of which 106 had failed during 1893-1894 and 28 during the year ending June 30, 1893. The mileage operated by these defaulting companies was 88,869, of which 80 per cent. was operated by 28 companies.

"In such times of panic and depression as this country has passed through during the past two years there is an unfortunate tendency to exaggerate evils, and to overstate figures purporting to represent the extent of the troubles, especially in those branches of business where there are no government figures, nor any other statistics kept up with a reasonable degree of accuracy. It may therefore be somewhat reassuring to investors to know that only about 18 per cent. of the United States railroad bonds are now failing to yield promptly their interest as it falls due, and even this overstates the case, for the interest on quite a number of bonds embraced in the table above is paid a few months after it becomes due, and the default in each instance is only temporary. Considering the unexampled depression in business and the decline in railroad earnings which has attended the financial crisis of 1893-1895, and particularly the collapse in business since the termination of the Chicago Fair in November, 1893, the question may reasonably be asked why more railroads have not gone to default, and how the companies of moderate financial strength have been able to bridge over the chasm and meet their obligations. Of course the first reply to this inquiry is found in the extreme economy practiced by all the railroads—an economy which has presumably been unfavorable to the maintenance of their whole plant, rolling stock, etc., in the highest degree of efficiency. It had been remarked that our railroads were spending very heavily on improvements during the few years prior to 1893, and had got their several properties in excellent shape, so that during the past two years they have undoubtedly been living to a certain extent 'on their own fat,' and have saved every dollar of extra expense that it was possible to cut off. But there is also a point to the credit of railroad managers, that they have undoubtedly made every effort in these troublous times to provide for the financial wants of their corporations. When a railroad's income declines in spite of every care and every economy that can be practiced, what is the limit of obligation to the public on the part of those managers who have virtually been promoters of the road, who have sold the bonds and are largely interested in the stock? The most that can be asked of them, it would seem, under any rational view of the business situation, and a fair regard for both the duties and the personal interests of corporation managers who have always acted honorably, is that they should advance the money to the company, if possible, to pay its bonded interest, and accept as security, therefore, the collateral trust bonds or other secondary securities of the company which shall be an inferior lien to the mortgage bonds. It cannot be expected that railroad managers and their bankers who have honorably promoted a railroad shall bear all the brunt of a monetary crisis and sacrifice their whole property to continue for a time the payment of interest on its mortgage bonds. Yet some of the loose criticisms that appear in print would leave one to suppose that the investing public expected such sacrifice and felt aggrieved if they did not get it. If the facts were

known to-day it would probably be found that many railroad managers and bankers interested in railroads have advanced heavily to their companies on the security of inferior collateral securities. The principal question with bondholders is whether such advances will not in some way be placed ahead of these mortgage liens, as has too often been done. In this regard it is probable that bondholders in American railroads have had much to complain of, for there seems to be no good argument in law or business economics why floating debt should take precedence of mortgage liens of much older standing, and yet, as a matter of fact, in the reorganization of our railroads the floating debt too often gets the precedence."

CAUSES OF RAILWAY DECLINE.

The chief causes leading up to the great railroad disasters of 1893-1894 are thus formulated by the writer: "1. The over-building of railroads, almost entirely out of the proceeds of bonds, in localities where the business in dull times was inadequate to support them. 2. An unreasonable hostility toward railroad capitalists in some of the Western and Southern States and also in Congress, which led to the passage of laws reducing freight rates and otherwise hampering the companies. 3. The enormous falling off in traffic which followed the silver crisis of 1893, owing to the suspension of banks and the general demoralization of trade. 4. In the case of particular roads, bad management."

As to the present outlook and what are the prospects for the future, the writer says: "Most assuredly the lessons of the past will not be lost and railroad financiering in this country will be conducted more carefully hereafter. Only one railroad of any prominence has gone to default in 1895, the Norfolk and Western, and the affairs of that company are not in a bad shape. The reorganizations of other companies, either with or without foreclosure, are progressing more rapidly than is generally known, and a fresh start has been taken since the last syndicate loan and the adjournment of Congress. In spite of the foolish sentiment against railroads and railroad capitalists in some of the states, there are evidences that this feeling has already passed its climax, and the large vote in the House of Representatives in favor of repealing the section of the Interstate Commerce law which prohibited all pooling by the railroads was a most hopeful sign. But against hostile proceedings in different states the railroads have now a strong defense in the famous decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the Texas Commissioners' case, which holds quite broadly that states cannot force upon the railroads any schedule of rates so low as to prevent them from earning a fair interest on their cost. With good crops and fair prices next year, and no further financial trouble from the absolute free-coinage-without-international-agreement party, the outlook for American railroad property will be good—at least it will be better than it has been at any time since November, 1893.

THE GROWING GREATNESS OF THE PACIFIC.

THE leading article in the *North American Review* is "The Growing Greatness of the Pacific," by Hon. Lorrin A. Thurston, who, until a few weeks ago, represented the Hawaiian Government as minister at Washington. Mr. Thurston brings before us a most imposing procession of facts and figures.

"Every one knows that the Pacific Coast is one of the world's chief sources of lumber supply; that it is one of the world's great granaries; that it sends its fruit to the four quarters of the globe, to Hong Kong, Sydney, New York and London; that it successfully competes with Sicily, France and Spain in the production of lemons, wine and olives; and yet how many of the intelligent citizens of the East realize that the population west of the Rocky Mountains is now over 2,500,000, within 300,000 of the total population of the thirteen colonies when the Declaration was signed?

"How many realize that of the 161,000 miles of railroad in the United States in 1889, 71,600 miles, or nearly one-half are west of the Rocky Mountains? The railroad building of the East has been of steady growth, but that of the West has leaped into existence almost within a decade.

"The 'pony express' and the 'prairie schooner' of Seward's day have given place to six great trans-continental lines of railway, which penetrate from the East to the Pacific Coast, all of them constructed since 1869. The railroad building of the East is comparatively at a standstill, but it is continuing in the West at a scale which will soon give it a preponderance. Already California stands third on the list of value per capita of railroad property, owning \$741 per capita, being surpassed only by Rhode Island and Massachusetts, and being followed by New York with \$549 per capita, Ohio with \$433 per capita, and Virginia with \$248, those states being the highest in their respective sections.

"California alone mined one-third of the gold product of the United States in 1893.

"During the ten years from 1884 to 1894 the shipping owned in the Atlantic and Gulf States decreased 710 in number and 135,000 in tonnage. During the same period the shipping owned on the Pacific Coast increased from 1,221 with a tonnage of 334,669 in 1884, to 1,520 and a tonnage of 456,359 in 1894, an increase in number of 499 and in tonnage of 121,690.

"The steamship fleet of the Pacific does not fill much space in the Eastern mind, and yet it constitutes a respectable navy in itself." All told, the number of steamships of the United States Pacific Coast engaged in foreign trade in 1893 were 165, with a total tonnage of 133,137.

MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

In spite of the tremendous obstacles to development in Mexico, Central and South America, in the face of governmental instability, lack of roads and transportation facilities, and hampered by a large element

among their population of turbulence and ignorance, these countries are, as the following figures show, making steady progress :

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, RAILWAY AND TELEGRAPH
MILEAGE, 1893.

Country.	Imports.	Exports.	Miles of railway.	Miles tel. line, 1888.
Mexico.....	\$52,468,000	\$60,264,000	6,733	20,500
Central America.....	18,127,000	30,753,000	866	10,730
Colombia.....	14,040,000	7,017,000	342	6,500
Chili.....	63,617,000	64,113,000	2,900	8,346

AUSTRALASIA.

Australia is the commercial wonder of the nineteenth century. The first white man settled there in 1788, and it was so little known that until 1802 it was called simply "The Great South Land;" and yet in 1890, only 88 years after the country was named, with a population of only 3,784,000, its foreign commerce for the year amounted to \$342,500,000 !

A bare enumeration of the resources, the commerce and the enterprises developing in Australasia would fill a volume. For the purpose of this statement, suffice it to say, that Australia alone contains over 8,000,000 square miles, being larger than the United States, exclusive of Alaska; that in 1893 it owned 10,400 miles of railroad; 75,500 miles of telegraph line, and entered and cleared shipping from foreign ports to the amount of 17,983,000 tons; that it owns 1,500,000 horses, 9,000,000 cattle and 98,000,000 sheep, the total value of its live stock being \$330,000,000; that it owns a navy of 33 small but modern vessels; that the cities of Sydney and Melbourne compare favorably with Paris and Washington for cleanliness and beauty; that it spends \$5,000 a day on telegrams to England alone; that in 1893 it produced \$35,000,000 worth of gold, nearly one-fourth of the world's annual production; that its annual production of coal is nearly 4,000,000 tons; that its annual wool clip averages a value of over \$100,000,000; that it is the focus of a system of steamship lines radiating to all parts of the globe, and is inhabited by a people of unsurpassed intelligence and aggressive energy, and is possessed of boundless resources yet untouched.

JAPAN.

The real development of Japan dates only from 1868, when the great revolution took place, sweeping away the old form of government and changing its attitude from that of stubborn and determined conservatism and hostility to everything foreign to one of advanced liberalism and the adaptation of every advantage afforded by Western civilization. Japan has recently amazed the Western world, not only with her brute fighting courage, but by a display of the heretofore supposedly Western attributes of organization, administration, strategy, and financiering. Her military and naval ability and resources have forced themselves upon the attention of the world by reason of their brilliancy and international character; but the same forces and intelligence which in twenty-five years created outright a modern army and navy have been at work in every other direction in Japan. A brief citation of a few figures demonstrates this, viz :

JAPANESE STATISTICS.

Miles of railway in operation in 1870, none; in 1890, 75; in 1893.....	1,750
Miles of railway projected in 1893.....	822
Railway passengers carried in 1893.....	25,790,000
Miles of telegraph line in 1870, none; in 1893.....	9,000
Date of establishment of Post Office.....	1871
Pieces of mail matter handled by Post Office in 1887.....	136,655,000
Pieces of mail matter handled by Post Office in 1893.....	277,805,000
No. steamships in 1892, 643.	
No. sailing vessels (European style) 835 } tonnage..	3,255,000
No. of sailing vessels (Japanese style).....	18,569
Value of exports and imports in 1893.....	\$112,000,000

What the status of Japan will be forty years from now can only be imagined; there is no basis or precedent for estimating it.

CHINA.

China still maintains the policy of hostility to Western commerce and methods pursued by Japan prior to 1868. In spite of this, however, seventeen out of the twenty ports open to the commerce of foreign nations exported and imported merchandise during 1893 aggregating \$422,800,000; and, in spite of her hostility to everything foreign, in 1893 her register shows 128 foreign going steamships; and 265 miles of railroad and 900 miles of telegraph line had found lodgment within her borders.

Can there be a doubt that China's present experience with Japan will break down the barriers which have heretofore isolated her from the world? And when that takes place and China wakes up to the possibilities of her military, manufacturing and commercial powers, what living man can predict the results or where the end will be?

SIBERIA.

Siberia is 5,000 miles long, 2,600 miles wide, and contains an area of 4,800,000 square miles; more than a million square miles larger than all Europe. It has a larger area than any other country in the world. Its southern limit is in the latitude of Cape Cod and Chicago. In the variety of its almost unlimited resources it resembles the great Northwestern territory of Canada and the United States. While the other countries of the Pacific have felt the thrill of awakening life, Siberia has remained locked in solitude and silence, a reputed icy desert. But her awakening is at hand. The mighty Russian Empire, which for centuries has been seeking a western outlet to the sea, is, for the time being, allowing that project to rest in abeyance, while with tremendous energy it is developing its Pacific empire and establishing its long-sought route to the open ocean. Siberia already produces one-sixth of the world's annual output of gold, and the rapidly advancing railroad is opening up vast deposits of coal, iron, lead and silver, and the forests of timber and rich agricultural lands, the products of which will soon compete in the lumber and grain markets of the world.

Mr. Thurston concludes his article with the following prophecy: "It seems altogether probable that within ten or fifteen years the railroad from St. Petersburg to Vladivostok will have been completed, and that steamship lines will radiate from the latter

point to Vancouver, San Francisco, the Nicaragua Canal and the Southern colonies. The railroad system of North America will have been extended to Alaska on the north and to Chile on the south. The Nicaragua Canal will have been constructed, and a large proportion of the enormous commerce which now pours through the Suez Canal will have been diverted to its American rival. Honolulu will be the center of a cable system radiating to Tahiti, Australia, Japan, Vancouver and San Francisco; while between all the main ports of the Pacific, steamers of the size and speed of those now plying between New York and Europe will be in use.

"The Pacific has already made giant strides of progress, but it is yet only upon the threshold of the destiny which looms before it."

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE WITH CHINA?

AS was to be expected, there are several articles in the magazines discussing the future of China. One of the most hostile to the Chinese is that which Mr. E. T. C. Werner contributes to the *Fortnightly Review* under the title "The Chinese Problem and Its Solution." Mr. Werner writes well, but he is penetrated through and through with a conviction of the corpse-like rigidity of the Chinese system. It is an empire peopled with paralytics, whose paralysis, mental, moral, political and social, is controlled in every way by the dead hand of ancestor-worship, in which earthly pains and penalties are re-enforced by a kind of systematized spiritual tyranny exercised by the spirits of the dead from the other world.

FOREIGN OCCUPATION.

Mr. Werner has no doubt in his own mind as to what is to be done. He says: "The only really satisfactory solution is an occupation by two or more European powers, preferably those most interested, in shares proportionate to their interests. A division of the country into, say, three horizontal belts, each having its seacoast from which to ship abroad the produce of its hinterland, would, perhaps, also give rise to a flourishing internal trade between the occupying powers, the one governing best drawing to itself the larger population and deservedly becoming the most prosperous. By the steady pressure of a vigorous and enlightened government, never relaxed, the character of the people will gradually become changed. They want *leading*, both in their intellectual and moral life."

Unfortunately, the Chinese have the greatest possible objection to being led in this high-handed manner. So strong, indeed, is this objection that Mr. Werner himself, in a subsequent part of his article, makes two concessions to Chinese conservatism, and brings forward a plea on their behalf which is very significant. He says there are "two special points of policy which, occupation or no occupation, it would be to our lasting benefit to insist upon. One of these is the gradual withdrawal of foreign missions, and the other, the absolute and unrelenting prohibition of the mixture of Eastern with Western blood."

Foreign Tutelage.

In the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*, Colonel Mark Bell discusses the future of China in much the same vein. Nothing less will satisfy him than that China should be put into tutelage; and this is how he proposes to do it: "The regeneration and opening up of China by the powers might be expected to lead to the formation of various departments of administration modeled on that of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs' Department, from which China has reaped such rich harvests. These should include Civil and Judicial, Military and Naval departments; one of Public Works, of Agriculture and Mines, etc. Consular Courts would be necessary at the chief centres of trade throughout the empire, and it is a *sine quâ non* that the scope of the Maritime Customs be extended to embrace them; a necessity indicated as urgent five years ago."

LEAVE HER ALONE.

General MacMahon, who knows something of China and the Chinese, concludes his article upon the Chinese and the Anglo-Burmese Convention by expressing a very consolatory doubt as to the revolutionary influence of the Japanese victories. He knows his Chinese, therefore he says: "I prefer to pin my faith on the conclusions arrived at by Baron Richthofen in his paper published in the *Geographical Journal* for December, 1894: 'The independence of the Chinese Empire is unassailable. Even were Japan, as other Asiatic peoples have done ere now, to establish a prince of her land on the throne of Peking, the new dynasty would be in reality Chinese, as has been the case with the Mongolian and other rulers of the country, which would still remain the old Chinese Empire. The saying of a former American resident at Peking was a correct one: if one tries to overthrow China, and inflicts upon her what seem to be the deadliest wounds, it is all the same as if one whipped the sea.'"

Try the Manchus Again.

A correspondent of *Blackwood's Magazine*, writing from Tientsin, gives a very interesting account of General van Hanneken's attempt to rouse the Chinese Government to some sense of their position. Like nearly everybody else, the writer in *Blackwood* has no hope for China, except in foreign tutelage: "The rule of the Manchus is far indeed from being perfect; but if it were not for the dead weight of Chinese corruption, there is no reason to suppose it would not be perfectible. If China is ever to be reformed through home agencies, the Manchu element seems the only factor that holds out a promise of success. With foreign support it might be feasible, but how that foreign force is to be applied is a problem not likely to be solved except in the actual conflict of rival forces. Clouds very big and very black hang over the Chinese people, for it is they in the long run who must pay for the negligence, ignorance and criminality of their rulers."

"China unreformed falls a prey to every assailant, but China reformed means China transformed. Therein lies the difficulty. To root out the tares from among the growing wheat may not be easy, but what shall we do when they both grow on one stalk? If China is ever to be reformed, it can only be by the agency of the foreigner, either within her or upon her; nor has she the power of choosing which, for that would imply that she also had some power of self-regeneration."

COUNT ITO'S PLAIN WORDS TO CHINA.

THE following extract from the address of Count Ito to the envoys of the second embassy sent from China to sound the Japanese Government as to its attitude regarding the settlement of the differences between the two countries, is interesting as suggesting the Japanese estimation of their celestial neighbors. This extract is taken from the Japanese *Sun*:

"The course which the present plenipotentiary, in conjunction with his colleague, is about to adopt is the inevitable result of reason, hence we are not responsible for the present decision.

"Hitherto China has entirely secluded herself from all other nations, and if she, at times, has shared the advantages of international intercourse, she has often ignored her responsibility. Suspicion and exclusiveness characterize her diplomacy, and it is, therefore, no wonder that she lacks in the justice and sincerity so necessary to the keeping up of harmonious diplomatic relations.

"There have been more than one example of an envoy of the Chinese Government, after having agreed to a treaty, turning round and refusing to sign it, or without a shadow of reason repudiating terms already concluded. Judging by this it is evident that the Chinese Government has never at any time upheld the principle of sincerity nor has she ever vested in her envoys appointed for peace making the necessary powers. On the present occasion the Imperial Government of Japan, from the light of past experiences, has resolved not to listen to the envoys of the Chinese Government unless they are empowered to settle terms,—in fact, this was made a necessary condition on opening the present negotiations and this condition the Chinese Government acquiesced in. With this understanding His Majesty the Emperor of Japan relegated to the present plenipotentiary and his colleague the power of concluding and signing terms of peace.

"That the Chinese Government is not anxious for a negotiation of peace can be inferred from the fact that, contrary to her pledge, the credentials your excellencies have brought are far from being perfect. The difference between the credentials we exchanged with each other yesterday is so apparent that it requires no special comment, but I believe it no useless task to point out here a few points of disparity. Our credentials give us full power in conformity with the usages of civilized countries, but those of your excellencies altogether lack essentials as regard the

powers vested in you, and, moreover, they do not explicitly state the matters to be discussed by your excellencies, nor do they empower your excellencies to settle anything. Again, not a word is said in them as to the sanction of the Chinese Emperor to what your excellencies might do. In a few words, the function of your excellencies is no more than to transmit to your Government what the present plenipotentiary and his colleague may have stated. Under such circumstances the negotiations cannot be continued.

"It may probably be alleged that the present instance is not in contradiction to past usages. The present plenipotentiary cannot by any means be satisfied with such a meager explanation. Of course, he has no right to meddle in the established usages of China, but he believes it his duty, as well as his right, to assert that in all diplomatic affairs the usages peculiar to China must give way to and be ruled by the canons of international law.

"The restoration of peace is a great and most serious question. Should it be wished to open a way to re-establish former friendly relations, not only is there the necessity of concluding, as a matter of course, a treaty for that purpose, but also of sincerity to carry it out. Our empire has no reason to sue for peace, yet as she upholds the principles of civilization she recognizes the duty of conceding to the wish of China should she approach her in a proper manner. But Japan positively refuses to take part in any useless *paper* negotiation. This country pledges herself to carry out the terms concluded, but, at the same time she demands a similar assurance and pledge on the part of the Chinese Government.

"Therefore our empire will not refuse to reopen negotiations should China appoint an envoy of proper rank and station, fully empowered to settle terms."

THE QUINTESSENCE OF SOCIALISM.

MR. W. H. MALLOCK has an article in the *Forum* which is called forth by Dr. Schäffle's little treatise "The Quintessence of Socialism," recently published in English. Dr. Schäffle, as all students of economics know, has devoted to the study of socialism many years of his life, and is a complete master of its literature; and it is on account of his recognized standing as an authority on the subject that he is a marked man for Mr. Mallock's criticisms. In order to give the readers of his article a clear understanding of the text upon which he writes, Mr. Mallock first sums up in brief, as follows, the views and arguments of this renowned German economist:

"Dr. Schäffle points out in detail that the more extreme doctrines of the socialists, the doctrines which appeal most easily to the imagination of the ordinary public, have no necessary connection with the essence of socialism whatever. He shows, for instance, that the position of socialism with regard to private property is very different from the idea popularly formed of it; and that it does not of necessity tend to deprive the individual of his house, of his chattels, of an adequate

private income, of freedom to spend it, of a limited freedom to save it, and even of a limited freedom to bequeath his savings to others. The whole essence of socialism, or, as Dr. Schäffle calls it, the 'quintessence,' he shows to be comprised in the doctrine that society should, as a whole, acquire possession not of all private property, but of a specific part only; and that part is not income but capital, not the products but merely the means of production. The socialistic revolution carried to its logical conclusion would merely turn the whole community into a single manufacturing and trading company, in which each citizen would be a wage-earning or salaried employee. No citizen would be allowed individually to own any of the means either of manufacture or exchange, any more than an English officer to-day is allowed to become a shareholder in Gibraltar or in the Portsmouth dockyard. But every citizen would be allowed to spend his salary as freely as an English officer does now, and to save it as freely. There would be this difference only: his savings would bear no interest; they would virtually be put into a stock-ing."

Then Mr. Mallock proceeds to criticize Dr. Schäffle's arguments on the ground that he has not carried them to their final conclusion. He declares that the quintessence of socialism is not to be found, as Dr. Schäffle asserts, in the proposal to substitute the state for the private employer or capitalist. This is merely the shell of the quintessence, not the kernel. "The kernel is the proposal to reduce to an indefinite degree—indeed, practically to extinguish—the existing motive to the exercise of certain exceptional powers, which, in a socialistic state, would be just as essential as at present, and yet to secure their exercise in all its present intensity. A man at present toils night and day in creating or directing some great industry, and as a reward has a palace, a picture gallery and a yacht. Were the state suddenly socialized, this man, or some one exactly like him, would be continued in precisely his present position and authority and asked to perform exactly the same functions. The only difference would be that his palace and his yacht would be taken from him and his utmost hopes cut down to a six-roomed villa, which would differ very little, as Dr. Schäffle informs us, from the house of the stupidest and least efficient of the laborers whose labor, but for himself, would hardly be worth anything. This is the difference from the existing system, which is really the quintessence of socialism, and the fundamental question on which the practicability of socialism turns is simply this question of whether able men as a class would continue to develop and exert their faculties as they do now when nearly all the motives which cause their activity now, and which have caused it since the beginning of civilization, are carefully and deliberately, if not vindictively, annihilated."

The chief fault Mr. Mallock has to find with the argument of present day socialists is that, like Dr. Schäffle's, it rests on a radically imperfect conception of what the socialistic problem is. "It rests on and it

flows from a failure to push the analysis of it far enough, and to see that the classes of men with which socialism professes to deal are divided not only by the accidental fact that some men possess capital and some do not, but by the fact that some possess exceptional faculties and some do not, and that the former are just as essential to the success of socialism as the latter. When once this fact is recognized, the numerical spread of socialism will appear before us in a very different light, and we shall see that it is necessary to inquire not only into the number of the proselytes, but also into their industrial talents, as exhibited in their lives hitherto."

THE FATHER OF GERMAN SOCIALISM.

MR. F. C. CLARK, in the *Annals of the American Academy*, describes William Weitling, whose claims to be regarded as one of the originators of present-day German socialism have been too much neglected. Mr. Clark says: "Weitling forms the bridge between French and German socialism; between the materialism of the former and the humanitarianism of the latter. He is the only German socialist that constructed a system and had the courage to carry it out. Judged by his writings, his place is by the side of Fourier and Engels; judged by his services and his agitation, Lasalle alone outranks him."

As perhaps very few American readers have heard of Mr. Weitling, it may be worth while to quote Mr. Clark's summary of his *Social Utopia*: "At the head of the state stand the three greatest philosophers—a triumvirate—with whom rests the supreme control and administration. Under them stand a central assembly of masters, and academic council and a health council; and under these in turn the master companies, academic and health commissions respectively, and so on down to the separate work-masters, teachers and health officers. All the higher officers, with the exception of the triumvirs, are chosen by the competitive method. Each candidate produces a masterpiece and attaches a sign to it which corresponds to a similar sign in a second letter with his name. The choice is thus made without the name or person being known. The choice of the health officers is somewhat different. There the lot falls to him who can show the largest number of successful cures."

"The triumvirs estimate all the physical and intellectual needs of consumption according to the statistical testimony of local under officers, and fix the quantity and time of labor for all equally. Six hours of labor are to be the average amount required per day. All material products and intellectual labor are estimated according to their value in labor hours, and the authorities fix the ratios of exchange. *Kommerzbücher* constitute the means for facilitating exchanges. These books are issued yearly to each individual, and contain a complete description of the possessor, his portrait, signature and history. They contain sixty leaves, one for every five days, or for three

hundred working days in the year. A debit and credit system is here carried on. The possessor is credited in his book with as many hours of surplus labor as he has furnished. Against this he is charged with enjoyment hours and all agreeable products which he consumes. If he does not work overtime, then he cannot enjoy anything beyond that which is common. The system amounts to this, that all receive a guarantee of support and enjoyment for the rendering of six hours of labor service daily; beyond this the enjoyments of each depend on the surplus of labor rendered. The unfit are the special care of the health department, and are to be removed far from the possibility of contaminating the fit. All children at six years of age join the public school army, which is to be a preparation for communistic citizenship. An elaborate system of instruction in all kinds of labor is provided, which ends only at the university. Examinations take place for promotion from one grade to another and from one sphere of industry to another. Marriage remains as it is. The women enjoy the same rights and carry the same responsibilities in relation to labor and enjoyment as the men, except that lighter grades of work are reserved for them by the triumvirs.

"Such is Weitling's Social Utopia. The new order will set in automatically, as in Louis Blanc's scheme. When in a village, city, or district three-fourths of the inhabitants by vote declare for the new order and offer their possessions therefor, the rest are compelled to do so, and the new order is established. If resistance is offered, then more drastic measures are resorted to. The proletarians are to declare a provisional government, depose all existing officers, especially the police and judges, and elect new officers from their own ranks. The rich are to be disfranchised and compelled to support the poor and destitute while reconstruction is pending. The property of the State and of the Church at once becomes communal."

FRITZ REUTER AND THE GERMAN STUDENTS' CLUBS.

IN Heft 7 of the *Deutscher Hausschatz*, a Catholic magazine, Karl Menne has an interesting article on the great German humorist and the Burschenschaft movement in connection with the German universities.

The Burschenschaft movement, which began in Thuringia, had among other objects the reform of academic life; but the students of the universities were only a fraction of the members of the great union called the Allgemeine Deutsche Burschenschaft, which was founded at Jena in 1818. Their banner was black, red and gold, and their programme Arndt's well-known song of the united Fatherland as the Fatherland of the Germans. Universal attention does not seem to have been directed to this great club till 1817, when a festival was held at the Wartburg, and representatives of all the Burschenschaften

met together. There were present some five hundred students and several professors. Speeches were made for Germany's fame and greatness, and the question of German unity was emphasized on every hand. The meeting closed by contemptuously committing to the flames such works as the "Codex des Gendarmerie," by Albert von Kamptz, Kotzebue's "German History" and the "Code Napoleon." Fourteen universities were represented.

Two years later Karl Ludwig Sand, a young member, went to Mannheim and stabbed Kotzebue, with the result that the club was suppressed, the colors of the banner were forbidden and many professors were dismissed. But this only incited the students to form secret and really revolutionary associations.

IN THE BURSCHENSCHAFT MOVEMENT.

In 1833 Fritz Reuter went to Jena and was charmed with the life at the university. He threw himself, heart and soul, into the Burschenschaft movement, and, needless to say, it was useless for him to think of study. Much of the original commotion had already subsided when he arrived there, and certainly much of the original ideal was gone; but the movement was at the height of its political development, and he became a zealous member. He joined the Union Germania, which was before all things political in tendency and strove for a free and united life in Germany. Opposed to it was the Arminia, scientific in its object and much more important in point of numbers. In 1832-3 the rivalry between the two clubs was at its height and the members did not hesitate to use swords and other weapons. At last the military were called out; the use of arms, the wearing of the colors and the existence of clubs with political tendencies were forbidden. The Germania dissolved before the Government had time to interfere, but it was too late for many of those implicated. Reuter was among those who had to quit Jena, and he returned to his home and passed the summer there.

IMPRISONMENT.

Meanwhile, at Frankfort-on-the-Main the soldiers on watch were suddenly attacked and many were killed and wounded, and the conspirators continuing the battle in the streets were arrested. This affair was taken so seriously by the Government that others who were not connected with it in any way were arrested, among them Reuter. He had gone to Leipzig to continue his studies, and thence to Berlin, and though his friends warned him to leave while there was yet time, he would not listen. He was first condemned to death, but the sentence was commuted to thirty years' imprisonment. He was dragged from fortress to fortress, and subjected to the greatest hardships. When he was released in 1840 his health was ruined, but his spirit was not broken. His account of his sufferings, however, does not contain a bitter expression. As a writer, his humorous and pathetic Mecklenburg peasant tales in Platt-Deutsch or Low German are widely read in Germany. He died in 1874.

BROOK FARM TO-DAY.

MR. A. A. MCGINLEY has an interesting article in the *Catholic World* on "Brook Farm To-day." Some twenty-three years ago a corporation formed among a number of Lutheran congregations purchased the farm and founded there a home for orphans.

With the exception of this home, and the Gethsemane cemetery which now occupies the slope of the hill, the old Brook Farm remains to-day unchanged in its appearance, though perhaps even more isolated and less inhabited than it was in the days when the blithesome Brook-farmers made wood and vale re-echo with the pleasant sounds of life.

"Not far from the cemetery, on another hill, stands the cottage still called the 'Margaret Fuller Cottage,' which is now occupied by a farmer and his family, who sows and reaps and garners his crops in much the same fashion as did those dreamy husbandmen who ploughed furrows in these same fields before him, and sowed the seed of human kindness in their hearts as they thus learned in the sweat of their brow how to sympathize with the lot of those who toiled not as they did, 'of their own sweet will,' but from the unromantic and real necessity of 'tent, and raiment, and bread.'

THE MARGARET FULLER COTTAGE.

"Of the indications that remain of the earlier inhabitants, the Margaret Fuller cottage best suggests their idea of the picturesque and artistic. Removed from its present position to the edge of a dusty roadside it might look homely and ordinary enough, but it is placed so prettily here among the sheltering trees that one might imagine that nature had beforehand raised the mound and planted out her garden round about it, just in preparation for its coming. It is painted a deep red, which shows in pleasing contrast to the surrounding verdure, from amid which it peeps through the occasional vistas in the landscape that one catches in a walk around the farm.

"Far less romantic in its appearance to-day is the old farmhouse, or, as it was more generally called, the 'Hive.' This is the building properly known as the Home. A house that had been used by the Brook Farm community as a factory or workshop has been removed from its former site and joined on to the Hive, making a place large enough to accommodate about fifty orphans. It looks bleak and barren enough now to destroy at first sight the poetic feelings of any stray Brook-farmer of old that might chance to revisit the haunts of early days.

"But the little orphans, in blissful unconsciousness of poetic feelings, romp about the place as noisily and as irreverently as they would had no grave-eyed philosophers or social reformers sat within its walls and dreamed of a time when the great millennium would come, and every one would be happy and good the live-long day, just as these little German orphans seem to be.

"Around under the trees and on the benches sit tiny *fräuleinen* plying their knitting-needles like lit-

tle old ladies, making socks for themselves or their brothers, who, no doubt glad even at this age at being able to shift the larger share of care for domestic economy upon the other sex, caper around and make themselves heard in true masculine fashion.

"The interior of the house bears no traces of the comfort and cheerfulness that it is described as presenting to the traveler in the days of its Arcadian existence. The uncovered floors and ancient walls might make one shiver even on a summer day at the thought of being here in mid-winter in a blustering north-easter.

THE "BLITHEDALE" HEARTH.

"The old hearth, however, which Hawthorne pictures so vividly in "Blithedale," is still here, though its cheery blaze no longer casts flickering shadows from wall to floor on winter nights. A modern stove imparts the necessary warmth instead. On the wall of the reception room hangs a picture of the "great reformer"; another is placed in the children's dormitory, where it meets the first gaze from the sleepy eyes of these poor innocents when they wake in the morning, little knowing that the one whose picture thus greets them has deprived their young eyes of fairer visions and driven from their sight far sweeter faces and tenderer smiles from pictured saints and dear madonnas.

"Near the house a small printing establishment has been erected in which the orphan boys are placed to learn that trade when old enough. Two German papers are published here, the *Zeuge der Wahrheit* and the *Lutherischer Anzeiger*, which set forth in language poetic, trenchant, or merely prosaic, as the inspiration comes, the doctrines of the hardy Luther and the present results of the glorious Reformation—that is, not all of them.

"It is a relief to turn away from this view of the place to seek elsewhere on the farm for reminders of former days. The brook yet strays between its grassy banks below the green terraces in front of the farmhouse, but here where it once flowed clearest, and lent the sweet sound of its murmuring flow to the music of the summer night, the young urchins have dug a large hollow place into which the waters are drained, and this they use as a bathing place, it seems, when the privilege of a walk to the distant river is denied them.

"There is a little spot here that reminds one again that the idea those early agriculturists had of sylvan beauty expressed itself in many pretty ways. They formed a kind of fairy circle and planted it about with trees and shrubs; then dug a bed for the brook to flow around it, with a little bridge for passage to the brink.

"It is in the solitude of the woods which make a background to the farm that one can best recall in fancy the forms that once strayed among its shadowy paths, and here too may be seen the favorite haunts of that 'knot of dreamers' whose half-real, half-fancied history Hawthorne has woven into the story of his own experiences in the place."

THE ICARIANS OF IOWA.

A PROPOS of the recent winding-up of the affairs of the Icarian community at Amana, Iowa, Mr. Barthinius L. Wick, of the State University of Iowa, contributes to the *Midland Monthly* an interesting account of Cabet's experiment in communism, from which we quote the concluding paragraphs:

"Will Icarianism prosper, or will it die? Will California be the only place where it shall survive? These are questions we cannot answer. Their communistic friends at Amana have prospered, but they attribute their prosperity to one thing,—religion—which, they claim, 'is the only bond which can unite men in true fellowship.' As far as financial success goes, the plain Amana Germans have succeeded by industry, frugality and perseverance. They may have had their internal quarrels; many have undoubtedly left the society; but never have they had a lawsuit among themselves, and never has a quarrel gone outside their own membership. They have been at variance, no doubt; they would not be human if they had not, but their faith, their respect for their prophets and religious leaders, have softened the heart, mitigated quarrels and planted love where envy would otherwise have resided.

"The Icarians, 'the soldiers of humanity,' French materialists, who took up pioneer life with such excellent intentions of converting civilized countries, after a half century of privation have been compelled to say that, 'it is a long distance from desire to the realization, from principle to fact, from theory to the practical embodiment.' Although the world may not appreciate their labors; although their beautiful dream has not been realized; though their work has been fruitless and ephemeral; still the devotion, the self-denial, the sincerity of the members, who shrank from no privation, cannot help but awaken sympathy."

MORAL FORCES AND THE LABOR QUESTION.

IN the current number of the *International Journal of Ethics* Mr. William M. Salter contends that the labor problem is essentially a moral problem, and that its only solution lies in the domain of ethics.

"The better instincts of human nature are against this disposition to take advantage of one another, which gives the key to our existing social order, and the fruits of which, though they are everywhere, are shown most plainly in the condition, circumstances and low estate of those who do the manual labor of the world. Why cannot these better instincts be brought into play? Here is a question which goes deeper than any special reform, though special reforms all have their place; it touches the root of all reform. Why cannot a new spirit arise in the world? What an inspiring moment was that in the history of the French Assembly of 1789, when, on the night of August 4, one noble after another arose to propose the abolition of some ancient privilege, when men almost rivaled one another in enthusiasm and

willingness to sacrifice for the public good! What an inspiration was it which prompted the first Christians to part with their private possessions and turn the proceeds into a common fund, from which distribution should be made to all according to their needs! I do not think it is demanded of men that the system of private property be given up. I think it most important that we should be sane in our enthusiasm; but what possibilities of disinterestedness in human nature does such a fact as this of primitive Christian history reveal to us, and how slow should we be to set a limit to what similar forces may accomplish in the future in dealing with the problem now in mind!"

Mr. Salter finds much reason for encouragement. "The Church is waking, society is waking, great voices are making themselves heard for justice and for brotherhood; the world of labor is itself getting a new consciousness, is disciplining itself, is learning within its own ranks the lesson of solidarity and mutual help."

From a Different Point of View.

Writing in the *Bibliotheca Sacra*, of Oberlin, Ohio, on the railway strike of 1894, Mr. Z. Swift Holbrook expresses a more conservative, though not less hopeful opinion as to the promised influence of moral forces in dealing with the labor question.

"The emancipation of the masses must surely come. Those who have been bound, lo these many years, will be set free. But it must come from him who was anointed to preach the gospel to the poor; who came to heal the broken-hearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, the recovering of sight to the blind, and to set at liberty them that are bruised. In other words,—religion, morality, education, must be the divine leaders of politics and economics, in a free democratic republic. The wage-earners will be won not by emotion, but by heroic truth and genuine good-will. But what will this liberty be? Will it be freedom from effort, from industry, from economy, from the need of thrift, from the inexorable laws of the economic world, which are as permanent and universal as the laws of gravitation? As well might we look for the sun to rise in the west, or for all the angles of a triangle to equal three right angles. As well might we ask that the laws of the universe be suspended or abrogated for our selfish benefit. But it will come by revolution of character, more than from environment, giving a love of toil, a desire to overcome and succeed by self-denial and thrift; by careful observance and obedience to law. But every form of oppression must cease and good-will must reign. The wage-earners, whom the world needs, must always be, and the reward for physical labor can never be great. It must, however, be a living wage, and the wage-earners must be helped and respected as the children of God and our brethren. We are all the children of a common Father. A nation can never be civilized with its masses brutalized. It is the one opportunity of the ages to win the world by genuine friendship, earnest devotion to truth,

sincere loyalty to the eternal principles of the gospel of Christ, the Alpha and Omega of which is heroic love."

LOWERING THE CITY DEATH RATE.

UNDER the title, "Civic Helps for Civic Life," the Rev. Dr. M. M. G. Dana makes an interesting showing in the *Social Economist* of the great advance that has been made in the sanitary conditions of New York City life during the last quarter century. His article contains much of encouragement to other cities endeavoring to enforce public health regulations.

THE ECONOMIC RESULTS OF SANITARY METHODS.

"We have made a signal record in this city for 1894 in reaching the lowest death rate since 1814. For thirty years the mortality has been steadily diminishing, though the population has been steadily increasing. Exactly the progress made in this particular will appear when you recall the fact that the Health Department was organized at the instance of the Citizens' Association and the Council of Hygiene in 1866. The death rate that year in this city was 35.04 per 1,000. In 1868 the death rate had fallen to 29.31. Twenty years more and the rate in 1888 was reduced to 26.20. In 1890 it was 23.51; 1891, 24.73, and 1892, 24.26; these two were grip years, which accounts for the temporary rise in the rate; 1893, 23.53; 1894, 21.05. The decrease in the death rate for 25 years of 5.89 per 1,000 of population represents a saving of about 3,300 lives each year, and of over 80,000 lives during the quarter of a century, which, reckoned on the English basis of \$770 per capita, amounts to \$61,600,000 social capital saved. Then, in addition to this, as the number of cases of sickness to each death is estimated to be twenty-eight, it is obvious that a large amount of suffering has been prevented by this improved sanitary condition. Pecuniary benefit, too, has accrued to the laboring class through the increased exemption from expenses incident to sickness and death, resulting from this lowering of the death rate.

"We are not wont to think of the economic results of this saving of life through municipal effort. Here is an instance where the city has taken in charge the oversight of the public health, and enforced sanitary improvements amid the crowded tenement population, and intervened promptly to ward off or check the spread of contagious diseases. The result has been that the city has become healthier, and especially have the laboring classes shared in the resulting public weal."

Dr. Dana calls attention to the important fact that the diseases which have been persistently diminished by sanitary improvements are those which cut off the most prudent and promising members of the community. Hence it is not reasonable to argue that the lowering of the death rate by sanitary improvements has the effect of increasing the burden to be borne by coming generations; the contrary would seem to be true.

DETROIT'S EXPERIMENT IN TRUCK FARMING.

CAPTAIN CORNELIUS GARDENER, U. S. A., gives an account, in the *Charities Review*, of the efforts made at Detroit last year to aid unemployed people in procuring subsistence by the cultivation of vacant city lots. The fact that like undertakings are now under way in New York City and elsewhere lends additional interest and value to Captain Gardener's description of the Detroit experiment. It seems that Detroit has within her limits some six thousand acres of unimproved land held for speculative and other purposes. Last year the number of unemployed persons in the city was unusually large, and it was presumed that those who were able-bodied would gladly avail themselves of an opportunity to cultivate a small piece of ground, and by raising potatoes, beans and other vegetables be able to provide themselves with food for the coming fall and winter. At a meeting of citizens called by Mayor Pingree, a committee was appointed, with Captain Gardener as chairman, "to bring the land and the people together." What followed is thus related by Captain Gardener:

"Lands for cultivation in almost all portions of the city were offered, free of cost, by charitable persons, in single lots or blocks, containing in some cases over one hundred acres. The committee generally accepted the larger blocks and those lying in proximity to the 'poor quarters' of the city; in all about four hundred and fifty acres, in over twenty-five different pieces. Subscriptions of money and donations of seed for the project, were also received.

"The committee announced, through the daily papers, that applications for land could be made either at its headquarters, or at the office of the City Poor Commission. Some three thousand applications were received, out of which number the committee was able, for want of funds, to provide for but nine hundred and seventy-five, these being deserving persons and heads of families, either out of work or very poor; among them thirty widows, who, having half-grown boys, were able to properly attend to the cultivation of land.

"As it was late, nearly the middle of June, before the project was begun, prompt action was required. The land was plowed, harrowed, rolled and then staked off into portions of about a half acre each. Assignments of parcels of land were made so as to be as near as possible to the home of the applicant. The applicant was given a ticket bearing his name and residence. This ticket, when presented to the committee's foreman, at a designated time, upon the ground, entitled him to a lot. His name and address were then written upon a stake and he was told to be there at a certain hour, two or three days thereafter, in order to plant, under direction of the foreman, such seed potatoes, beans and other seeds as the committee would supply. As fast as pieces of ground were plowed, harrowed and rolled, they were assigned in this manner. Potatoes, enough to plant about one-half of each parcel, beans and other seeds, and cab-

bage plants, were issued upon the ground to such as could not supply themselves and planted under direction of the foreman. A printed sheet, in three languages, directing how each seed supplied should be planted, was given to each applicant. Several acres, plowed but unsuitable for potatoes and hence not assigned, were afterward seeded with turnips at the committee's expense; the product, some 2,000 bushels, was given to the poor people and to the City Poor Commission.

DEALING WITH TRESPASSERS.

"Nearly all the land was unfenced, and at first there was some trouble because of trespass of stock running at large. Two persons, one a mounted policeman, kept daily watch over all the lands during the summer months, and, after impounding a few cattle and making a few arrests for trespass, no further difficulties of this nature occurred. These persons were paid by the city. Later in the season, when the potatoes were ready to dig, the occupants themselves and people living in the vicinity also kept watch over the parcels.

"The past summer was unusually dry, the great drought lasting nearly nine weeks. In spite of this, probably because the potatoes were planted so very late in the season, the yield was quite good. A majority of the families being in great destitution, began to dig their potatoes in small lots daily, before they had attained proper size, and during the season, to a great extent, lived on other vegetables, such as beans, beets, cabbage, etc., which they were raising.

THE ACTUAL YIELD.

"The pieces of land yielded from 8 to 85 bushels of potatoes each during the season, the average for the whole being 15½ bushels. Large quantities of green corn, squash, tomatoes, turnips and other vegetables were raised and consumed. It is safe to say that from 18,000 to 20,000 bushels of potatoes alone were raised, and probably no less than 800 bushels of white beans were harvested.

"A conservative estimate of the value of articles raised is about \$14,000. The cost of the entire experiment was \$3,600; deducting from this the cost of plows and harrows purchased and now on hand, the cost per piece of ground, including seeds, was \$3.45. Although this experiment was of the nature of a charity, yet each person obtained the results of his own labor, and it is certain that no expenditure of a like amount of relief money in any other way would have accomplished as good results."

THE RESULT A SUCCESS.

In cases where the husbands had obtained work, the pieces of ground were largely cultivated by the women and children. But for the drouth the results would doubtless have been very much greater. Captain Gardener commends the plan unreservedly to other cities, going so far as to advocate the renting of land by the municipality for the purpose when necessary.

HOW LOCAL OPTION WORKS IN VICTORIA.

MR. HOGAN, M.P., describes his impressions of Victoria in an article on "Australia Revisited" in the *Contemporary Review*. There are two notable things in this paper—one the emphasis with which he insists on the way Sydney has beaten Melbourne in the race for the headship of Australia; the other is a very emphatic declaration as to the failure of local option in Victoria. The following is Mr. Hogan's narrative of what took place in Victoria under the law of local option: "The temperance party in Victoria, numerous, active and well organized, succeeded in carrying a Local Option law through both Houses of Parliament, but they are now bitterly disappointed with its practical working and the smallness of its results, and the act to all intents and purposes has become a dead letter. It was put into operation in some half-dozen centres of population; the ratepayers voted for the reduction of the public houses in their respective districts to a certain figure; effect was given to this popular vote by the police authorities, who selected the houses that, in their opinion, it was most desirable to close; then a judicial tribunal heard all the parties concerned and determined the amount of compensation to be awarded to the owner and the licensee of each of the abolished hotels. It was on this ugly rock of compensation that the Victorian Local Option law has been wrecked. Even the most flourishing of treasuries—needless to add, the Victorian Treasury has been the reverse of flourishing during recent years—could not long stand the strain of a Local Option law *plus* state compensation to expropriated owners and licensees. In Victoria it was not only a case of purchasing temperance reform too dearly, but also of getting little or no return for the money. I particularly studied the operation of the Victorian Local Option law in Geelong, a maritime town about forty miles from Melbourne, which has always been a stronghold of the temperance party, and which returned the leader of the Local Optionists, the Hon. James Monro, to Parliament. I am a total abstainer myself and a thorough believer in temperance reform, but I am bound to say that my observation of the working of Local Option in the colonies does not inspire me with increased enthusiasm for that mode of treating the greatest, the most lamentable and far reaching of social ills. Local Option has been tried and found wanting."

Macmillan's Magazine for March is a brief paper on "England's Duty in Armenia," the writer of which asserts that England ought to intervene, both from the point of her duty to the Armenians and from that of her own interests: "The creation of an autonomous principality in Armenia seems the readiest and at the same time the most permanent settlement of a controversy which, so long as it remains unsettled, is a standing menace to the security of all the people of Europe and of the wider concert of the States of the European race throughout the world."

THE COMPARATIVE WEALTH OF COUNTRIES.

A Calculation by a Spanish Statistician.

AS the result of the calculations of Leroy-Beaulieu, Giffen, Mulhall, Beer and others, the private wealth (i.e. property, cattle, agricultural, manufacturing and other machinery, goods, hard cash, securities, furniture, clothing, etc.) of England, the United States, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy, has been stated in figures which are considered to be fairly accurate. It has occurred to a Spaniard to ask of Professor Laureano Figuerola, a well-known economist and Professor in the University of Madrid, by what figures he would represent the private wealth of Spain, and his interesting reply is published in the *Coletin de la Institucion Libre de Enseñanza*.

CONSUMPTION AS A BASIS.

Professor Figuerola protests that this kind of arithmetic cannot be taken seriously; such exercises are merely flights of statistical fancy. However, he deals with the question in order to satisfy the inquirer. Private wealth may have as its basis of calculation the total annual consumption of the people. Spain has (in round numbers) 18,000,000 inhabitants; assuming that each individual spends 50 centimos (10 cents) per day for food, lodging and clothing, we get a total annual expenditure of 8,285 millions of pesetas, or \$650,000,000 (1,000,000 pesetas being approximately \$200,000). Taking this figure to represent the income on a capital sum yielding 10 per cent., this gives \$6,500,000,000 as the amount of the private wealth of Spain. This is considerably below the figure for any of the countries above mentioned. Professor Figuerola has taken 50 centimos as the basis of calculation after careful consideration. But to the above figures must be added the capital value of mines, etc., as the learned professor states at the conclusion of his letter.

TAXATION AND EXPORTS.

The sum of \$6,500,000,000 may be arrived at by another method of calculation—namely, by adding the amounts raised as taxes, the interest on the national debt, the value of the exports, and regarding these sums as representing the interests (at 10 per cent.) on a capital sum.

Professor Figuerola concludes his reply in the following words: "To this sum (\$6,500,000,000) must be added the capital value of mines, ships, railways and anything else you like; but in my opinion our total (peninsular) wealth, in whatever way you may reckon it, cannot be estimated at more than one peseta per day per individual, making a total of from 65,000 to 66,000 millions of pesetas (or \$13,000,000,000). I say again that this is not statistics properly so-called, but simply fanciful calculations, whatever may be said to the contrary by Mulhall, Leroy-Beaulieu, Giffen and all the other economists put together."

It may be noted, for the sake of comparison, that the figures given for other countries are the following: England, 270,000; the United States, 313,000; France, 225,000; Germany, 142,000; Austria-Hungary, 100,-

000; Spain, 65,000; Italy, 50,000. The figures represent millions of pesetas.

A NEW LAW IN GEOGRAPHICAL DISPERSION.

THERE is a very important and very solid article in the *Fortnightly Review* entitled "A New Law of Geographical Dispersal," by Charles Dixon. It is a very elaborate and weighty exposition of the discovery which Mr. Dixon thinks he has made. If this discovery be true, it completely revolutionizes the whole of the previously received doctrines of science as to the dispersal of animals throughout our planet. Almost all the authorities have hitherto held that the dispersal came from the northern polar regions—that, in fact, the procession of animal life started from somewhere in the neighborhood of the North Pole, and spread southward until it was stopped by the sea. Even when this theory broke down in face of certain facts, its advocates endeavored to bolster it up by suggesting that there had been a corresponding dispersal from a submerged antarctic continent. Mr. Dixon discards both hypotheses. According to him, there was once a continuous land mass round the equatorial belt, and that the distribution of life took place, not from the poles, but from the equator.

A REVOLUTIONARY THEORY.

This is opposed to the theories of all previous authorities, including Dr. Wallace, to whom Mr. Dixon acknowledges his indebtedness in the following passage: "I would like to place on record my indebtedness to the colossal labors of such an eminent authority as Dr. Wallace; for it is to a very great extent due to a study of the facts of geographical dispersal, so skillfully marshaled and collated in his monumental work on the Distribution of Animals, that I have been enabled to rescue what I believe to be a neglected natural law from the gloom of obscurity."

Mr. Dixon is a specialist in the subject of the migration of birds. He says: "During the long and exhaustive study of the geographical distribution of west Palæarctic birds which I found it necessary to make in writing my new work, I was confronted with so many difficulties of dispersal that I began to doubt some of the most generally accepted and primary conditions under which species are believed to have been dispersed. Induced by these doubts and difficulties to increase the range of my investigations, I have been enabled, from the results of such study, to propound what I believe to be a hitherto undiscovered law governing the geographical distribution of species."

THE MIGRATION OF BIRDS.

This law, with its corollaries, he thus describes: "My study of præ-glacial distribution had already convinced me that in the northern hemisphere southern emigration to escape adverse climatic conditions was a myth; an investigation of post-glacial emigration has further convinced me that range extension only trends in two directions. Hence the following law governing the geographical distribution of spe-

cies. Species in the northern hemisphere never increase their range in a southern direction; they may do so north, northeast, or northwest, east or west. Species in the southern hemisphere never increase their range in a northern direction; they may do so south, southeast or southwest, east or west. The tendency of life is to spread in the direction of the poles. Among the six corollaries which I have drawn from this law, mention may be made of the following. By the fourth corollary, species never 'retreat' from adverse conditions. If overtaken by such they perish, or such portion of the species that may be exposed to them. By the fifth corollary, extension of range is only undertaken to increase breeding area. By the sixth corollary, contraction of range is only produced by extermination among sedentary species, and probably also by extermination (through inability to rear offspring) among migratory species that are neither inter-polar nor inter-hemisphere. By an application of this law, which I believe ultimately will be found to be universal in its application, we are able to elucidate almost innumerable facts of dispersal which have hitherto baffled all attempts to explain them."

CIVILIZING CENTRAL AFRICA.

IN the *Royal Geographical Journal* for March Mr. H. H. Johnston, after describing the campaign against Makanjira, gives a very reassuring account of the progress that has been made in civilizing the region comprised in the British Central African Protectorate. Mr. Johnston says:

"In the prosecution of this work in this British Protectorate, peace had her victories no less than war. Captain Sclater and others have undertaken the construction of a series of admirable roads which are suitable for wheeled traffic, and where wagons are now industriously plying.

TELEGRAPHS, POSTAL SERVICE AND INDUSTRIES.

"Courts of justice have been established at Chiromo, Blantyre, Zomba, Fort Johnston, Deep Bay and many other places. A regular postal service is now in operation, not only throughout the Protectorate, but right away to Mweru and the borders of the Congo Free State. A telegraph line is being constructed by the African Trans-Continental Telegraph Company, and this, it is hoped, will shortly be completed through from Blantyre to Fort Salisbury across the Shire and Zambezi. One of the biggest names in this country for all time will be that of John Buchanan, whom Lord Salisbury recommended for a C.M.G. long before his merits were known to the public at large. Mr. Buchanan practically introduced the cultivation of the coffee tree into this Protectorate, and so laid the foundations of its present prosperity; he also commenced the cultivation of the sugar cane and the manufacture of sugar, the cultivation of tobacco and the manufacture of cigars; he has made successful experiments in the introduction of the chinchona tree and the tea shrub, of various kinds of india rubber, and latterly has co-operated with the Administration in taking up the cultivation

of wheat, which is likely to prove a very great success.

THE WORK OF THE MISSIONARIES.

"The missionaries have acted as a kind of informal school board for Central Africa, and the results of their years of patient teaching have begun to manifest themselves since we commenced the administration of this country. An increasing number of natives are able to read and write, and, above all, are trained to respect and to value a settled and civilized government. As one or two instances of the really marvelous and encouraging results of this missionary teaching I may quote the following: The whole of our Government printing at Zomba, including the production of our Gazette, is done by native printers taught in the schools of the Universities Mission and of the Church of Scotland Mission. An intelligent native boy, well taught by the Universities Mission, is now the telegraph operator in Blantyre.

"Amongst other important aids to civilized and comfortable existence I should mention the introduction of the cultivation of the potato, which is due either to Mr. Buchanan or to the Scotch missionaries, or to both; and in the same way the introduction of orange trees, lemon trees, roses, strawberries, almost all European vegetables, and many beautiful garden flowers and shrubs.

THE INFLUX OF EUROPEANS.

"One result of all this improvement in government was a considerable influx of European planters resolved to try their fortune in coffee growing. In 1891 the total white population of British Central Africa was 57; at the beginning of the present year it had risen to 230, and it is now considerably over 300. The trade of this country in 1891 amounted to a total value of about £20,000. It now exceeds £100,000. In 1891 there were only 8 British steamers on the lakes and rivers, and perhaps 15 barges. There are now 17 steamers and about 120 barges or sailing vessels hoisting the British flag. There were 1,000 acres under cultivation at the hands of Europeans in 1891, and it is estimated that this area has increased to 8,000 acres in the summer of this year. Over 5,000,000 coffee plants are now growing, and when these come into bearing, as they will before long, there will be ample freight for the railway which it is proposed to construct between the Upper and the Lower Shire. In 1891 there was one Indian trader on British territory; there are now 27, and some of these men are doing such a prosperous business that they are able to pay as much as £140 for a single town lot. Land, which was selling at from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 pence an acre in the first half of 1891, now ranges in price from 1 to 5 shillings, and in the townships has risen to sums of £100 to £200 for township lots. Since the administration commenced four 'towns' have been created and eight centres of European settlement have been founded, which before long will have attained, no doubt, to the dignity of townships."

An admirable map of the British Central African Protectorate is published, which may be useful for reference.

THE REPUBLIC OF ANDORRA.

MR. JOHN SMITH, in the *Scottish Geographical Magazine* for March, enlightens us upon the condition and constitution of the so-called Republic of Andorra, one of the few places in the world where, as Lord Rosebery said, there is no Second Chamber. Andorra is a very primitive community governed in primitive fashion. Mr. Smith says; "It is governed by a Grand Council composed of two consuls and two councillors, elected by the heads of families in each of the six parishes. No man can be elected consul who is under thirty years of age, who has not been married, or who is addicted to drink. These twenty-four representatives elect the Syndic or President, who is chosen for life, and two vice-presidents. The French Government, as representing the rights of the Counts of Foix, appoint a *Viguiers* (vicarius), usually some official of the Department of Ariège, while the Bishop of Urgel also appoints a *Viguiers*."

THE FUNCTIONS OF THE VIGUIERS.

"Upon condition of respecting the rights and the laws, written and unwritten, of the valleys, the two *Viguiers* exercise together all the powers with which they are invested by custom and by ancient title. If one of them be absent the other can act alone. They are the heads of the army, which is composed of all the men of the valleys without regard to age. Each head of a family is compelled to have in his house both arms and ammunition, and to be ready for service whenever called upon. The consuls appoint certain magistrates, whose duties are very similar to those of our police. All tradesmen and persons possessing property form what is called the Parish Council, whose chief business is to collect the tribute, apportion the pasture, to decide upon the amount of forest timber to be sold, and other ordinary local matters. You will perceive from this that the Andorrans have long ago passed a kind of Local Government bill."

THE PAYMENT OF COUNCILORS.

"Andorra has effected a compromise in respect to the question of the payment of members. The members of its Grand Council or Parliament are not paid, but they are lodged and fed during their sittings at the public expense; this possibly explains the fact of there being five sittings or sessions every year. Each parish owns two double beds in the Parliament House, where its two consuls and two councillors rest their weary heads when their parliamentary duties are over for the day. It will be apparent, therefore, that the expenses of the state altogether are very small. It is also blessed in having no foreign debt. The revenue is derived from the sale of wood and charcoal and the rents of the Government pasture-lands."

"It is also quite in the fashion in having an income-tax, amounting to about 2 per cent. on the income. The law is administered by two representatives called *Baillies*."

THE MISSISSIPPI PLANTATION OF TO-DAY.

THE *May Harper's* opens with one of Julian Ralph's gossipy, humorous, sketchy treatises on the State of Mississippi. That sunny and lazy country no longer acknowledges the exclusive sovereignty of King Cotton. The entire middle section is given over to the demoralizing trade of horse raising. Then along the line of the Illinois Central Railway thrifty Westerners are settling, and are exploiting that sunny quality of the land to ripen early fruits, especially strawberries, for the markets of the great cities. And there is a noble expanse of forest from the middle of the State to the Gulf, 90 miles wide and 180 miles long, "in the main as beautiful as a park." Pine, gum, oak and cottonwood are the trees, though on the Delta side cypress, ash, poplar, hickory and gum are abundant. For fifty years or more this district has been "lumbered" wherever the logs could be floated down the many streams that all flow to the Gulf of Mexico, and yet it is said that but a tiny fraction of the valuable wood has been cut, and not even yet have the lumbermen been obliged to go to a distance from the streams. It is estimated that to-day there remain 18,000,000 feet of long-leaf pine in this region, while in the northern part of the State more than one-third as much short-leaf pine is standing.

WAITING FOR A RISE IN TIMBER.

"In this great Southern district of forest a large amount of Western capital has been invested in lumbering, and of the men engaged in the pursuit fully one-half are from the West and the North. Immense tracts of this woodland are held untouched for the great rise in their value that must certainly follow the destruction of the timber resources of the Northwest. These Mississippi forest lands were public, government land, and the speculative corporations bought enormous tracts at prices that were sometimes as low as a dollar and a half an acre. This unjust and scandalous absorption by the wealthy of that which should have been held for the people and for the enrichment of the State aroused the indignation of those who watched it, and two or three years ago the people obtained federal legislation, by which what remains of the land is saved for the possession of actual settlers exclusively. Less than half of it—possibly little more than a third—was thus preserved."

THE COTTON FARMS.

But when these and other aspects of the great river State are subtracted there remains the fact that cotton still holds rule, if a divided rule. "The rule of the Jamestown plan is broken in Mississippi but not destroyed. The cotton planters in the bottom lands own between five hundred and one thousand five hundred or two thousand acres each. They farm out these plantations to the negroes. Each negro gets a cabin, a mule, a plough, and a little garden patch free, as the tools with which to work. He is to plant and pick fifteen acres of cotton, and is to receive half of what it brings. The cotton yields between half a bale and a bale per acre, and fetches just now \$35 a

bale. The negro needs the help of his wife and many children to pick it. At an average return of, say, ten bales of cotton to fifteen acres the negro gets \$125 for his year's work. The cotton seed brings \$7 to \$10 a ton, so that from the sale of that he gets \$35 more. Some planters grow corn for market, and others allow the negroes to plant a good deal of corn to live upon. Unfortunately the rule with the negro is to sell his corn before Christmas at 50 cents a bushel, and buy it back in February at \$1.25. The negroes deal with the local merchants, who are mainly Hebrews, on the credit plan. They are made to pay two prices, and the Jews limit them to what it is thought their crops will bring. These merchants add about 50 per cent. for the hazard of poor crops, death, losses by storms, and the like chances.

THE NEGRO AS AN INCUBUS.

"The negro is holding the South back in this as in other respects. The small white farmer can adjust himself to circumstances. He can say that if cotton does not pay at this year's price of 5 cents a pound he will raise more meat and corn for home consumption. He can also raise enough to feed what tenants he employs. But the negro affects the larger situation. He is not a landlord. He must rent the land he works, and the average planter needs him as much as the negro needs the land. But when the two meet and the negro asks, 'What are you going to pay me for working your land?' the planter can only reply, 'Cotton,' because corn won't sell in the first place, and in the second place the negro likes cotton, and understands the handling of it better than anything else that grows in the ground."

THE SEVEN LIFE SACRIFICING BRAVES.

WE quote from the *Tokio Sun* the following interesting note regarding the "Ketsushi-Hichinin-Gumi," seven Japanese patriots who offered to sacrifice their lives in a most daring way for their country:

"In one of the three ships that transported the first troops landed at Yungchung were seven sailors belonging to the cruiser *Yayeyama*. Their valor and intrepidity had been much talked of among their comrades. These men, wishing to do something for their country, had previously solicited permission to be allowed to go to Wei-hai-wai to make an attack alone. The captain of the *Yayeyama-kan*, refusing to give them a boat, had explained to them the impracticability of such an idea, at which they were very much cast down and said: 'Of course, the idea of taking the forts at Wei-hai-wei with only seven men and a single boat is out of the question,—to accomplish such a feat we are not dreaming of. But we are led to think that if we seven stand united and make an attack upon Wei-hai-wei we may at the worst be able to bewilder the enemy and may find a chance of beheading their commander. If their commander be lost the military ardor of the enemy will naturally decrease, while that of our army will be redoubled. Our lives we offer to our country, and we are ready to die on her behalf; our sole wish is to

obtain permission to borrow a boat.' The captain, of course, refused their petition but, sympathizing with them, told them to wait for an opportune time when they might show their usefulness. Happily the landing of the army at Yungchung afforded such a chance; so the captain gave the seven heroes the honor of landing first and cutting down the telegraph lines. The names of the men have become famous in the army, and they are even known as the 'Kesshi-Hichinin-Gumi'—The Seven Life-Sacrificing Braves."

MR. BALFOUR'S "FOUNDATIONS."

PRINCIPAL FAIRBAIRN, in the *Contemporary Review*, subjects Mr. Balfour's book to criticism that while appreciative in spirit is very hostile in essence. Principal Fairbairn, as is befitting a theological expert, cannot refrain from showing the condescension of the specialist even in his welcome. "As one whose work and interests lie altogether in the domain of theology, I would welcome the incursion into it of this brilliant amateur. Forso far as it relates to theology, properly so called, it is an amateur's book, and as such it ought to be judged."

DR. FAIRBAIRN'S DISAPPOINTMENT.

His judgment is that the book is extremely clever in form and very disappointing in substance: "The new work is distinguished by many admirable qualities; is at once lucid and subtle, brilliant and eloquent, always grave, yet often lighted up with flashes of a nimble though ironical humor, with a delicate yet elastic style, excellently suited to the deft and sinuous movement of the thought. If to be well put were to be victoriously argued, this would indeed be a cogent book; but I must frankly, even at the very outset, confess that to one reader at least it has been a deep disappointment. The early chapters awakened high hope; their form threw over one a sort of spell; but the spell slowly faded, and pleasure turned to pain as the underlying philosophy was seen to be shifting sand rather than solid rock; and what could its unstable weakness do but fracture the whole frail superstructure? The farther the reading proceeded the less satisfactory the argument seemed. The criticism that had appeared so pleasantly potent at the beginning became sadly impotent at the middle, and mischievously inadequate or irrelevant at the end. This was a conclusion most reluctantly reached."

While as a theologian and a trainer of religious teachers he cannot refrain from welcoming "a book which shows us that we have a statesman who at least thinks as deeply of ethical as of material well-being, and who spends his quiet days not simply on brown moors or breezy links, but in attempting to lay anew, broad and deep and strong, 'the foundations' of the beliefs on which he conceives society to rest."

MR. BALFOUR AS BLIND SAMSON.

Principal Fairbairn's point is that where Mr. Balfour is supremely able in his destructive criticism, his

constructive capacity leaves much to be desired. Dr. Fairbairn cannot relish a faith that is rooted upon unbelief: "Mr. Balfour, though positive in his conclusion, is negative in his method and uncritical as to his premises. He dismisses, by a searching critical process, our current philosophies, empirical and transcendental; then confesses he has no effectual substitute to offer, and finally offers a provisional theory for the unification of beliefs which throws into the most startling relief all the skeptical elements in his own criticism. It creates doubt; it does nothing more. It does not make the formation of belief more intelligible, the process of knowledge more conceivable, its results more real or its conclusions more trustworthy. It involves all these things in deeper doubt; it turns the relation of mind to nature and of nature to mind into a hopeless maze, and creates suspicion as to the truth and reality of knowledge. If such be the result of his skeptical criticism, where is the advantage to faith? For what does it represent in thought save the method of the blind Samson who sacrificed himself in order that he might the more effectually bury the Philistines under the ruins of their own temple?"

THE ROYAL GOAL BY WRONG ROAD.

The following is Dr. Fairbairn's summing up of the whole matter: "It is a remarkable achievement for a statesman, and gives to the state the happy assurance that a mind which may yet control its destinies has visions of higher and more enduring things than the strife of parties, the collision of interests or the jealousies of classes. We live by faith, and this faith is here often fitly and finely expressed. To his belief in a God capable of 'preferential action;' in an inspiration 'limited to no age, to no country, to no people;' in an incarnation which may transcend science, but is 'the abiding place of the highest reality;' in Christianity as a religion so 'effectually fitted to minister to our ethical needs' as to be made even more credible by the mystery of evil, which it so forcibly recognizes that it may the more victoriously overcome—I entirely and heartily subscribe. My criticism has concerned not so much the end he has reached, as his mode of reaching it. The way of faith is in these days hard enough; it need not be made more difficult; and it becomes those who believe that the highest truth of reason is one with the highest object of faith to make it clear that in their view at least a true theology can never be built on a skeptical philosophy, and that only the thought which trusts the reason can truly vindicate faith in the God who gave it."

Dr. Martineau's Essay.

The *Nineteenth Century* announces that the publication of the second part of Professor Huxley's article on Mr. Balfour's book is unavoidably postponed, the author being prevented by a severe attack of bronchitis following influenza from finally correcting the proofs of it. Mr. Knowles, however, was not without an alternative, and this month we have an article by Dr. Martineau, whose essay it is impossible to sum-

marize. The passages of most popular interest are those in which Dr. Martineau deals with those passages in Mr. Balfour's book which refer more particularly to Christ. Mr. Balfour, it would be remembered, is on the side of Athanasius. Dr. Martineau, as a Unitarian, naturally finds it difficult to allow what he says to pass without note or comment. He is, however, very moderate, and chiefly confines his dissent to Mr. Balfour's placing the doctrine of the Incarnation on the same line with the doctrine of Redemption through the atoning blood of Christ.

He says: "To Mr. Balfour the problem of undeserved sufferings in the world appears, though not theoretically solved, at least practically lightened by the sympathetic endurance on the Cross of the very God who administers them. To me, I confess, the difficulty seems driven to its extremity when the holiest of beings is allowed, by the maximum of suffering, to buy off the penal duties of all the sinners who will accept the release."

He is, however, in substantial accord with Mr. Balfour in regarding the Incarnation, if it is extended from the person of Christ to the nature of man—a very important qualification—as the central mystery of revealed religion.

THE REAL DRAMA OF EXISTENCE.

The following passage gives us Dr. Martineau at his best: "In the particular case of Christianity, taken as defined in the three Creeds, the human need to which it responds is said to be deliverance from the terror of so stupendous a Universe as this, and so insignificant a life as ours; in thralldom to the body; with the image of God, if ever there, effaced by the inherited features of a brute ancestry. What could so surely check and relieve the self-contempt of such a creature in such a world as the assumption of his nature, and the experience of its humiliations, and the consecration of its opportunities by the Son of God? Since that life of pure devotion, of vanquished temptation, of sublime sorrow, and its return to God, have not the estimates of moral greatness expanded to the dimensions of the visible and invisible heavens? Is there a constellation in the sky fairer than the galaxy of graces in a holy soul? Is there any planetary cycle that will outlast the immortal life of the children of God? Reborn under the Christian inspiration, we rise at a bound from the stunning shocks of physical nature, and are no longer alone and lost in the infinite spaces. The real drama of existence is with the spirits, whether near or far, who can aspire and love and will and act like ourselves or above ourselves.

A NEED AND A RESPONSE.

"There is no doubt a profound truth involved in this estimate of the belief in the Incarnation. It has determined, in the right direction, the long trembling balance between two competing ideals of the Divine nature; identified in the one case with the fearful aggregate of predetermining cosmic forces, and in the other with the wisdom of an Infinite

Mind, partly committed to a steadfast order, but amply free to pity and to love. Has, then, the living God manifested Himself in the Son of Mary? Then we are not lashed to the wheel of necessity, but in the hands of One who 'has compassion on the multitudes,' who has not ordained temptation and sorrow and death without knowing what they are and how they may be sanctified. Is this, then—this 'stricken of God and afflicted'—His 'Son : ' then we too are His sons, for this is our 'elder Brother.' Such an answer to the fearful and desponding heart does meet a pressing want, and often, doubtless, has relieved it. But to cite this result as an important evidence of the Incarnation miracle is hardly admissible : for, were it fiction instead of fact, it would affect its believers as it does at present. The whole creative impulse, indeed, which directs the religious imagination and shapes its significant myths and ever growing oral traditions, is the yearning of some spiritual thirst within the soul, or the pathetic silence of thought on some unanswered problem. The need and the response are sure to find each other out, whether the initiative be taken from the secret prayer of man or the realizing gift of God.

THE ESSENCE OF THE INCARNATION DOCTRINE.

"Anyhow, the essence of the influence claimed for the Incarnation doctrine lies in this, that by *humanising* God it draws him within the sphere of our affections, gives deeper meaning to our assurance that He knows our trials and our griefs, and identifies the moral perfection and 'beauty of holiness' which is loved of God with our own aspirations of conscience and enthusiasm of worship. In other words, the Divinity of Christ destroys the dread distance between the Infinite God and our finite selves, by bringing to the front of a great human drama the spiritual attributes, actual in Him, possible in us, which make the personal natures homogeneous and qualify us also to be 'Sons of God.' But in order to reveal this homogeneity, was it necessary for God to be born and pass through the conditions of finite humanity? Whatever of godlike character such a being evinced would in that case belong to Him as a unique subject, compounded of two natures, and would afford no sample of what might be expected from us 'mere men.' But let the order be reversed, and from the human level let one appear who, born in the flesh, is reborn in the Spirit ; let him, through a few pathetic years with tragic close, leave an indelible impression of how Divine may be a life of man at one with God ; and the unification and communion of the earthly and the heavenly spheres, thus personally realized, are forever secured as the meaning of God for the soul of man."

Archdeacon Farrar.

In the *English Illustrated Magazine*, Archdeacon Farrar publishes a short article on Mr. Balfour's book. He describes it as "a book for which the distinguished author is entitled to the warm gratitude of every thinker to whom the highest and deepest interests of the human race are dear."

The Archdeacon is very enthusiastic. He declares that "the book is almost unique as the work of a party leader who, at a comparatively early age, has attained so leading a position. The service which it contributes to the deepest interests of religion is one which any living man might have been proud and thankful to render. I do not think that more than one or two of our prelates, or more than a dozen living clergymen or divines, could have produced this metaphysical defense of the ultimate bases on which all theology must rest. It must be ranked in theological importance with Mr. Illingworth's recent Bampton Lectures on 'The Personality of God'."

Professor W. Wallace.

Professor Wallace, in the *Fortnightly Review*, writes somewhat critically upon Mr. Balfour's "Foundations of Belief." He says : "Firstly, Mr. Balfour probably inhabits a 'psychological climate,' which incapacitates him from a fair survey of the problem before us. He is, in the first place, apt to pin his faith too lightly to names and generalities, to argue from types. He draws a plain portrait of a Rationalist, a Naturalistic person, on Idealist, in a few lines. But no such persons exist.

"Secondly, it is perhaps only to indicate the obverse of this tendency to the worst kind of nominalism, if we say that Mr. Balfour is without the sense of historic proportions.

"Thirdly, Mr. Balfour rates the æsthetic influence too lightly.

"Fourthly, he deems the speculative world a No-Man's-Land, where you can do with names as you please. But he is—as strangers sometimes are in such matters—informed."

AN OFFENDED SPECIALIST.

It is curious to note the snuffy air of the superior person in this Professor's dissertation. The specialist is always apt to resent the incursion even of the most distinguished outsider in his own domain. Professor Wallace is evidently hurt by what he regards as Mr. Balfour's undue severity in dealing with Naturalism : "Naturalism was a reaction from the follies of Supernaturalism ; Agnosticism, a reaction from the way of speaking about God as a man in the next street ; and Empiricism did well to turn its back upon *a priori* reasoning with untested words. But you cannot always stop a reaction when you want. *Facilis descensus*—not necessarily to Avernus. Yet, in its main contention, Naturalism was sound."

To Professor Wallace's concluding observations no objection can be taken : "If God is hard to see for the modern world, it is neither science nor metaphysics which provides the veil or the fog. Other 'causes' generate practical atheism, and we have no need to seek for 'reasons.' The cares of worldliness and the race for riches are what makes the heaven brass and iron. It is they that benumb the will to believe. At their worst, even, science and metaphysics have tended to set before the world something."

An Agnostic's Criticism.

Mr. Robertson, the editor of the *Free Review*, merely refers in some passing notes to Mr. Balfour's book. He says: "He is naturally and significantly anxious in his latest work to discredit the 'Canon of Consistency.' It is a canon which dooms his past appeal. His plan is to argue in politics on the most rigidly negative lines, and to reject all hopes of progress as visionary—see his address to the Glasgow students—while in religion he zealously multiplies pretexts for dwelling in visionary belief and repudiating all negative criticism. The inspiration is in part, no doubt, Mr. Balfour's spontaneous instinct of opposition to all those movements of mind which menace the privileges of his class; but few who have studied his career will doubt that his religious tactic is as much a matter of calculation as his tactic in the House of Commons. In his Church Congress address on Positivism—a tissue of the merest inconsequence from beginning to end—the note of insincerity was the one thing clear. An interesting moment would be made if any one should ever ask Mr. Balfour point blank, 'This religion which you defend, do you really believe it?' Of course he would either say yes or protest against the question. Either way the situation would be memorably dramatic."

A NEW SYSTEM OF WRITING FOR THE BLIND.

IN the *Catholic World* Mr. J. A. Zahm describes a new system of writing for the blind invented by Mlle. Mulot of Angers, France, and which has for some years past been undergoing a thorough test in a private institution in France.

The practicability of the general education of the blind was first proved to the world by M. Valentin Haüy in 1784, when he inaugurated in Paris the first institution for the education of the blind which had ever been successfully attempted. There had been previous efforts, but these had been attended with only very limited success. Haüy was the first one who had the happy idea to print in characters which could be read with the touch. By this invention the blind were able to read with their fingers, but as yet no method had been devised which would enable them to write. The first one to propose a practical and successful method of writing for the blind was M. Louis Braille, a blind pupil of the Institut des Jeunes Aveugles in Paris. This was in 1834. The merits of Braille's invention were at once recognized, and his system of writing, like Haüy's system of reading, was soon almost universally accepted and employed in the education of the blind. Other systems both for printing and writing soon followed those of Haüy and Braille.

A SYSTEM FOR BOTH BLIND AND SEEING.

Notwithstanding all that had been achieved for the advancement of the blind, it was necessary to make another step forward before these hapless people could communicate readily with their more fortunate brethren. It was in a word necessary to devise a

system which both the blind and the clear of sight could easily understand and use. And it is this which Mlle. Mulot has supplied to the world.

"Discarding all the arbitrary signs and symbols which had been hitherto employed, Mlle. Mulot makes use of the ordinary Roman letters, and at once cuts the Gordian knot which had so long puzzled some of the keenest minds of the educational world. By means of a simple frame, contrived for the purpose, and a blunt style, she has made it possible for the blind to correspond not only with the blind, but also with the seeing, with equal readiness and satisfaction. The most astonishing thing about the invention is its simplicity, and like many other extraordinary discoveries, it now seems strange that the idea did not occur to some one long before.

THE MODUS OPERANDI.

"The frame, or stylographic guide, employed is essentially nothing more than a metal plate—ordinarily, there are two of them, hinged together for the sake of convenience—in which there is a number of square perforations arranged in parallel lines. At each corner of these perforations there are small indentations which enable the writer not only to move his style in and around the aperture, but also permit him to move it up and down, thus forming vertical lines at the right and left of the little squares. By moving the style from one angle to the other of the perforation, or from little notches, cut on the four sides of the square, it is possible to write with the greatest ease and exactness the ordinary letters, large and small, of the Roman alphabet. Thus the letter u is composed of one horizontal and two vertical lines, the letter x of two diagonals, while the letter o is made up of two horizontal and two vertical lines, all slightly curved. For letters like b, d, p, q the writer is obliged to move his style into the proper indentation at one of the corners of the square. Thus, d would be made like the letter o with a prolongation upward of the vertical line at the right.

"When it is desired to use the instrument in writing to the blind, a sheet of letter paper is placed under it, and above a sheet of blotting paper, which serves as a cushion. The blind person writes from right to left of the sheet, while the style, by reason of the blotting paper underneath, brings out the letters in relief on the side opposite that on which they are written. On looking at the reverse side of the written page the letters are seen in their natural position, and are read as in ordinary writing from left to right.

"The letters, it is true, are not much raised, but the relief is quite sufficient to enable the delicate, well-trained fingers of the blind to distinguish them with the greatest ease and rapidity. When the matter written is intended for those whose vision has not been lost, a sheet of carbon-paper is placed between the cushion, or blotting-paper, and the paper on which the characters are written. The letters are then not only brought out in relief, as before, but they are likewise colored, as they are on the printed page from a type-writing machine."

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE CENTURY.

THE *May Century* contains a brief article by A. C. Bernheim entitled "A Chapter of Municipal Folly," in which he shows what a vast amount of public revenue has been wasted by the failure to secure adequate prices for municipal franchises. This writer records some notable instances in which New York has thrown away enormously valuable franchises, and calls on her to protect her taxpayers in the events to come. He says :

"The Dock Department was organized in 1870, and since then its gross annual revenues have shown an increase from \$315,524 in 1871 to \$1,839,658 for the year 1894, and its net yearly revenues, which in 1871 amounted to \$143,000, had increased twenty-three years later to \$1,500,000. The ferry rents, which in the year 1879 were only \$64,441, have been increased to \$354,230.

"We need only record the earnings of the Brooklyn Bridge to realize what has been gained to present and future generations by retaining in public hands the control and ownership of this great highway. The gross earnings have steadily increased from \$622,680.31 in 1885 to \$1,326,598.85 in 1894.

"The profits from public enterprise are so well assured that the public should be continually on guard. Only a few years ago practically an exclusive contract for underground subways was authorized by the legislature, without substantial consideration to the city, which will make it almost impossible ever to interfere with the monopoly of the Metropolitan Telephone, the Western Union and the Edison Illuminating companies, the virtual owners of this new corporation controlling the subways."

Mr. W. E. Smythe, editor of the *Irrigation Age*, contributes a lengthy illustrated article entitled, "The Conquest of Arid America," in which he gives some picturesque views of the gigantic opportunities he sees in the irrigating of these western rainless countries. The magnitude of the subject is suggested in the following paragraphs :

"The one-hundredth meridian divides the United States almost exactly into halves. East of that line dwell sixty-four million people. Here are overgrown cities and overcrowded industries. Here is surplus capital, as idle and burdensome as the surplus population. West of that line dwell four or five millions. Here is a great want both of people and of capital for development. Here is the raw material for another war of conquest, offering prizes far greater than those of the past, because natural resources are richer and much more varied and extensive. The new empire includes, in whole or in part, seventeen states and territories. It is a region of imperial dimensions. From north to south it measures as far as from Montreal to Mobile. From east to west the distance is greater than from Boston to Omaha. Within these wide boundaries there are great diversities of climate and soil, of altitude and other physical conditions. But everywhere the climate is healthful to an extraordinary degree, and in all, except the great plains region of the extreme east, the scenery is rugged and noble beyond description.

"The one-hundredth meridian is not merely the boundary line of present development. It is much more sig-

nificant as indicating the beginning of the condition of aridity. To the popular mind 'arid' means only 'rainless,' and 'rainless' is synonymous with 'worthless.' But 'aridity,' when properly defined and fully comprehended, is seen to be the germ of new industrial and social systems, with far-reaching possibilities in the fields of ethics and politics. It would be idle to attempt to predict how the American character will be modified and transformed when millions of people shall have finally made their homes in the arid regions, under conditions as yet untried by Anglo-Saxon men. But that millions will live under these conditions is inevitable, and that the new environment will produce momentous changes in methods of life and habits of thought is equally certain."

HARPER'S.

FROM the *May Harper's* we have selected Julian Ralph's article, "In Sunny Mississippi," Dr. Andrew Wilson's "The Story of the Liver," and Mr. Charles Dudley Warner's contribution to "The Editor's Study" to review as "Leading Articles."

The Rev. Brockholst Morgan, in writing of "Men's Work Among Women," asserts that the influence of refined, sincere and tactful men is far more effective and welcome with the unfortunates of a great city than the efforts of their sisters. "The most hardened women recognize these qualities of the missionary, who, under the livery of the Church, carries the bearing of a true Christian. . . . The criminal woman would rather tell her story to any one than to a fellow-woman.

"On one occasion, in the Tombs Prison, a woman, coming up to one of these men workers, touched him gently on the sleeve and said, probably with the reminiscences of gentler days in her own history, 'How good it is to meet a gentleman!'

"Another time, while one of these workers was preaching in the Tombs a woman was brought in from the street and took her seat among the worshipers, whom she sought to disturb by her actions and shameless gestures. Finding these of no avail, she rose up, uttered a piercing shriek, and threw herself upon the stone floor, drumming with her feet against the pavement. In very shame at her conduct, two of her fellow-prisoners immediately spread out their skirts and sat upon her, hiding her completely. In a moment she wriggled from under this burden and slunk into a cell, leaving the congregation as reverent and unmoved as if nothing had occurred.

"One of the most striking instances of the influence of the gentleman priest among women took place some time ago, when a murder had been discovered in one of the vilest lodging-houses of the city, and the drag-net of the police had scooped in about twenty of the most loathsome wretches of New York, who were temporarily confined in the House of Detention, and whose reverence and decency of conduct at the services conducted for several months by the same gentlemen might be an example to any gathering of women in New York."

There has been some speculation among folks in the trade of letters as to the authorship of the "Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc," which are being printed serially in *Harper's*. The publishers have given no

further clue than the statement that the writer is one of the most popular magazine writers of to-day, but several have guessed Joan's biographer to be Mr. Samuel Clemens, better known as Mark Twain. His account of that most romantic and dramatic of all careers makes a very charming magazine feature. Mr. Howells' essay, "True, I Talk of Dreams," gives its subject categorically in the title, and is in his most pleasant philosophic and discursive style. A very excellent art paper, "The Museum of the Prado," is signed by an exceptionally discerning and delicate-minded young critic, Royal Cortissoz.

SCRIBNER'S.

THAT very pleasant philosopher, Mr. Robert Grant, gives in the *May Scribner's* his views on the subject, palpitating with interest to the American youth—"Occupation." With the careers in army or navy absent, as they are in this non-belligerent country, and the clerical estate a calling rather than a profession, the American problem is somewhat different from the European. The flashy charms of stockbroking have largely departed with overcompetition, and the promoter has succumbed to crises. The school teacher is, in Mr. Grant's opinion, shamefully underpaid. Aside from the marts of trade, Mr. Grant votes for the law, medicine, architecture and engineering in its various branches as the occupations which offer the largest and most honorable returns to the young man of to-day, and especially the last named.

"The furnaces, mines, manufactories and the hydraulic, electrical or other plants connected with the numerous vast mechanical business enterprises of the country are furnishing immediate occupation for hundreds of graduates of the scientific or polytechnic schools at highly respectable salaries. This field of usefulness is certain for a long time to come to offer employment and a fair livelihood to many, and large returns to those who outstrip their contemporaries. More and more is the business man, the manufacturer and the capitalist likely to be dependent for the economical or successful development and management of undertakings on the judgment of scientific experts in his own employment or called in to advise, and it is only meet that the counsel given should be paid for handsomely."

Mr. A. B. Frost's inimitable drawings which profusely embellish the opening article on "Golf," by Henry E. Howland, illustrate the serious aspects of that rapidly gaining pastime, and make lots of fun of its ridiculous incidents. Mr. Frost is himself one of the ardent devotees of golf, as well as the writer, who describes the peculiarities of a number of courses which have lately come into being in America. The following paragraph will suggest some of the points of the game:

"The game illustrates the analytical and philosophical character of the Scotch mind. In it muscle and mind, and ball and eye, each play a part, and all must be in perfect accord. Some of its fascinations lie in its difficulties—there are twenty-two different rules to remember in making a drive; some golfers write them on their wristbands, others have them repeated by their caddies at the beginning of their stroke; one enthusiast, after painfully obtaining the proper position, had himself built into a frame, which thereafter was carried about to each teeing ground, that he might be sure of his form. The loose, slashing style known as the St. Andrew's swing, in which the player seems to twist his body into an imitation of the Laocœon, and then suddenly to uncoil, is the perfection of art. It is a swing and not a hit; the ball is met at a certain point and swept away with apparent abandon, the

driver following the ball, and finishing with a swing over the shoulder in what is almost a complete circle. A jerk is an abomination; the true motion requires a gradual acceleration of speed, with muscles flexible, save that the lower hand should have a tight grip on the stick—a swing like 'an auld wife cutting hay'; if this does not convey the idea, 'Eh, man, just take and throw your club at the ba'.' Oh! the careless ease of that swing and the beautiful far-reaching results that follow! But be not deceived, overconfident beginner, wise in your own conceit; a topped ball that rolls harmlessly a few yards, or some practical agriculture with perhaps a broken driver, or a wrench that follows a fruitless blow, will be your reward, if you venture to imitate that dashing, insolent, fearless stroke, which seems so easy because it is the very perfection of art and crown of skill. It is but the fruit of a life spent club in hand, for the best golfer, like the oyster, is caught young."

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

WE have quoted in another department from A. E. Dolbear's article on the application of electricity to the heating of houses, in the *May Cosmopolitan*.

Mary P. Whiteman contributes an article on "Saleswomen in the Great Stores," in which she tells about the duties, the ambitions and the trials of this distinct type of American maidens. The *Cosmopolitan* prints a number of portraits of young women engaged in the large New York stores, which show a remarkably beautiful set of girls, and which somewhat detract from the impression of the hardships that the writer ascribes to their life.

"In most of the large establishments, where many people are employed, the rules are very strict and the punishment is generally a fine, which is deducted from the salary at the end of the week. For example, a cent a minute is generally charged for tardiness, and many of the people, no matter how small the salary, and may be living many miles from their place of business, frequently, in fact, almost uniformly, carry home their salaries at the end of the week minus fifty cents or so. On the other hand, if customers come in late and stay over closing time these same girls are expected to wait on them cheerfully some fifteen or twenty minutes after six without any extra compensation. Still, fining seems necessary, for, when not enforced, there are always those who take advantage of it, and they must be in their places to get their stocks in order and be ready to wait on the customers.

"Fining applies more especially to the low-salaried salespeople. The higher up in authority, and the bigger wages one receives, the more leniency is shown; therefore, the 'head fitter,' getting her \$75 a week, the French trimmer, whose time is worth her weight in gold, or the large-salaried buyer, arrive with an air of importance a half hour or so after the appointed time of opening.

"In most of the great shops there is a surprising lack of comfort in the way of a lunch-room, or a place to spend the allotted three-quarters of an hour at noon. In some places this room is at the top of the building, and in others in the cellar, but almost all are dirty and unattractive in every way. In one particular house on the West Side the rats are so large and numerous that the services of a Pied Piper are sadly in demand. This is a disgrace, especially when one sees the fine waiting-rooms provided for the customers. There are one or two notable exceptions to this, however, one especially which is following closely upon the lines of the famous Bon Marché, in Paris, and it is greatly appreciated by all the employees."

Mr. John Brisben Walker, editor and owner of the *Cos-*

nopolitan, describes the picturesque and stupendous Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, with the aid of illustrations from Thomas Moran's paintings. Mr. Walker believes this road will be one of the first of the great lines to introduce electricity for regular service.

"In the front rank of the great railway systems of the world, it seems probable that the Denver and Rio Grande, owing to the topography of the country through which it passes, will be one of the first to be converted from the old ways of steam to the new world of electricity. Along its devious routes a hundred mountain streams waste their energies. Down every mountain side dash waters capable of driving dynamos of countless horse-power. What are the obstacles in the way of using this new motive power, the engineers of the road alone understand. But I doubt if there are others than those incidental to the additional capital which a change would involve for new machinery. First to welcome the new electricity will, I predict, be the mountain railway system of the Rio Grande, and the transcontinental traveler will, in the near future, enjoy his magnificent mountain views free from the nuisance of smoke and cinders."

LIPPINCOTT'S.

DAVID B. FITZGERALD gives a graphic account of drawing a great fish seine in his article entitled "On a Shad Float." The "tackle-line" of the immense net is drawn by a fifteen horse-power steam engine.

"When the half-circle outlined by the corks is less than one hundred feet in diameter the interest becomes feverish, and the float is a scene of intense though subdued excitement. Two lines of men, with straining muscles, haul steadily on the hand-lines, suggesting the athletic contest that is called the rope-pull, and even the engine coughs and splutters, as though collecting its energies for the critical moment now approaching. The silence is unbroken, except by the voice of the superintendent giving his orders, and an occasional exclamation, impossible to restrain, from some of the negroes. The water within the net is violently agitated by the thousands of fins and tails beating it into foam. A great sturgeon is thrashing about him furiously, and the hauling is suspended until a man can go out in a boat and spear him. Then the tug and strain begin again; and now the moment has arrived that will test the strength of knot and the quality of fibre in the seine. In the old method of fishing from the shore there was a gradual slope from the middle of the river to the point where the catch was landed, but in float-fishing it is necessary to raise the whole catch along the surface of that inclined plane which slopes to the bottom of the water. In the progress of the catch up this slope the strain on the meshes of the net is tremendous, for the middle of the seine is now practically converted into a great bag full of struggling shad and herring. The flapping prey is in sight, and every muscle is at utmost tension. Foot by foot the seine comes in, and at the moment it reaches the top of the plane the lead-line is held taut, a dozen hands grasp the cork-line and draw it inward, and the fish are landed in an avalanche on the platform."

In former days it was possible to catch 10,000 fish at one haul. But now 500 make a good bag.

Mr. W. W. Brown takes us into the fields with him to see the first birds of spring—which are the bluebirds, robins and song sparrows, followed by the flicker, purple finch and fox sparrow. He describes the methods of migrating birds, and the rests they are glad to make on their long journeys.

"I have known of cases where hermit thrushes, brown

thrashers and bobolinks, too fatigued to resist, have been picked up in the streets of New York. All of them were young birds, probably from late broods, and, while they were able to pass successfully our environs and the East River, to continue across the great city was too much for them. In every case they were captured during the fall flight. Returning from the south, many birds seem to be guided by the coast-line, passing east of New York City (Staten Island is a favorite resting-place), from there to Long Island, and through to the small group at the extremity, after that striking across the Sound and continuing up the New England coast."

MCCLURE'S.

FROM the May *McClure's* we have selected Charles A. Dana's contribution on "Journalism" to quote from among the Leading Articles.

This number opens with an editorial headed, "Our First One Hundred Thousand," in which Mr. S. S. McClure announces that his bright magazine has reached that highly respectable point of circulation. Few successes have been won by new periodicals so purely on merit, and the publisher explains that this circulation was attained without any approach to the expenditure of the great sums of money—several hundred thousand dollars in any case—which have been considered necessary to "put on its feet" an illustrated magazine in New York. Mr. McClure's especial editorial feats have been in the presentation of Robert Louis Stevenson's works, and in bringing to the fore in America the notable new school of Scotch story-writers which includes Doyle, Crockett, Ian Maclaren and others, not to mention Rudyard Kipling.

Madame Blanc writes in this number on "A Prairie College," the institution in question being Knox College at Galesburg, which the Frenchwoman visited and studied recently. Her observations are fully as quaint as and are considerably more accurate than those of our average European critics. She is surprised at the amount of sincere interest taken in Old World literature in this prairie town, and she approves highly of the results of the co-educational system she finds in vogue there.

Cleveland Moffatt makes an extraordinarily sensational chapter of his exploitations of the Pinkerton archives in an account of the desperate train robberies committed by the Reno gang. This dashing, lawless group of young men had for a father a Swiss, and for mother, a Pennsylvania Dutch woman. All but one of the six went to highway robbery as a duck goes to water, and not the least daring of the family was Laura Reno, their sister.

MUNSEY'S.

THE May *Munsey's* contains the usual large array of well-printed half-tone pictures. An "Ex-Diplomat" writes about "The Prince of Wales and his Set," in an almost eulogistic vein. He introduces the future King of England as quite a bookworm, which it is safe to say will be a new character for him to assume in the public eye.

"Not a single new book of importance appears in either English, German or French, that does not receive the prince's attention, and every literary *primeur* is read and discussed at Marlborough House or Sandringham long before its review appears in the London press. There are several French authors, notably Alphonse Daudet, Zola, and Bourget, who make a point of sending one of the very first copies of each of their works to the Prince of Wales. I recall M. Gambetta expressing to me, on one occasion,

the most unbounded surprise that a man who had the reputation of being so exclusively addicted to pleasure should have read so much. Volumes of personal memoirs, especially, the prince not merely peruses but simply devours. Among other subjects of literature discussed by the great French statesman and the British heir apparent, on the occasion of their first meeting at a *déjeuner* at the Hotel Bristol, was an American work, the memoirs of Nassau Senior, of which it was manifest that the prince had made a complete and appreciative study. And to show how catholic are his tastes and those of the princess, I may mention in confidence that I have known a package of nihilistic literature, including Tchernyshevsky's "What Is to Be Done?" and other equally revolutionary writings, to be dispatched to Sandringham at their personal request."

George Holme, in writing on "The Great Atlantic Liners," tells of a curious arrangement introduced in modern ships to keep them from rolling.

"Just behind the engine-room there is a 'rolling chamber.' It is shaped something like a curved hour-glass lying on its side across the ship. It is partly filled with water, a hundred tons being its capacity. When the steamer begins to roll the water starts toward the side that is lowered, but the narrow neck keeps it from rushing through at once. Its momentum, however, drives the water on, even while the vessel rights itself, and the same thing occurs on the opposite roll. The weight of a hundred tons of water will do a little toward counteracting the roll of even a great liner."

GODEY'S.

IN the May Godey's is concluded a charming story of great dramatic force and pathos, by Miss Lucy Cleveland. She calls it "Cipher," after the name of the faithful dog—not devoid of *esprit* either—who is the companion of her grenadier hero. The Napoleon hero-worship has not been more sincerely nor enthusiastically portrayed than in this story of her "Old Grenadier."

Jesse Albert Locke places the necessary cost of an impersonally conducted six weeks' trip to Europe inside \$300, and draws up the following table of expenses, the result of several veritable experiences:

Ocean passage (return)	\$90.00
Tips on steamer	6.00
Railroad fare in Great Britain	24.00
Board	30.00
Tips and fees	5.00
Fare, London to Continent and return	60.00
Hotel bills on Continent	62.00
Tips	7.00
Entrance fees, etc.	3.00
	<hr/>
	\$287.00

THE MID-CONTINENT.

THE *Southern Magazine*, which was obliged to suspend publication a few months ago, has come to life in the *Mid-Continent*, whose publishers are desirous to appeal to a wider field than was possible under the former sectional title. This new series of the journal is very creditably illustrated and edited, and there are a particularly live, striking set of pictures in the sketch of Henry Watterston, by M. M. Casseday. There are short stories from the pens of that fresh and charming writer Mrs. Martha McCulloch Williams, C. M. Girardeau, Edward Cummings and others, and Alfred Allen contributes a chapter of reminiscences of Sidney Lanier. Edward Strong tells us "Why Authors Should Not Marry;" his reasons are in

general that the single state allows the literary artist more freedom and greater opportunities to learn the universal truths by meeting his fellow men and women; and secondly, that as a matter of fact, the marriages of a great proportion of authors have been unhappy.

The *Mid-Continent* is published from Chicago and Louisville.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

IN the May *Chautauquan*, Alice Morse Earle begins a commentary on "The Fashions of the Nineteenth Century," illustrated by reproductions of fashion plates. The present article covers the first half of the century, and it is noticeable that the earlier styles are far more like those of to-day than are the costumes of the early 'fifties.

"Great Acts of the English Parliament," a rather difficult subject for popular treatment, is successfully presented in a brief article by Professor Raleigh, of All Souls' College, Oxford. He shows the significance of several of the prominent landmarks in English legislation.

In his account of "Journalism in the Protestant Episcopal Church," Rev. G. A. Carstensen raises the question whether there is any journal which fairly represents the best thought, life and work of the whole church. Most denominational newspapers, he says, build up their circulation on geographical lines, but in the Protestant Episcopal Church it is a matter of party rather than locality. The South furnishes the evangelical organ for the whole country, "while the high churchmen of the East look to Chicago for the medium which best expresses their sentiments, and the paper which aims to be comprehensive is published in cosmopolitan New York."

THE FORUM.

IN another department we have quoted from W. H. Mallock's essay on "The Real 'Quintessence' of Socialism," from Mr. Edward Atkinson's study of "The Battle of the Standards and the Fall of Prices," and from Richard Burton's article on "The Healthful Tone of American Literature."

In answer to the query, "Is Sound Finance Possible under Popular Government?" Prof. John Bach McMaster cites our own past history, and concludes that an affirmative inference is fully justified. Kentucky's banking episode of 1818-20, with its results, furnishes the theme of the major portion of Prof. McMaster's paper.

Mr. Henry Holt concludes his series of papers on "The Social Discontent." He indulges no hope that this discontent can be removed, nor does he aim at that result.

"Some form of discontent is the basis of all effort, and hence of all progress. The 'contentment' that has inspired poets and moralists connotes, as perhaps all objects of enthusiasm do, but one side of the truth. What is really advocated is the guiding of discontent away from the miasmatic pools of worry, into the power-giving streams of action; better still if it could, as perhaps in time it can, be removed from the slavery of necessity, and to the divine unrest of aspiration. But so long as painful contrasts of condition remain, it is no more desirable that the social discontent cease than probable that it will. The only serious question, then, is whether men can ultimately reach a substantial equality of condition."

Miss Alice Zimmern contributes a hopeful account of the position of women in the European universities. "In another twenty-five years there will be no need to explain the position of women at our universities. There will be

nothing left to say then, except that, in very truth, 'the woman's cause is man's.' "

Mr. Alvan F. Sanborn's "Study of Beggars and their Lodgings" deals with the city lodging-house problem in the most effective way possible—by means of realistic description.

Mr. Henry J. Fletcher writes of "The Doom of the Small Town." He finds much cause for discouragement in the discriminating freight rates which operate so constantly to the injury of the smaller communities, and in the absence of all opportunity for the village boy to learn or practice a skilled trade at home.

Of Lord Rosebery, Justin McCarthy says: "He is a man of movement, a reformer; it is his temper, his character, to look forward. Therefore the career of such a man must depend on his continuing to be the leader of the Liberal party. He has the strength for the place. Nobody doubts that. Will he put forth his strength? Will he cease absolutely to play the part of an amateur in politics? I am convinced that it depends only upon himself to become, in the truest sense, a great English Prime Minister." Dr. Newman Smyth, in an article on "Suppression of the Lottery and other Gambling," calls on the colleges to protest against prevalent betting habits among their students.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE article by Hon. Lorrin A. Thurston, on "The Growing Greatness of the Pacific," is reviewed in another department.

Ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed pays a "Last Tribute" of disrespect to the late Fifty-third Congress. The article is written in Mr. Reed's vigorous and familiar style, and not the least significant of its pointed passages is the closing paragraph:

"The great advantage of the last election, and perhaps the only advantage, is that a halt has been called to destructive legislation. We may hope, with some assurance, for nothing worse, even if we can expect nothing better."

Admiral Colomb, of the Royal Navy, in an article on "The Future of the Torpedo in War," makes the somewhat startling admission that the great naval powers of the world can no longer place reliance on battleships, but must depend on torpedo boats for protection. The question then arises, What becomes of the battleships? In Admiral Colomb's view they will be no longer necessary.

"I can understand how, in land war, infantry may be employed to protect artillery without placing artillery in the position of a useless arm. But I cannot yet see how the torpedo-boat destroyer can be necessary to protect the battleship, and yet have the latter as a necessary arm."

Mr. Zangwill, the novelist, has a suggestive paper in this number on "The Position of Judaism."

"If I were asked to sum up in one broad generalization the intellectual tendency of Israel, I should say that it was a tendency to unification. The Unity of God, which is the declaration of the dying Israelite, is but the theological expression of this tendency. The Jewish mind runs to Unity by an instinct as harmonious as the Greek's sense of Art. It is always impelled to a synthetic perception of the whole. This is Israel's contribution to the world, his vision of existence. There is one God who unifies the cosmos, and one people to reveal him, and one creed to which all the world will come."

Mr. George U. Crocker discusses the cost of fire insurance, showing that the amount of premiums paid into insurance companies is nearly double the amount paid out by the companies for fire loss, and advocating a sweeping reduction of commissions to brokers and agents.

THE ARENA.

IN an article on "Higher Criticism as Viewed by a Liberal Scholar," J. H. Long emphasizes the service rendered by the critics in restoring the Bible to its rightful place in literature, in distinction from the place which the good book formerly held as the object of superstitious veneration. "No greater service can be rendered to the Christian world than to show it what the Bible really is, and what its writers intended it should be."

Prof. Frank Parsons begins a series of papers on "The People's Highways," with a statistical discussion of the question of national ownership of the railways and the telegraph. He cites abundant authority to sustain his argument for the affirmative.

"San Francisco and the Civic Awakening" is the title of an interesting article by Adeline Knapp. The work of the various reform organizations there united in the Civic Federation is described.

Harry C. Vrooman contributes a thoughtful paper on "Crime and the Enforcement of Law." Heinrich Hensoldt offers a "Plea for Pantheism;" John Ransom Bridge throws light on several heretofore unexplained episodes in the career of the late Madame Blavatsky, and Margaret B. Peeke continues her series of papers on "The Mission of Practical Occultism."

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THERE are several good features in the new number of the *Contemporary*. First and foremost is Principal Fairbairn's very weighty criticism of Mr. Balfour's book. This is noticed elsewhere, together with the protests of English authors and publishers against the Canadian Copyright Act.

IN PRAISE OF ANABAPTISM.

Mr. Richard Heath endeavors to do justice to the character of the Anabaptists, those originators of the Reformation who for three centuries have been submerged beneath a flood of denunciation emanating equally from Catholics and Protestants. He describes the condition of things in Germany in the sixteenth century, when mankind indeed was in an evil case. He says: "It was into such a world that Anabaptism came, with its ideas of God immanent in man, and of a holy community composed of men and women who had determined to walk in the light that lighteth every man that cometh into the world. Going to the poor man stripped, bleeding, and half dead, it assured him that he still possessed the greatest of all treasures, a treasure no earthly power could take from him. For every human being was a temple of God; there in the human conscience was the Eternal Word. Anabaptism was a revolt of the conscience against a Christendom that was not Christian, and a Reformation that substituted one tyranny for another."

THE SECRET OF COLERIDGE.

Miss Julia Wedgewood has one of her characteristic essays upon Coleridge, both as poet and philosopher. She says: "The poetry of Coleridge owes its peculiar beauty to the fact of its embodying, in a deeper sense than we could use the words of almost any other poet, the revelation of a character. His philosophy owes to the same cause all that we can recognize as its perennial truth. He had felt the bondage of nature, the absolute character of that law of necessity to which a man may surrender himself if he live under the sequence of the physical. He also came to realize the deliverance which proceeds from that which is above and beyond nature, to learn that things

which eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive, are in the teaching of life revealed by God. And what he thus learned, though taught in a faltering voice and with the mingled hurry and diffuseness with which we always fulfill the morning's task in the late afternoon, was yet enough to make him to our fathers a teacher and seer such as the world has not often known in its whole history.

A RAILWAY TO INDIA.

Mr. C. E. D. Black pleads for the construction of a rail way to India, but unlike all others who have preceded him, he disregards the Euphrates Valley Railway, and would make the line run right across Arabia. It would cost seventy-five million dollars, he thinks, to build; it could be constructed in three years, and would pay a dividend: "The total length of the line from Port Said to Kurrachee is estimated at 2,400 miles, and it is intended to construct it on the Indian broad gauge, so as to admit of through trains, by which means the entire distance between London and Kurrachee would be covered in seven days. From an engineering point of view, I am assured that the line could be constructed in three years. The crossing of the Arabian plateau has, so far as I am aware, never been suggested before in any railway project to the East; but I am convinced that it is, from any point of view, the most advantageous."

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE *National Review* for April is a capital number, full of actuality and interest.

M. CLEMENCEAU IN A NEW RÔLE.

The editor draws special attention to a book called "The Social Conflict," which M. Clemenceau has just published in Paris. Mr. Maxse says: "The volume may be described as the very antithesis of Mr. Arthur Balfour's 'Foundations of Belief.'" Not that it deals with religious questions, but that the whole outlook and philosophy of life is founded on the conviction that man terminates his *ego* absolutely with his terrestrial life, and that the future involves the annihilation of the human race as well as the glacial extinction of the planetary system. Yet such is the inveteracy of moral purpose that from the terrible aspect of life he presents there evolves the intense desire to mitigate human misery by human means. If nature is cruel and pitiless, man has to play the part of the redeemer and beneficent reformer. The book has made a sensation in Paris; it is the last word of the French advanced school upon the mass of problems which surround us.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

An anonymous writer upon finance discusses the financial outlook in England. His chief hope for the future lies in the chance of the Americans adopting a reasonable financial policy: "If a serious settlement is made to put the Republic's currency on a business-like basis by the cancelling of the superfluous paper money, the States will have to borrow heavily in Europe, and so may relieve Lombard street of some of its burden. Moreover, such a policy would at once restore confidence to European investors, with the result that the flow of money would, apart from Government borrowing, once more turn toward the West in payment for American securities."

THE CHOICE OF BOOKS.

Mr. Leslie Stephen publishes the admirable address he delivered at Toynbee Hall on "The Choice of Books." Mr. Stephen is delightfully eclectic. To the student who asks him what books he should choose, he replies: "Choose any book you please if it interests you—that is

everything—study it, and through that book you will enter into the commonwealth of letters, you will become a citizen of the whole federation of books, and once having established your footing, you may travel backward and forward. There is scarcely any book which may not serve as the match to fire our enthusiasm. What the precise impulse may be must depend upon your own temperament. Some people may be stimulated by a treatise on the subjective idealism and some by a fairy story or a collection of antiquarian records. The one thing is that the stimulus should be genuine."

THE GERMAN COURT THEATRE.

Mr. J. G. Robertson describes the work done in the last twenty-five years in the Munich Theatre, when it was under the management of Baron von Perfall. The figures as to the performances of different dramas are very interesting. Shakespeare heads the list, for, in the twenty-five years, 27 dramas were played in all 474 times. Benedix comes next, with 21 pieces and 370 performances; then Schiller, with 11 dramas and 261 representations; then Moser, with 11 pieces and 263, and Goethe, with 8 and 195. The 8 Sanscrit dramas were repeated 44 times, while 3 dramas of Sophocles were played 22 times. Ten evenings were devoted to Italian plays. Spanish plays were repeated 100 times, while Scandinavian occupied 169 evenings—Ibsen having 100 nights, and Björnson 69. Of the French plays, Molière had 154 representations; Sardon 175, and Scribe 123. Of Shakespeare, the most frequently represented was "Much Ado About Nothing," which was played 53 times, then "Midsummer Night's Dream," 45, the "Taming of the Shrew" 42, "As You Like It" 35, but "Hamlet" was only played 26 times.

THE NEW REVIEW.

THE number is a fairly strong one, although some of the articles do not call for special remark. The paper on Sir Philip Sidney is well written. The attack upon Ian Maclaren and Mr. Crockett in the article entitled "The Literature of the Kailyard" is characteristic and will tend to save these good men from being surfeited by the sugar which has diligently been pressed upon them by critics at home and abroad.

ANGLO-INDIAN SOCIETY.

The writer of "Impressions of India" gives us a very gloomy view of the monotony and triviality of the men, whether civil or military, who are governing India. He says: "All Anglo-Indian society superficially is provincial and most monotonous. One station is just like the station you have left; each member of society in the one has his counterpart in the society of the other. The talk of the people seems to the outsider trivial and commonplace almost beyond the region of yawns. You will scarce find through the length and breadth of the land a civil servant, 'covenanted' or 'uncovenanted,' who would venture not to be keen about sport, least of all about those sports and games which have some element of danger in them, as big game shooting, pig-sticking, and polo. It is absolutely *de rigueur* to be able to ride. And round the eternal subjects of sports and games, which are graduate 1 from tiger-hunting down to playing at badminton, round the cost of cattle and dog-carts, round riding and driving in every aspect and interest, Anglo-Indian social life and almost all Anglo-Indian conversation revolve.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE NEXT CABINET.

An anonymous writer signing himself "Z," discusses Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Chamberlain from the

point of view of one who regards them as typical demagogues. The moral of his paper is that at whatever cost Mr. Chamberlain must not be allowed to assume a position which will enable him to dominate the next administration. Already, says this candid critic, "he has been suffered to take up a position which few or none can occupy to the advantage of the state. A dictator is a bad thing at the best; an irresponsible dictator is the very worst imaginable. There cannot be an end of this too soon. There must be no more of that "something outside the Treasury Bench which makes for unrighteousness," but the Unionist party must make Mr. Chamberlain a responsible minister the moment it has the opportunity. It will be good for the Unionist party, and good for Mr. Chamberlain. For no man in England is capable of better and more useful work so long as he is driven and is not on any account allowed to drive."

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly* opens with a brief and meagre page devoted to the memory of Frederick Chapman, managing director of the proprietors of the *Fortnightly*.

Mr. W. Laird Clowes has a well-informed article entitled "A System of Coast Defense" for England, in which he sets forth the lamentable lack of provision which exists on

the northeast coast for refitting and protecting our fleets in case of war. He suggests that the Waldemar-Lillieswic method of constructing a movable battery upon a double railway line specially made and prepared for coast defense would be invaluable: "With the command that can be obtained for guns in the estuaries of the Forth, the Clyde, and other important rivers, Waldemar-Lillieswic batteries would be found formidable defenses indeed; but even in comparatively flat-shored estuaries, like those of the Thames and Mersey, they would be far more serviceable and far less costly than effective modern forts with guns in embrasures. They might also be utilized for the better protection of the naval anchorages at Spithead, Plymouth Sound, Portland Roads, etc. The cost varies, of course, with the situation and nature of the ground to be worked; but, at the worst, it is not great; and it may be safely said that one-half of the money which at Spithead alone was a few years ago invested in stone forts, most of which have never yet been properly armed, would cover it.

Mr. W. B. Duffield writes a somewhat genial criticism of the recent articles published by the candid friends of the Liberal party. Mr. Del Mar, writing on the historical aspect of the monetary question, pleads for bimetalism; Mr. John Brett A.R.A., criticises landscape painters at the National Gallery, and Janet E. Hogarth writes a few pages about Max Nordau's book.

THE FRENCH AND OTHER CONTINENTAL REVIEWS.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

COMTE BENEDETTI, now an old man of nearly eighty, discusses the character and the work of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. Benedetti spent four years in Constantinople, and was there in 1855. The result of his observations shows that he disliked the English Ambassador and his influence on Turkey, but he criticises severely the French Foreign Office for constantly changing its men. During the four years he was in the East, Benedetti served under three chiefs, and for fifteen months the embassy was left in his sole charge. In a period of twenty years, while there were but two successive English ambassadors in Paris—Lord Cowley and Lord Lyons—Count Benedetti reckons that fourteen ambassadors were commissioned from Paris to London. The article possesses much diplomatic interest.

An article by Jean Cruppi analyzes the tragic trial of the Chevalier de la Barre at Abbeville in 1774. This trial is known in England from Voltaire's eloquent pamphlet written at Ferney, from reports which must have been very incomplete, as the evidence was taken in secret. But the archives of the Parliament of Paris have now become accessible, and from the documents carefully preserved therein, M. Jean Cruppi has reconstituted all the terrible details of the story. La Barre was accused of sacrilege, and the account of his trial and execution is horrible in the extreme. Few facts are more extraordinary than the survival of the worst forms of capital punishment in the midst of the civilization of the eighteenth century.

M. Valbert takes as the text of a striking paper, "The Life of Warren Hastings," by Colonel Malleon. The French critic shares Macaulay's harsher view of the character of Hastings, and is much pleased by the statement made by Warren Hastings' latest biographer that British interests in India were never served by a man more penetrated with the imperial right of England to take and to

keep. Says M. Valbert, "This is at least plain speaking; now we know what is meant by the virile virtues which create heroes into whose careers enters somewhat of the ancient piracy of their ancestors. But I did think that an Englishman knew better how to keep a secret."

In the second number of the *Revue*, M. Albert Sorel writes of the Wars of the Directoire and the rise of Bonaparte, and makes much mention of Clarke, Duc de Feltre, a man who rose in the Revolution. He was of an Irish refugee family, and, becoming devoted to the new General, cast in his own fortunes with him. Clarke was sent on a diplomatic mission by Carnot from Paris to Milan, in November, 1796. This "diplomate on horseback" intended to unmask the "infatuated little Corsican, and set him down in his right place." Needless to say that he reckoned without his host. Bonaparte had conquered Italy, and he conquered Clarke. The story of the preliminaries of peace is carried on to 1797.

Sudermann's latest novel is carefully analyzed by M. Edouard Rod, who sums up his impression of the German writer in the following words: "That which most impresses me in M. Sudermann's work is its unity of idea. It nearly always revolves round one central idea—the discord between the individual and the family. Sometimes his heroes are superior to their surroundings; sometimes they are inferior, in which case the family is rendered very uncomfortable."

M. Fouillée contributes an article on the Psychology of Peoples, and, quoting Galton and Lombroso, cites endless details of the measurement of skulls.

A second article on Jean Jacques Rousseau is no less well worth reading than the first, and contains a great many particulars about Madame de Warens not recorded by Jean Jacques, and some of which were evidently unknown to him.

Other articles deal with a journey through Spain, taken

and described by M. René Bazin, and an exhaustive account of those industries connected with iron, by Vicomte G. d'Avenel.

THE REVUE DE PARIS.

SINCE the death of James Darmstetter the *Revue de Paris* has become less academic and scientific and more literary in tone.

The place of honor is given to the publication of Jules Lemaitre's play, "Forgiveness," and in the same number M. Faguet analyzes the whole of that critic's dramatic work. Those who wish to know something of a singularly powerful and to a certain extent new dramatist, whose work is as yet unknown in Great Britain, will do well to read the latter clear description and summing up of each of M. Lemaitre's plays, the more so that in "Forgiveness" they will have an opportunity of realizing for themselves both his dramatic powers and weaknesses.

M. Lavisse continues his description of the public career of Victor Duruy, the democratic imperial minister, who alone of all his colleagues was really popular with the people, and to whom the present system of French government education is due. He alone, of all those gathered round Napoleon III, foresaw the Franco-Prussian war, for after the battle of Sadowa he indited to his Imperial master the following remarkable note: "We are in the presence of a young, ambitious power, eager to take its place among the nations. Sooner or later war between us is inevitable. I do not say that the Prussians will ever attack Strasbourg or Metz, but their boundless ambition will surely lead them into some enterprise which will cause us to find ourselves in juxtaposition with them." When the disasters which he had thus foreseen came on his country, he acted with extraordinary sense and courage, and had he then been in public life he would probably have proved of the greatest value and assistance to M. Thiers. M. Victor Duruy, who only died in November of last year, was the author of several historical works and an excellent history of France.

In the same number is another fascinating installment of Balzac's letters to Madame Hanska, full of interest to those who care about his public life and work, for in them he tells his friend the history of each of his books, their reception by the public, the prices he received, and so on. Very different, but valuable from many points of view, is an early letter from Napoleon I to his brother, Joseph Bonaparte. This epistle, never before published, now belongs to a Corsican barrister. It was written on June 22, 1792, when the future Emperor was twenty-three years of age, and a lieutenant of artillery. No more vivid account of what the beginnings of the French Revolution were like has been written by an eye-witness: "The day before yesterday seventy or eighty thousand men, armed with pikes, hatchets, guns, and pointed sticks, made their way to the Assembly in order to present a petition; from there they went on to see the King. The gardens of the Tuileries were closed, and one hundred and fifty thousand guards drawn up to protect the Chateau. The mob stove in the doors, entered the palace, forced their way to the presence of the King, and presented him with two cockades, one white and the other tricolor. 'Choose,' they shouted, 'whether you will reign here or at Coblenz.' The King behaved well, and put on the red cap, as did the Prince Royal and the Queen. The mob stayed four hours in the palace. All this is very unconstitutional and dangerous; it is hard to say what will be the future of the country."

Mme. Arvède Barine contributes a very interesting account of the little-known daughter of Galileo, a humble nun, who spent her life in sewing garments for the poor and making jam; in the intervals between these occupations, writing and receiving letters from her father, long epistles in which they told each other all that was going on in their different spheres. The letters of Galileo have never been found, but those written by Suor Maria Celeste were preserved by her father, and are from many points of view of exceptional interest.

Even in the convent, Sister Maria Celeste seems to have been of great help to her father in all his domestic difficulties; she made and washed his clothes, embroidered collars for her brothers, and even when necessary cooked Galileo's meals. He, on his side, kept the great clock of the convent in order, and, thanks to his intimacy with the Grand Duke, procured the Abbess and her flock many little favors. With his daughter, Galileo was in complete intellectual sympathy, and often, after asking him a piece of gossip, she would plunge into a scientific and philosophical discussion full of shrewd power and knowledge. Indeed, she alone of all his family, including his mother, seems to have loved and admired him, her influence over him being acknowledged by all his friends. There is little doubt that the anxiety and anguish caused to the poor young nun by Galileo's many differences and quarrels with the ecclesiastical authorities of his day led to her early illness and death. Among the astronomer's papers preserved to posterity are a packet of letters of condolences written to him after Sister Maria Celeste's death.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

MADAME ADAM gives in her March Review the place of honor to the Prince de Monaco, who under the somewhat misleading title "The Life of a Navigator," describes at some length his experiences of mountain wild goat and chamois hunting in the islands off Madeira.

In the same number Pierre Loti concludes his picturesque description of the Holy Land noticed elsewhere.

M. Sully Prudhomme contributes to the second number of the *Nouvelle Revue* a very curious discussion, treated from a metaphysical point of view, on "Curiosity and the Limits of Human Knowledge."

In the same number the Prince de Valori attempts, with more or less success, to prove the right of Francis Bourbon, Duc d'Anjou, to the throne of France. The vexed question is solely interesting from a theoretical point of view, for neither the Orleans Princes nor Don Carlos are likely to regard the claims of their relation as being of the slightest validity or serious consequence.

M. Ledrain dissects with somewhat pitiless logic several of M. Jules Simon's best known works, notably "La Liberté du Foyer," in which, says his critic, so far from guarding the home and natural morality, the writer does his best to make even more difficult the already existing condition affecting French marriage laws. As is well known, M. Simon has always been one of the most determined opponents of any bill having for its object that of making more easy the position of French children born out of wedlock. M. Ledrain evidently takes exception to Jules Simon's puritanic temperament, and his otherwise ably written notice of the latter's literary career suffers from his evident lack of sympathy with, and misunderstanding of, the nature of the man whose theories and actions he criticises so severely.

Mme. Jeanne E. Schmahel, a prominent worker in the

Paris Woman's Right Movement, discusses in a short, able paper what she styles "The Prejudice of Sex;" she points out that Shakespeare alone, of all poets past and present, seems to have been superior to sex prejudice. The only other lady contributor to the *March Revues* is Mme. Matilda Shaw, who contributes an amusing account of the Connecticut of to-day and yesterday, its blue laws past and present.

THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

THE *Rassegna Nazionale* contains obituary notices of two recently deceased Italians, both pre-eminent in their respective spheres, and both devoted sons of the Church. Father Francesco Denza, a Barnabite monk, crowned a life of arduous toil as one of the foremost astronomers and meteorologists of his day, by founding and developing the new Vatican Observatory, where a special feature is made of taking astronomical observations by photography. Father Denza may very properly be quoted as a proof of the compatibility of high scientific attainments with unquestioning religious faith. A lady, Signora Luisa Anzoletti, describes in a few pleasantly written pages the deathbed of the venerable nonagenarian historian Cesare Cantù, whom both Pope and King delighted to honor, and who retained to the very last day of his life not only the full use of his intellectual faculties, but also his cheerful serenity of mind. The inevitable articles on the eternal question of the relations between Church and State in Italy are to be found in both *March* numbers, interesting as signs of the times in so far as they both indicate a hoped-for harmony between the hostile elements of Italian public life. The *Rassegna*, with praiseworthy persistence, holds out the olive branch to both Clericals and Liberals alike; the *Civiltà Cattolica*, on the other hand, in an article entitled "Clericalism and Liberalism in Social Action" (*March* 16) carries the war into the enemy's camp in its usual *intransigent* and provocative tone. In the *Nuova Antologia* (*March* 1) Count C. Nigra, Italian Ambassador in Paris at the time of the Franco-German war, gives in his "Diplomatic Reminiscences" some interesting details concerning the part played by Italy in international politics at that moment, the gist of his revelations being that his country acted persistently, though unsuccessfully, in the interests of peace, and was throughout well disposed toward France. A suggestive article by Signor Venturi traces the development of the Annunciation as a theme for pictorial art from the date of the earliest rude representation of the scene, as still to be seen on the walls of the Tomb of Priscilla in Rome, down to the painters of the Renaissance. To the mid-March number, Signor Bonghi contributes a very solid disquisition—inspired by the recent proceedings against Signor Giolitti—concerning the special privileges of deputies in respect to the judicial authorities, and pronounces in favor of a curtailment of those immunities from ordinary legal proceedings to which the elected representatives of the people have frequently laid claim.

THE SCANDINAVIAN MAGAZINES.

IDUN (*March* 15) publishes a portrait and biographical sketch of Miss Gerda Grass, whose first novel, "Phil Hawcroft's Son," recently appeared in serial form in the *Newcastle Weekly Chronicle*, and won an encouraging amount of attention. The young novelist, whose book, by the way, was completed in her twenty-second year, is a

Swede, which accounts for her presence in *Idun's* Portrait Gallery of Notable Women. The biographical sketch is sympathetically written by Miss Elin Ameen, who is best known to us by her story, "Released," which formed the groundwork of that stirring play, "Alan's Wife."

Nordisk Revy (No. 24) is a decidedly good number. Ellen Key contributes a finely written article, entitled "Snap-shots at European Art," and Bengt Lidforss gives in amusing style an account of his last conversation with Strindberg on the subject of natural science, from which we get the notion that the dramatist's taste and ability for scientific research, which have obtained such solemn acknowledgment in *Le Temps* and the *Revue des Revues*, are so much "gas and gaiters." Bengt Lidforss himself remarks that Strindberg's ideas on natural science are more likely to interest the psychologist than the scientist. That being so, and the whole of the modern structure of chemistry being, according to Lidforss, a veritable *terra incognita* to Strindberg, I only mention—and this merely as a matter for amusement—the fact that the dramatist, who is, I believe, as notorious for his contempt for his mother's sex as he is famous for his literary gifts, sought to prove to Lidforss that woman is not necessary even for the propagation of the species, and that it is quite possible for man to emancipate himself entirely from any need of her! Kongstad Rasmussen, apparently an anti-Ibsenite, and clearly a critic of ability, reviews "Little Eyolf" in an interesting manner; and Gotus contributes an article on the stage interpretation of the drama in Gothenburg, which he says shows up the faults of it more clearly still than is done in the mere reading of the play, although in this case the respective rôles were in undeniably good hands.

Miss Ellen Key has a finely written paper in *Ord Och Bild*, entitled "From Goethe's World," which will be appreciated by all students of the poet. The article is accompanied by portraits of Goethe, Charlotte von Stein and Corona Schroeter, as well as by some pretty views of Gartenhaus. Hjalmar Söderberg contributes a good critique on the poetry of Oscar Levantin, whose portrait heads the article. Pelle Molin does his best to liven up the readers with a humorous sketch entitled "Thanks to You!" N. V. E. Nordenmark gives an interesting paper on "Amateur Astronomy."

THE MAGAZINES OF THE MAGYARS.

THE *Budapesti Szemle* (*Budapest Review*) is a monthly paper edited by Professor Dr. Paul Gyulai, an eminent Hungarian writer and Professor of Hungarian Literature in the University of Budapest. The main object of the paper is to acquaint the Hungarian public with the ruling ideas of the civilized world, and to serve at the same time as an intermediary between professional science and the lay, but educated public, as well as between Hungarian and foreign literature. The contents of the *March* number are: "Baron Nicolas Vesselényi and the Question of Nationalities," by Michael Zeilinsky; 2, "China and Japan on the Field of Modern Culture," by Prof. A. Vambéry; 3, "The Infancy and Juvenile Age of Molière," by Jules Haraszti; 4, "Our Health Conditions and their Reform," by Dr. T. Thim; 5, "Countess Immaculata," a novel by Charles Vadnai; 6, "Poems," by Léval and Solymossi; 7, "On Chemical Elements," by Prof. B. Lengyel; 8, "The Literature and Our Newspapers," by the Editor; 9, reviews of recent publications, such as—"History of the Hungarian Nation" and "Reform of the Medical Faculty in France."

THE NEW BOOKS

RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

SOCIOLOGY, RELIGION AND HISTORY.

Social Evolution. By Benjamin Kidd. Paper, 12mo, pp. 384. New York: Macmillan & Co. 25 cents.

We published an extended notice of this work soon after its first appearance, one year ago. (See *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* for June, 1894.) The popularity of the book in this country has been remarkable, and now that an excellent cheap edition is on the market its readers will be multiplied. It is a book for the times. The quality of the print and paper of this 25-cent publication is an ocular refutation of the well-worn arguments formerly used against an international copyright. The best of current English literature was never, in the days of literary piracy, offered to the American public in such a dress at so reasonable a price.

The Evolution of Industry. By Henry Dyer, C.E. 12mo, pp. 322. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

A broad outline, rather than a minute study, of modern industrial development. The work is written from the altruistic reformer's point of view, and embodies the latest thought of the advanced British school of social philosophy on the questions of municipal and state control of industries, co-operation, trade unions, guilds, industrial training, the position of women, etc. The author quotes approvingly Professors Ely and Clark among American economists, and seems to have given much attention to the rise of trusts and like industrial phenomena in the United States. He insists on a recognition of the ethical as well as the economic side of the organization of industry. He seeks to find a social organization corresponding to modern conditions of production, and this desideratum will be obtained, he contends, not by a revolution, "or a brand-new organization, but by the evolution of movements at present going on, and by the development of intellectual and moral training."

Hull House Maps and Papers. By Residents of Hull House. Octavo, pp. 230. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$2.50.

The maps and schedules prepared by residents of Hull House, the well-known Chicago "social settlement," to illustrate social conditions in a crowded portion of the city, will be eagerly welcomed by all students of American city problems. There has been in the past far too little of the patient, painstaking, discriminating gathering of the facts of modern town life to which the Hull House workers have for several years devoted no small part of their energies. The plan of Charles Booth's elaborate study of wages in London has been followed by Miss Addams and her colleagues. Even more interesting are the nationality charts. The papers on the sweating system, child labor, the Jewish quarter of Chicago, the Bohemians, and the Italians were contributed by persons peculiarly qualified to speak from the closest of personal knowledge of their subjects. A paper by Ellen Gates Starr on "Art and Labor" is suggestive of the possible importance of high art as a factor in the settlement of the labor problem. The place of the social settlement in the labor movement is treated by Miss Addams. An appendix gives a description of the present work carried on at Hull House.

The Canadian Banking System, 1817-1890. By Roeliff Morton Breckenridge, Ph.D. Paper, Octavo, pp. 476. Baltimore: American Economic Association. \$1.50.

Dr. Breckenridge's monograph is the first attempt at an exhaustive and systematic treatment of a subject which is now engaging the attention of financiers in this country to an unprecedented extent. The work is based on a thorough study of statutes and other public documents. The scanty secondary materials in existence proved of little use, and the writer found it necessary to review the original sources of information on the subject with more than ordinary care. He has also made diligent efforts to get fresh light on the practical workings of the Canadian system, and our own bankers will find the results of his researches of great interest and value in their bearings on the current agitation for improved banking and currency laws in the United States.

A Sound Currency and Banking System. How it may be Secured. By Allen Ripley Foote. 12mo, pp. 110. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75 cents.

Mr. Foote's treatise is mainly devoted to an exposition of the shortcomings of our present currency system and the amplification of the author's proposed plan for the establishment of a new banking organization for the whole country. He advocates the immediate adoption by Congress of various measures for relief, notably issues of temporary loan certificates and interest-bearing treasury notes, and the organization of a monetary commission.

Short Studies in Party Politics. By Noah Brooks. 12mo, pp. 205. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

These papers, which appeared recently in *Scribner's Magazine*, are intended to give an insight into the tendencies and working principles of American politics, rather than the party machinery and methods. Nearly every page bears interesting allusions to persons prominent at one time or another in our political history. The interest is enhanced by the fact that the writer has had intimate acquaintance with the men and measures that have been most in evidence at Washington for the past forty years.

The City Government of Boston. By Nathan Matthews, Jr. Octavo, pp. 289. Boston: Published by the City.

The very unsatisfactory condition of the public documents issued by most American cities leads us to cherish the hope that public-spirited citizens of other municipalities may be induced to follow the example of Boston's ex-mayor and prepare convenient *résumés* of the information embodied in official reports. Mr. Matthews gives detailed descriptions of the organization and functions of the various departments of the Boston city government, together with full financial statistics and chapters on the civil service, the relations existing between city and state, labor matters and related topics.

The Statesman's Year-Book for the Year 1895. Edited by J. Scott Keltie. Thirty-second annual publication. 12mo, pp. 1,188. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$3.

The statistics compiled in this useful publication have been renewed and brought up to date. Some fresh information is contained in this number for the first time relative to the systems of customs valuation in vogue in various countries. This information is the result of a special inquiry instituted by the editors during the past year.

The Story of Vedic India, as Embodied Principally in the Rig-Veda. By Zénaïde A. Ragozin. 12mo, pp. 468. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

It is not often that a writer of history is compelled by the absence of secondary authorities to rely so exclusively on original sources as in this instance. Indeed, one of the chief services performed by the book consists in the popularizing of ancient Vedic lore, much of which has not heretofore been accessible to the American reader at a distance from great libraries. The writer, who is well known to many of our readers through her books, in this "Story of the Nations" series, on Chaldaea and Assyria, is practiced in narrative and description, and presents in an attractive form the results of a long course of painstaking investigation. There are thirty-five wood-cut illustrations.

The Early Relations Between Maryland and Virginia. By John H. Latané, A.B. Paper, Octavo, pp. 81. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press. 50 cents.

We are glad to note that the Johns Hopkins University, through the publications of its historical department, continues to make known the results of recent investigations, by its students and others, in the history of the Southern and border states, which seem to lie naturally within the special field of the university's explorations. The present paper deals with the Virginia opposition to the granting of the

Maryland charter down to the agreement of 1657. The most original and interesting feature of the monograph is its treatment of early Virginia Puritanism. A more exhaustive discussion of this subject is promised by the author for a forthcoming number of the "Studies." In an appended paper Prof. H. B. Adams offers suggestions relative to Mr. Freeman's celebrated epigram, "History is past politics, and politics present history," which is the motto of the Johns Hopkins Studies. Dr. Adams attributes the origin of the definition to the teachings of Arnold and Niebuhr, as received and assimilated by Freeman.

The September Holocaust. A Record of the Great Forest Fire of 1894. By One of the Survivors. 12mo, pp. 125. Minneapolis, Minn.: Published by the Author.

This little book describes in a most graphic way the terrible Minnesota forest fire of 1894. Only an eye-witness is competent to portray those scenes of horror. It is certainly desirable that some less ephemeral record of the catastrophe than the newspaper accounts of the day should be prepared for preservation, and this task has been performed by Mrs. Kelsey with fidelity. An especial merit of the book, which greatly enhances the value to Eastern readers, is its preliminary account of the home life and social condition of the settlers whose lives were imperiled and many of whom could not escape death from the flames.

The Gospel of Buddha According to Old Records. Told by Paul Carus. Second edition. 12mo, pp. 289. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company. \$1.

The first edition of Dr. Carus' contribution to the English renderings of Buddhistic doctrine was noticed in the *Review* a few months ago. The value of its content and method has been quickly recognized by the secular and the religious press of the country. An unimportant change in the externals of the second edition has made possible a reduction in the price of the work.

Thoughts on Religion. By the late George John Romanes, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S. 12mo, pp. 184. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Company. \$1.25.

This volume is of large interest to all concerned with the attitude of modern science toward religion. It was noticed at some length in the April number of this *Review*, in the article by W. T. Stead upon Balfour's "Foundations of Belief."

Talmudic Sayings. Selected and Arranged by the Rev. Henry Cohen. 12mo, pp. 106. Cincinnati: Bloch Publishing Co. 50 cents.

One who is not acquainted at first hand with the teachings of the Talmud may feel the spirit of its practical and ethical wisdom in this series of characteristic selections. The translator has given renderings as literal as possible and grouped the "sayings" under some four-score subjects, alphabetically arranged from "Adversity" to "Workman." The range of subjects is wide enough to cover very many of the permanent problems of the moral and social life. These gems from the Talmud are exceedingly clear and belong to an ennobling order of thought.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Right Honorable W. E. Gladstone. A Study from Life. By Henry W. Lucy. 12mo, pp. 255. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.25.

As was to be expected in a "Study from Life," by an observer whose personal acquaintance with his subject covers only the last twenty years in a public career of more than sixty, a large proportion (about three-fourths) of Mr. Lucy's book is devoted to events since 1874. Mr. Gladstone's first premiership—memorable for the disestablishment of the Irish Church, the Irish Land act, the establishment of elementary education in Great Britain, the abolition of purchase in the Army (accomplished by Mr. Gladstone, in opposition to the House of Lords, through royal warrant), the Ballot act, the abolition of religious tests in the universities, and many lesser reforms—is dismissed in a chapter eight pages long. In a formal biography this would have been an unpardonable sin against the laws of perspective; but Mr. Lucy's book does not pretend to be a formal biography. It is a bright, sketchy narrative of incidents in a long and busy life which have interested the writer and which he rightly thinks may prove equally interesting to many readers. Mr. Lucy is at his best in describing scenes in Parliament which he has himself wit-

nessed, and not the least effective of these bits of word-painting are the paragraphs which tell about the great Liberal leader's last appearance in the House of Commons.

Napoleon Bonaparte's First Campaign. With comments by Herbert H. Sargent. 12mo, pp. 231. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.50.

A technical military study of the campaign of 1796-97 in Italy. Notwithstanding the many changes in tactics since Napoleon's time, the writer believes that the application of strategical principles is the same to-day that it was a century ago. From the strategical point of view, therefore, Lieutenant Sargent rightly assumes that Bonaparte's first campaign is full of significance to the military student of the present day of improved firearms and other death-dealing instruments. Lieutenant Sargent's comments are accompanied by four very helpful maps.

Colin Campbell, Lord Clyde. By Archibald Forbes. 16mo, pp. 223. New York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

A compact, well-conceived sketch of one of England's greatest warriors. Mr. Forbes always writes appreciatively of soldierly qualities and abilities wherever he finds them. The case of Lord Clyde has a peculiar and almost pathetic interest derived from the long period through which he served his government without the promotion which he had earned, and which almost any other nation would have sooner accorded to him. He was a soldier for fifty years before he became a general, but in the last decade of his life he rose to the highest rank in the service, and his body rests in Westminster Abbey. India and the Crimea were the fields of his great triumphs as a commander.

The Personal Life of David Livingstone. By W. Garden Blaikie, D.D., LL.D. 12mo, pp. 508. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. \$1.50.

The People's Life of Their Queen. By Rev. H. J. Hardy, M.A. 12mo, pp. 190. New York: Cassell & Co. 75 cents.

ESSAYS AND PLAYS.

Essays on Scandinavian Literature. By Hjorth Hjalmar Boyesen. 12mo, pp. 288. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

Professor Boyesen states in the preface to these essays that his "Commentary on the Writings of Henrik Ibsen" must be considered as supplementary to the present volume, and that a future volume will give attention to Runeberg, Mrs. Edgren, August Strindberg and Ochlewischleger. There are seven essays in the new book, devoted respectively to Björnsterne Björnson, Alexander Kielland, Jonas Lie, Hans Christian Andersen, Contemporary Danish Literature, Georg Brandes and Evaiva Tegnér. Of these the first and the last occupy most space, about one hundred pages being given to Björnson and some seventy pages to Tegnér. Professor Boyesen is thoroughly at home in the domain of Scandinavian literature, both on account of his Norwegian blood and early life, and on account of his extensive reading of Scandinavian authors in the original. His style is delightfully genial and easy, and he gives a bit of personal reminiscence frequently, for he has been more or less acquainted with a number of the authors he is discussing. There is much in this volume which will be of novel and genuine interest to the American lover of good literature. While Professor Boyesen as a Norseman is sufficiently sympathetic with the productions of Norwegian, Swedish and Danish genius, his criticism is enriched by the broad conceptions of a student of comparative literature. His hearty acceptance of realistic literary art as of a higher order than the traditional romantic and rhetorical is made evident upon many pages of this volume.

Molière. Translated by Katharine Prescott Wormeley. Vol. III. 16mo, pp. 335. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.50.

Volume Three of the present translation of Molière includes an English rendering of *Les Femmes Savantes* and *Le Malade Imaginaire*. These two plays are among the richest of Molière's comedies and they offer excellent entertainment to such lovers of literature as do not read French. In her introduction the translator gives an interesting account of the famous Hôtel de Rambouillet, the imitations of which the dramatist ridicules in *Les Femmes Savantes*. "The Imaginary Sick Man"—sometimes called a farce but rather a comedy—was the last play Molière wrote and while acting it, in February, 1673, the convulsion seized him which ended in his death an hour after the close of the performance.

The Temple Shakespeare. With Preface, Glossary, etc., by Israel Gollancz. "Tragedy of King Richard II," and "King Henry IV," First and Second Parts. 32mo. New York: Macmillan & Co. Each part 45 cents.

Readers of Shakespeare have learned to welcome the attractive little volumes of this edition, with their flexible red covers, clear print and careful editing. In each of the three volumes now listed the frontispiece gives a view of one of the castles more or less closely connected with the plays.

FICTION.

The Waverley Novels. By Sir Walter Scott. International limited edition. With introductory essays and notes by Andrew Lang. Vols. XXXIX, XL, "Woodstock," XLI, XLII, "Fair Maid of Perth," XLIII, XLIV, "Anne of Gelestein." Octavo, illustrated. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. New York: Baker & Taylor Co. \$3.50 each volume.

"Woodstock" was published in 1826, and the "Fair Maid of Perth" in 1828, only four years before Scott's death. The latter work is the last of the author's romances from history, and Mr. Lang in his editorial introduction declares it to be one of the most charming. With it we "take farewell of Scott at his best," for "Anne of Gelestein" was not a favorite of its creator, and has naturally not become a favorite of his public. Four more volumes will complete the publication of the "International Limited Edition" of the Waverley Novels, upon the many excellencies of which—particularly in the matter of the noble illustrations—the REVIEW has made frequent comment.

A Soulless Singer. By Mary Catherine Lee. 16mo, pp. 272. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

The Story of Christine Rochefort. By Helen Choate Prince. 16mo, pp. 313. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

As Others Saw Him. A Retrospect. A. D. 54. 16mo, pp. 217. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

Daughters of the Revolution and Their Times—1769-1776. A Historical Romance. By Charles Carleton Coffin. 16mo, pp. 387. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.

A Modern Priestess of Isis. Abridged and Translated from the Russian of Vsevolod Sergiyevich Solovyoff by Walter Leaf. 12mo, pp. 366. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$2.

The Jewel of Ynys Galon. Being a hitherto unprinted chapter in the history of the Sea Rovers. By Owen Rhoscomyl. 12mo, pp. 329. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.25.

Japhet in Search of a Father. By Captain Marryat. 12mo, pp. 441. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

A Man Without a Memory, and Other Stories. By William Henry Shelton. 16mo, pp. 330. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.

Letters of a Baritone. By Francis Walker. 16mo, pp. 298. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

A Forgotten Debt (Dette Oubliée). Translated from the French of Léon de Tinseau. By Florence Belknap Gilmour. 12mo, pp. 281. Philadelphia: J. B. Lipincott Company. \$1.

Transition. A Novel. By the author of "A Superfluous Woman." 12mo, pp. 330. Philadelphia: J. B. Lipincott Company. \$1.25.

A Pastoral Played Out. By Mary L. Pendered. 12mo, pp. 330. New York: Cassell Publishing Company \$1

The Hispaniola Plate (1683-1693). By John Bloundelle-Burton. 12mo, pp. 352. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. \$1.

"Go Forth and Find." By Thomas H. Brainerd. The "Unknown" Library, No. 86. 32mo, pp.

The Friend of the People. A Tale of the Reign of Terror. By Mary C. Rowsell. 12mo, pp. 448. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. \$1.50.

The Face and the Mask. By Robert Barr. 32mo, pp. 250. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 75 cents.

The First of the English. A Novel. By Archibald Clavering Gunter. 12mo, pp. 271. New York: Home Publishing Company.

Paul and Virginia. By Bernardin de Saint-Pierre. Translated, with a Biographical and Critical Introduction, by Melville B. Anderson. 12mo, pp. 218. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.

The King in Yellow. By Robert W. Chambers. 32mo, pp. 316. Chicago: F. Tennyson Neely. 75 cents.

Sport Royal, and Other Stories. By Anthony Hope. 32mo, pp. 226. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 75 cents.

Judge Ketchum's Romance. By Horace Annesley Vachell. 12mo, pp. 296. New York: J. Selwin Tait & Sons. \$1.

The Mystery of Cloomber. By A. Conan Doyle. Octavo, pp. 250. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co.

The Preacher's Son. By Wightman Fletcher Melton, A.M. 12mo, pp. 197. Nashville, Tenn.: Published by the Author. \$1.

Trilby, the Fairy of Argyle. By Charles Nodier. Translated by Nathan Haskell Dole. Octavo, pp. 80. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. 50 cents.

Lisbeth Wilson. A Daughter of New Hampshire Hills. By Eliza Nelson Blair. 12mo, pp. 374. Boston: Lee & Shepard. \$1.50.

Only Ten Cents. By Mrs. G. R. Alden (Pansy). 12mo, pp. 317. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. \$1.50.

DESCRIPTION AND TRAVEL.

"Out of the East:" Reveries and Studies in New Japan. By Lafcadio Hearn. 16mo, pp. 341. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

"Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan" (noticed in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS for November, 1894) has made its author known as a keen observer and shrewd interpreter of the Japanese life of to-day. His new volume is largely devoted to philosophic comment on the civilization and social destiny of the island people who are now taking so prominent a place in the affairs of the Orient. Those who believe in and advocate the cause of Christian missions will soon come to a parting of the ways in reading Mr. Hearn's chapters. Nevertheless, his speculations are not without their value even to such, since they are the opinions of an intelligent and impartial observer, candidly expressed.

The Real Chinaman. By Chester Holcombe. Octavo, pp. 370. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$2.

The author of this work, who was for some years interpreter, secretary of legation, and acting minister of the United States at Peking, allows the inference, from his choice of title, that in his opinion the China heretofore described for us in sundry volumes of "travel" has only an imaginary existence. He has made in his own book a praiseworthy attempt to set before us, through the media of reproduced

photographs, as well as letterpress, the modern Chinaman as he lives and moves in his own land. An indirect effect of the present war between China and Japan is the perceptible swelling in the volume of descriptive literature treating of those lands and peoples of the East that have always been very imperfectly known to the nations of the Occident. Mr. Holcombe's work belongs to this class of helpful guides.

The Peoples and Politics of the Far East. By Henry Norman. Octavo, pp. 608. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$4.

None of the numerous recent writers on Eastern problems and conditions can boast of a better equipment for the task of such authorship than Mr. Norman has gained by his four years of travel and observation in the most interesting lands of the Orient. On its political side the work is chiefly valuable for the light it throws on comparative colonial administration; the weak points of the French system, as well as the strength of the British, are well brought out. The possibilities of Russian advance are considered by the writer as grave. In true British spirit, the book upholds the rights and duties of England in the East as the protector and champion of Western civilization in the coming struggle for supremacy—"British rule above all other rule." Nearly all of the sixty excellent illustrations in the book are from photographs made by the author. There are also four maps drawn under his immediate supervision.

The Women of the United States. By C. de Varigny. Translated from the French by Arabella Ward. 12mo, pp. 277. New York. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25.

A bright book and on the whole, we believe, a candid and truthful one. The point of view is that of an intelligent and keenly observant Frenchman who has had the advantage of long residence in the United States. It goes without saying that his conclusions are in the main favorable in the highest degree to our American women.

Cassell's Complete Pocket-Guide to Europe. Revised and Enlarged. Planned and Edited by Edmund C. Stedman. Compiled by Edward King. 32mo, pp. 529. New York: Cassell & Co. \$1.50.

Nothing can be said of "Cassell" that has not been said already by thousands of American tourists, for whose use it has long been without a rival in its distinctive field. It is still a pocket guide—not an unabridged dictionary, and it possesses the two indispensable qualities of completeness and accuracy.

EDUCATION AND TEXT-BOOKS.

The Psychology of Childhood. By Frederick Tracy, B.A., Ph.D. Second Edition. 12mo, pp. 180. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 90 cents.

Doctor Tracy's little work is a noticeable result of that comparative systematic study of child life which is one of the more recent developments of the scientific spirit. Doctor Tracy has brought together and arranged in a lucid manner the latest data bearing upon all sides of his topic, gleaned not only from literature but from heretofore unpublished observations by himself and other investigators. This material, in whole or in part, is of value to pedagogy, psychology, ethics and philology, and of immediate interest to teachers and parents. The body of the work is divided into five chapters upon "Sensation," "Emotion," "Intellect," "Volition" and "Language." The last subject is given particular attention. The second edition, which followed rapidly upon the first, has additions to the bibliography, and a few other practical improvements.

Introduction to the Pedagogy of Herbart. By Chr. Ufer. Edited by Charles De Garmo, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 133. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 90 cents.

In Germany this brief introduction to the Herbartian system of education has passed through several editions. President De Garmo believes the translation will prove useful to American teachers. The volume presents in simple but competent manner the fundamental ideas of Herbart and their application to actual school work, the matter being divided into four parts treating respectively of the "Psychological Basis," the "Ethical Basis," "Pedagogical Application," and "Special Methods, Examples of Concentration." The translation finds fitting place as an issue in Heath's "Pedagogical Library."

Studies in American Education. By Albert Bushnell Hart, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 150. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.25.

A group of essays which have appeared during the past few years in the leading educational journals. Professor Hart's specialty is the teaching of American history, but his remarks on administrative and pedagogical problems are addressed to all who are interested in American education in the widest sense, and deal with primary and secondary as well as college and university instruction. The practical aim of the essays is suggested by their titles: "Has the Teacher a Profession," "Reform in the Grammar Schools," "University Participation a Substitute for University Extension," "How to Study History," "How to teach History in Secondary Schools," "The Status of Athletics in American Colleges."

A Selection from the Poetry and Comedies of Alfred de Musset. Edited, with Notes, by L. Oscar Kuhns. 12mo, pp. 319.

Professor Kuhns' aim in this volume is critical rather than philological, and the notes are therefore mainly literary and historical. In particular the editor has directed the student toward work in the fascinating fields of comparative literature. A brief bibliography is given and an interesting introduction of some twenty pages. Considerably more space is given to the comedies than to the poetry. Musset was eminently modern, and his productions must of necessity be studied by all who wish to comprehend the literary movements of our century.

Fleurs de France. Edited, with Notes, by C. Fontaine, B.L., L.D. 12mo, pp. 154. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 60 cents.

French literature in our day is famous for its approach to perfection in the "Short Story." It is this form of fiction which Professor Fontaine presents in *Fleurs de France*. The volume contains a story by Ludovic Halévy, two by François Coppée and a dozen more by less familiar literary artists of recent time. A brief biographical note is prefixed to most of the tales.

Les Origines de la France Contemporaine. Par H. A. Taine. Extracts, with English Notes, by A. H. Edgren. 16mo, pp. 157. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 50 cents.

Aside from excellence of style and interest of subject matter, this little volume is to be commended for college use, because it is a notable example of the modern inductive, scientific method of historical study. Professor Edgren has given about forty-five pages to "L'Ancien Régime," about seventy-five to "La Révolution," and the remaining portion of the text to "Napoléon Bonaparte." A portrait of Taine serves as frontispiece.

Episodes from Mes Mémoires par Alexandre Dumas. La Poudre de Soissons. Edited, with notes, by E. E. M. Creak, B.A. 32mo, pp. 108. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 40 cents.

This spirited portion of Dumas' "Memoirs" relates the story of his journey to Soissons, during the revolution of 1830, for the sake of obtaining powder for the Paris fighting. He returned safe and sound with his mission successfully performed.

Le Tour du Monde en Quatre-Vingts Jours. By Jules Verne. Abbreviated edition, with English notes by A. H. Edgren. 12mo, pp. 173. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 85 cents.

A slightly abbreviated text of Verne's popular story, which in France alone has passed through more than eighty editions. It is suitable for early reading and Professor Edgren's notes are for comparative beginners.

The French Verb Newly Treated. An Easy, Uniform and Synthetic Method of its Conjugation. By A. Esclançon. Quarto, pp. 217. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

The intricacies of the French verb have always been burdensome to foreign students of the language, and they will doubtless welcome this new aid. The book includes complete lists of all the irregular and defective verbs, and extended lists of regular verbs. Verbal substantives and adjectives, occasionally proverbs and idiomatic sentences, numerous examples from literature and other appropriate matter are given. Diagrams are employed to render easy the mastery of the verbal changes of form. The essential value of the author's method, which seems clear and comprehensive, consists in the arrangement of all verbs into one system of conjugation, requiring very few exceptions. The print is excellent and from type of several sizes.

French Verbs, Regular and Irregular. By Charles P. DuCroquet. 12mo, pp. 47. New York: William R. Jenkins. 40 cents.

M. DuCroquet adheres to the old system of conjugation, and believes that the correct method to conquer the French verb is by understanding the formation of tenses thoroughly, and by mastering principal parts.

Mme. Beck's French Verb Form. New York: William R. Jenkins. 50 cents.

The arrangement which guides the pupil in writing out French verbs in the blank spaces of this book is based on the formation of tenses.

Frau Holde. By Rudolf Baumbach. With Notes by Laurence Fessler, A.M. 16mo, pp. 110. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 25 cents.

Peter Schlemihls Wundersame Geschichte. By Adelbert von Chamisso. With notes by Frank Vogel, A.M. 16mo, pp. 141. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 25 cents.

Der Dritte. By Roderich Benedix. Edited, with notes, by Marian P. Whitney. 16mo, pp. 36. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 20 cents.

These three German texts are furnished with the usual equipment for service in the class-room. *Frau Holde* and the *Wundersame Geschichte* are graced by simple portraits of their respective authors, and the latter booklet contains a number of amusing illustrations of the story, by Cruikshank.

Selections from P. K. Rosegger's Waldheimat. With notes by Laurence Fessler, A.M. 12mo, pp. 103. Boston: Ginn & Co. 55 cents.

The name of Rosegger is probably unknown to most American college students of German. In editing these selections Professor Fessler adds his influence to the movement which emphasizes the value of a study of modern authors, even within scholastic walls.

The Broken Heart. By John Ford. Edited, with notes, by Clinton Scollard. 16mo, pp. 146. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 40 cents.

Macaulay's and Carlyle's Essays on Samuel Johnson. Edited, with notes, by William Strunk Jr. 16mo, pp. 232. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 40 cents.

These two booklets belong to Messrs. Holt & Co.'s series of "English Readings," and they are both well edited. Professor Scollard furnishes "The Broken Heart" with an interesting introduction of ten or twelve pages, and with a goodly supply of notes. Mr. Strunk gives a very careful detailed analysis and comparison of the two essays on Samuel Johnson. A portrait of the great doctor is an agreeable addition to the text.

Selections from the Works of Robert Browning. Edited and arranged by Charles W. French. 12mo, pp. 120. 50 cents.

The selections here given include "Saul," "Rabbi Ben Ezra," "The Lost Leader," "One Word More," and other representative poems, the longer ones being accompanied by brief critical analysis. Some twenty pages are given to selections from Mrs. Browning's verse.

How to Teach Natural Science in Public Schools. By Wm. T. Harris, LL.D. 16mo, pp. 46. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen. 50 cents.

The second edition in book form of a detailed plan of study originally issued by Dr. Harris in 1871. This plan has been of great service to the public school teachers of the country, and Mr Bardeen has had new plates prepared.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Technique of Sculpture. By William Ordway Partridge. 12mo, pp. 118. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.10.

The first forty-five pages of Mr. Partridge's little treatise are devoted to an outline of the history of sculpture from the

art of Egypt to the living American sculptors. The remainder of the book describes the whole process of the sculptor's work as practiced to-day, and is primarily intended to be a guide to beginners. A score of illustrations from sketches made especially for this volume are of assistance in comprehending the text exactly. Mr. Partridge has given an admirably simple and attractive exposition of the technique of his art, and has furnished a list of valuable books on sculpture and an alphabetical list of sculptors and their principal works. He believes, and has expressed the belief in his "Art for America," noticed upon its appearance in this department of the Review, that the "American people are actually on the threshold of an art era that may, if properly evolved, prove as beautiful, expressive and inspiring as is the sublime sculpture of Greece."

Rational Building. By M. Eugene-Emmanuel Viollet-le-Duc. Translated by George Martin Huss. Octavo, pp. 379. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$3.

Mr. Huss has given in these pages a translation of the article "Construction" in the *Dictionnaire Raisonné de L'Architecture Française* of the author. The contents of the volume refer largely to the ecclesiastical Gothic architecture of the middle ages. The closing chapters are upon "Civil Construction" and "Military Constructions." The work is in the main rather closely technical, and is practically illustrated by one hundred and fifty-six figures of varying size.

The Murrey Collection of Cookery Books. By Thomas J. Murrey. 12mo, pp. 519. New York: Frederick A. Stokes & Co. \$1.50.

Mr. Murrey is a well-known authority in culinary matters. The directions of this volume are clearly delivered and refer to a wide range of cooking, from simple preparations for invalids to the tempting and dangerous dishes of the epicure. The recipes are arranged in ten sections: "Fifty Soups," "Fifty Salads," "Breakfast Dainties," "Fuddings and Dainty Desserts," "Entrées," "Cookery for Invalids," "Practical Carving," "Luncheon," "Oysters and Fish," and "The Chafing Dish." The book is well printed and bound in oil-cloth covers which will not soil easily.

Suggestions to Hospital and Asylum Visitors. By John S. Billings and Henry M. Hurd. 16mo, pp. 48. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 50 cents.

This small volume is introduced by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell and was prepared at his suggestion. Its practical, simply-worded hints to non-medical officials connected with hospital work ought to do much toward elevating the standard of official service. Samples of records of hospital inspection are given.

Chocorua's Tenants. By Frank Bolles. 16mo, pp. 68. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.

The late Mr. Frank Bolles enrolled himself among the numerous New England chroniclers of walks and observations of nature. The outdoor papers collected under the title "From Blomidon to Smoky," were noticed in this department of the Review some time ago. The new volume contains fourteen poems each descriptive of the life of some bird which is found on the mountain Chocorua. Mr. Bolles chose the versification of Longfellow's "Hiawatha" for these descriptions, and his indebtedness to that poem reveals itself in several ways. It cannot be said that there is any noticeable poetical excellence in these pages, but there is accurate and not uninteresting account of the crow, "log-evek," ruffed grouse, "oven-bird," whip-poor-will, and other feathered inhabitants of the mountain and its environing region. The background of these sketches of bird life draw its colors from the aspects of forest, stream and mountain, the changes of the seasons and the life of other animals. Eight full-page illustrations show interesting and appropriate views of natural scenery.

A Wheel Within a Wheel. How I Learned to Ride the Bicycle With some Reflections by the Way. By Frances E. Willard. 16mo, pp. 75. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 50 cents.

Miss Willard's bit of testimony will doubtless be the means of inducing many women who have not already interested themselves in the matter to adopt the bicycle as a mode of recreation. The president of the W. C. T. U. is eloquent in her praises of the wheel, whose present votaries among womankind will find in her brochure much to remind them of their own experience, perhaps, and to inspire in them a still greater love for this new form of rational out-of-door exercise.

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Economy in Railway Operation. L. F. Loree.
A Marvel of Mechanical Achievement. (The Bicycle.) R. Perkins.
The Modern Science of Electric Heating. W. S. Hadaway.
Mine Reports and Mine Salting. Walter McDermott.

Frank Leslie's Monthly.—New York. May.

The Business of Blossoms. Martha McC. Williams.
Stray Leaves from the Book of Nature. Nelly H. Woodworth.

Altman: A Golden Eyrée. Mrs. L. E. Smith.
On the Plains. Edwin Emerson, Jr.
Shrines of the Shisha. Rev. J. Bassett.
A Modern May Day. M. E. L. Addis.
San Marco. Charles H. Coe.
The Reign of the Olive. Frederick M. Turner.

Godey's Magazine.—New York. May.

Fair Women.—IV. Lena M. Cooper.
Artists in Their Studios. W. A. Cooper.
Circe—The Woman and the Myth. S. M. Miller.
Bryn Mawr College. Madeline V. Abbott.
The Angora Cat. Robert K. James.
An Early Start with Cleopatra.
Music in America.—I. Ethelbert Nevin. Rupert Hughes.
How to go to Europe for Three Hundred Dollars. J. A. Locke.

Harper's Magazine.—New York. May.

In Sunny Mississippi. Julian Ralph.
True, I talk of Dreams. William Dean Howells.
Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc.—II. Sieur Louis de Conte.
Men's Working among Women. Brookholst Morgan.
Some Wanderings in Japan. Alfred Parsons.
The Museum of the Prado. Royal Cortissoz.
The Story of the Liver. Andrew Wilson.

Ladies' Home Journal.—Philadelphia. May.

The Flower of the People. Nancy Mann Waddle.
Florence Nightingale at Seventy-five. Fitz Roy Gardner.
College Training for Women. Charles H. Parkhurst.
The Art of Traveling Abroad. Mrs. Hamilton Mott.

Lippincott's Magazine. Philadelphia. May.

Effacing the Frontier. William T. Larned.
A Young Korean Rebel: Soh Kwang Pom. Haddo Gordon.
High Fliers and Low Fliers. W. Warren Brown.
Climbing the Social Ladder. George G. Bain.
On a Shad Float. David D. Fitzgerald.
An Artist's Habitat. W. J. Linton.
The Menu of Mankind. Calvin D. Wilson.

McClure's Magazine.—New York. May.

Gaston Tissandier, the Balloonist. Robert H. Sherard.
The Second Funeral of Napoleon. Ida M. Tarbell.
"Human Documents." Prince Bismarck.
A Prairie College (Knox College). Madame Blanc.
The Destruction of the Reno Gang. Cleveland Moffett.
Journalism. Charles A. Dana.
Tammany. E. J. Edwards.

Munsey's Magazine.—New York. May.

Artists and Their Work.
The Great Atlantic Liners.
The Singers of Canada. Joseph D. Miller.
The Horseless Age. Henry W. Fischer.
Illustrators and Illustrating. Philip R. Paulding.
The Prince of Wales and His Set.
A Favorite Actor of the Old School. Matthew White, Jr.

New England Magazine.—Boston. May.

The Boston Public Library. C. Howard Walker.
The Evolution of a Parlor Organ. Anne Richardson Talbot.
In the Middle Town of Whitefield. Helen Marshall North.
Thomas Ball. William O. Partridge.
Charlestown's First Settler. B. F. DeCosta.
Fitchburg, Massachusetts. Joseph G. Edgerly.
A Scotchman's Journey in New England in 1771. Mary G. Powell.
Blue Mountain Forest Park. T. J. Walker.

Scribner's Magazine.—New York. May.

Golf. Henry E. Howland.
A History of the Last Quarter Century in the United States.—III. E. Benjamin Andrews.
A Short Study in Evolution. Abbe Carter Goodloe.
Will the Electric Motor Supersede the Locomotive? J. Wetzel.
Wood Engravers—Stéphane Pannemaker.
French Posters and Book-Covers. Arsène Alexandre.
The Art of Living: Occupation. Robert Grant.
Impressionists. Jean François Raffaëlli.
The Martyrdom of John the Baptist. Wolcott LeClair Beard.

THE OTHER ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PERIODICALS.

(From the latest numbers received.)

American Amateur Photographer.—New York. April.
Photography in America, as Viewed by an Englishman.
Beginners' Column.—XVIII: Wet Collodion. John Clarke.
Equations of the Conjugate Foci. W. M. Murray.

American Magazine of Civics.—New York. April.
The Modern Theory of Representation. L. R. Harley.
What is Economic Value? Arthur Kitson.
Patriotism. Wilmot H. Goodale.
An Historic Legislative Crisis. Alfred E. Lee.
Colonial Relationship to the Mother-Land. J. H. Long.
Revision of Constitutions. William W. Phelps.
What True Patriotism Demands of the Citizen. Roger Sherman.
Reform from the Farmer's Point of View. Wilbur Aldrich.
The Cry of "Anarchist." Eugene V. Debs.
Bimetallism vs. the Single Standard. L. B. Prince.
Some Aspects of the Liquor Problem. Henry O. Ward.
The Sabbath as a Civil Institution. B. W. Williams.

American Meteorological Journal.—Boston. April.
Foreign Studies of Thunderstorms: Switzerland. R. DeC. Ward.
Note on Croll's Glacial Theory. W. M. Davis.

The American Monthly.—Washington. March.
Proceedings of the Fourth Continental Congress.

American Naturalist.—Philadelphia. April.
Fluorin as a Test for the Fossilization of Animal Bones. T. Wilson.
Experimental Evolution Amongst Plants. L. H. Bailey.
Observations on a So-called Petrified Man. J. T. Anderson.
On the Validity of the Genus *Margaritana*. C. T. Simpson.

Art Amateur.—New York. April.
Drawing for Reproduction.
Flower-Drawing in Pen and Ink.—Pansies. E. M. Hallowell.
Flower-Painting in Water-Colors. Patty Thum.
Landscape-Painting. M. B. O. Fowler.
Figure-Painting.—VI. M. B. Odenheimer.
Talks on Embroidery.—V.

Art Interchange.—New York. April.
Notes on Travel in Spain.
Some Young Women Sculptors. Polly King.
Wash-Drawing for Process Reproduction. J. B. Millet.
Artistic Piano Decoration.

Asiatic Quarterly.—Woking. April.
India in 1895. Sir Lepel H. Griffin.
The Mandate to the Legislative Council of India—the Cotton Duties. C. D. Field.
China's Future: A Study. Colonel Mark Bell.
The Anglo-Chinese Convention and the Burmese Frontier. General A. B. Macmahon.
East Africa and the Nile.
Western Australia. A. F. Calvert.
The Sankhya Philosophy—the Migration of Tales. C. H. Tawny.
Trial by Ordeal in Siam and the Siamese Law of Ordeals. Captain G. E. Gerini.
The Chinese Viceroyalty of Manchuria. Lieut-Col. W. E. Gowan.

Atlanta.—London. April.
The Thames Palaces. E. Oliver.
Teaching: an Occupation for Gentlewomen. Jane Lee.
The Roman Villa at Darent, Kent.

Banker's Magazine.—New York. April.
Railroads in Default on their Mortgage Bonds.
Comparative Stability of Bank Dividends. J. S. H. Umsted.
The Iron Situation in the United States. Alvin I. Findley.
Canadian Mortgage Loan and Building Companies. John Hague.
Recent Laws and Decisions.

Biblical World.—Chicago. April.
Ezekiel, the Prophet of the Exile. W. R. Betteridge.
Modern Theosophy in Its Relation to Hinduism and Buddhism.—II.
The Teaching of Jesus.—IV. George B. Stevens.
An Introduction to the Quran.—II. Gustav Weil.

Bibliotheca Sacra.—Oberlin, Ohio. (Quarterly.) April.
The Republic and the Debs Insurrection. Z. S. Holbrook.
The Authority of the Scriptures. Frank H. Foster.

Historical Method of Interpretation. James Brand.
The Social Ethics of Jesus. John S. Sewall.
Restricted Communion. James W. Willmarth.
President Harper's Lectures. Howard Osgood.

Blackwood's Magazine.—London. April.
China's Extremity.
Glengarry; A Highland Chief and His Family. Louise C. R. Macdonell.
Our Indian Frontier. Major-General Sir George B. Wolseley.
The English Food Gifts Alter the Siege of Paris.
Daniel in the Critic's Den. Dr. Robert Anderson.
The Great Unclaimed; Unclaimed Fortunes.
In Mitylene with the Late Sir Charles Newton.
The Short Sea Cross-Channel Routes.
Political Evolution.
John Stuart Blackie.

Board of Trade Journal.—London. March 15.
Tea Cultivation in the Caucasus.
The Development of German East Africa.
Foreign Import Duties on Agricultural Produce, etc.
Foreign and Colonial Import Duties on Sugar.

Bookman.—London. April.
F. Marion Crawford.
At the Grave of Rossetti. J. A. Noble.
Mary Queen of Scots. Continued. D. Hay Fleming.

The Bookman.—New York. March.
Interview with Mr. John Davidson. Jane T. Stoddart.
The Editor of "The Yellow Book." W. H. Carpenter.
The French Symbolists. Adolphe Cohn.
Ian Maclaren at Home. James A. Noble.

Canadian Magazine.—Toronto. April.
The Art Spirit. O. A. Howland.
The Lost Colony of Roanoke. E. Y. Wilson.
Saxon or Slav? England or Russia. David Mills.
Sunday Morning at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem.
A Glimpse of Robert Barr. C. S. Allen.
Youthful Canada and the Boys' Brigade. J. C. Hopkins.
Rome Revisited.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—London. April.
Bench and Bar; a Stroll Through the Courts. W. E. Gray.
Beautiful House-Linen. Ellen T. Masters.
S. R. Crockett; Interview. W. E. Garrett-Fisher.
English Common Sense. Arnold White.
In a Sledge Through Famished Russia. E. W. C. Brooke.

Cassell's Saturday Journal.—London. April.
Gilbert Parker; Interview.
Kleptomania: a Disease or a Profession?

Cassier's Magazine.—New York. April.
Some Features of the Inventive Career of Hiram S. Maxim.
J. B. Smith.
The Legal Aspects of Electrolysis. Henry C. Townesend.
Large Guns as Magnets. Lieut.-Col. W. H. King.
The First Three-High Roll Train. John Fritz.
Mechanical Equipment of Power Stations. R. C. Carpenter.
More Engineering Fallacies. Henry Morton.
Corrosion of Boilers and Steamships. Wm. C. Ward.
Pressure Gauges. C. R. L. Lemkes.
American Beet Sugar Industry. H. S. Adams.
Installing Exhibits at the World's Fair. W. L. Clements.

Catholic World.—New York. April.
The Inerrancy of Scripture in the Light of the Encyclical "Providentissimus Deus." P. J. Cornican.
Brook Farm To-day. A. A. McGinley.
A New System of Writing for the Blind. J. A. Zahm.
Miller the Apostate. P. G. Smyth.
Little People and Great Ideas. John J. O'Shea.
Musings of a Missionary. Walter Elliott.
The Apostle of the Alleghenies. K. Hart.
Personal Honesty in Civic Reform.
Missions and Mission-Workers in "The Great Lone Land." E. S. Colcleugh.

Charities Review.—Galesburg, Ill. March.
An Experiment in Relief by Work. Cornelius Gardener.
On Personal Service and Friendly Visiting. Lillian D. Wald.
Military Drill for Boys' Clubs.
George Peabody, Philanthropist. William E. Simonds.
A Mountain "Sanctuary" in Piedmont. Emily C. Cook.
Charity Organization in Southern Cities. Philip W. Ayres.

Contemporary Review.—London. April.

"The Foundations of Belief." Dr. A. M. Fairbairn.
 The Canadian Copyright Act. T. Hall Caine and Others.
 The Fiction of Sexuality. James Ashcroft Noble.
 The Love of the Saints. "Vernon Lee."
 Scottish National Humor. S. R. Crockett.
 Australia Revisited. J. F. Hogan.
 Samuel Taylor Coleridge. Julia Wedgewood.
 The Railway to India. C. E. D. Black.
 Early Anabaptism. Richard Heath.
 The Political Situation in France. Gabriel Monod.

Cornhill Magazine.—London. April.

Sligachan and the Coolins. Skye.
 Norman Blood or Otherwise.
 Doctor Busby.

The Dial.—Chicago.

March 16.

The Report on Elementary Education. Frederic L. Luqueer.
 Rome and Chicago. Samuel Willard.

April 1.

The Neglected Art of Translation.
 From Sophocles to Ibsen.
 The Aims of Literary Study. A. L. Triggs.

Economic Journal.—(Quarterly.) London. March.

Quesnay's Tableau Economique. S. Bauer.
 Inequality of Local Rates. E. Cannon.
 The Municipal Work and Finance of Glasgow. W. Smart.
 The English Currency Under Edward I. With Diagrams. C. G. Crump and A. Hughes.

Education.—Boston. April.

The Aesthetic Side of Education. H. L. Clapp.
 Social Evolution, by Benjamin Kidd. J. G. Taylor.
 Speech for Deaf Infants. Estella V. Sutton.
 Military Education in Colleges. Lieut. John K. Cree.
 The English Gerund. J. W. Wilkinson.
 Unappreciated Factors in Education. Principal Austin.
 Ethics of a Vocabulary. Franklin B. Sawvel.

Educational Review.—London. April.

The Organization of Secondary Education: the French System. W. Stewart MacGowan.
 The Examiner and His Influence. T. Rayment.
 Educational Expenses in England about 1800 A.D. Foster Watson.

Educational Review.—New York. April.

Educational Aims and Educational Values. Paul H. Hanus.
 Educational Values:
 The Ancient Classics. W. W. Goodwin.
 History of the Fine Arts. Charles E. Norton.
 Mathematics. Frank A. Hill.
 History. Anna B. Thompson.
 Natural Science. John F. Woodhull.
 English. George H. Browne.
 The Modern Languages. Hugo K. Schilling.
 The University Crisis in Germany. James E. Russell.

Fortnightly Review.—London. April.

The Situation in Egypt. Sir W. T. Marriott.
 The Liberal Party and Its Candid Friends. W. B. Duffield.
 Mr. Balfour's "Foundations of Belief." Prof. W. Wallace.
 A System of Coast Defense. W. Laird Clowes.
 The Historical Aspect of the Monetary Question. Hon. Alex. Del Mar.
 The China Problem and Its Solution. E. T. C. Werner.
 Literary Degenerates; Dr. Max Nordau's Book. Janet E. Hogarth.
 Truck Legislation and the Home Secretary's Bill. Stephen N. Fox.
 Glasgow: A Model Municipality. W. E. Garrett Fisher.
 A New Law of Geographical Dispersal. Charles Dixon.

The Forum.—New York. April.

The Real "Quintessence of Socialism." W. H. Mallock.
 The Battle of Standards and the Fall of Prices. E. Atkinson.
 Is Sound Finance Possible Under Popular Government? J. B. McMaster.
 Social Discontent.—III. More Remedies. Henry Holt.
 Women in European Universities. Alice Zimmern.
 A Study of Beggars and Their Lodgings. Alvan F. Sanborn.
 The Doom of the Small Town. Henry J. Fletcher.
 Studies of Notable Men: Lord Rosebery. Justin McCarthy.
 Suppression of the Lottery and Other Gambling. Newman Smyth.
 The Healthful Tone for American Literature. Richard Burton.

Free Review.—London. April.

The Bimetallist Menace. J. M. Robertson.
 Is Man Immoral? D. H. Balfour.

Arnold Toynbee and Henry George. H. Llewelyn Davies.
 Studies in the Book of Isaiah.
 The Newcastle Discussion: Boycotting the *Free Review*. J. Vickers.
 Are We Cassandra? The Riley Crusade and the Pagan Policy.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London. April.

The Scottish Stage in the Last Century.
 Giant Telescopes. J. Ellard Gore.
 Anarchism: Its Origin and Organization. C. B. Roylance-Kent.
 A Six Days' Tour in London. Percy Fitzgerald.
 Goethe's "Iphigenia." J. W. Sherer.
 The Wild Flora of Scotland. Rev. J. H. Crawford.
 About Donkeys—and Horses. Barbara Clay Finch.

Geographical Journal.—London. March.

The British Central Africa Protectorate. H. H. Johnston.
 The Portuguese Discovery of America. With Maps. H. Y. Oldham.
 A Trip to Turkistan. Capt. H. Bower.
 M. Obrucheff's Explorations in Mongolia.

Godey's Magazine.—New York. April.

Helen of Troy, Iphigenia, Jephthah's Daughter. S. M. Miller.
 Bristish Beauties.
 Mysteries of Africa. F. W. Wendt.
 Home of the Trout in Winter. Richard Slee.

Good Words.—London. April.

The Oxford House Workmen's Club in the East End. F. Eardley.
 The Moharrem Festival in Natal. J. Meldrum.
 Some Letters from Bernard Barton. Margaret Howitt.
 The Art and Craft of Paper-Staining. L. J. Day.
 Copernicus. Sir R. Ball.
 Farnham Castle. Precentor Venables.
 Walking Sticks. L. N. Badenoch.

The Green Bag.—Boston. April.

Chancellor James Kent. Charles S. Martin.
 The Supreme Court of Ohio. Edgar B. Kinkead.
 Wm. Atwood, Chief Justice of the Colony of New York, 1701-1703.—II.

Home and Country.—New York. April.

Life Among the Afghans. B. Bernard.
 Venetian Glass. Florian Martell.
 Free Kindergarten Schools. Caroline B. LeBow.
 The New Birth of India. J. B. Whitford.
 From Petersburg to Appomattox. John R. Benson.

Homiletic Review.—New York. April.

Arthur Hugh Clough and His Poetry. J. O. Murray.
 The Spirit of Man. James Douglas.
 Drummond's Ascent of Man. George P. Mains.
 Order of Events of the Resurrection Morning. J. H. Jones.

International Journal of Ethics.—Philadelphia. (Quarterly). April.

Self-Assertion and Self-Denial. J. S. Mackenzie.
 Moral Forces in Dealing with the Labor Question. W. M. Salter.
 Ethical Consequences of the Doctrine of Immortality. W. Lutoslawski.
 Philosophical Sin. Charles Lea.
 National Character and Classicism in Italian Ethics. L. Ferri.
 The Motives to Moral Conduct. A. Döring.

Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.—Philadelphia. February.

Notes on European Water Supply. Allen Hazen.
 The Lake Vyrnwy Water Supply for Liverpool. T. M. Drown.
 The United Verde and Pacific Railway. E. H. Beckler.
 Riparian Ownership of Lands Bordering on Lakes and Rivers. J. H. Armstrong.
 The State Topographical Survey of Minnesota. W. R. Hoag.

Journal of Political Economy.—Chicago. (Quarterly). March.

Quantity of Money and Prices, 1861-1892.
 Relation of Sociology to Economics. Albion W. Small.
 Public Ownership of Mineral Lands in the United States. G. O. Virtue.
 Credit Instruments in Retail Trade. David Kinley.

Kindergarten Magazine.—Chicago. April.

Knighthood a Symbol of Moral Power. Susan E. Blow.
 The Earth in Relief—the New Geography. Thomas Jones.
 Decoration in the Schoolroom.
 The First School Year.—VIII. Katharine Beebe.

Knowledge.—London. April.

The Circulation of Water in the Atmosphere of Mars. Camille Flammarion.
 With the Second Peary Greenland Expedition. E. Astrup.
 The Evolution of Fruit. Dr. C. F. Marshall.
 The White-Breasted Albatross on Laysan Island.
 The Filtration of Water. Dr. S. Rideal.

Leisure Hour.—London. April.

Washington, the American Capital. E. Porritt.
 Rambles in Japan. Canon Tristram.
 Natural History Before Walton. F. G. Aflalo.
 A Bird's-Eye View of the Argentine Republic. May Crommelin.
 New Oxford. W. J. Gordon.
 Mrs. Henry Wood. With Portrait. A. H. Japp.

Lend a Hand.—Boston. April.

Tuskegee Negro Conference. R. C. Bedford.
 Union in Cities.
 Board School Children and Their Food.
 School for Icelandic Women.
 Ramahel Association. Annual Report.

Longman's Magazine.—London. April.

English Seamen in the Sixteenth Century. Prof. J. A. Froude.
 Dean Church of St. Paul's.
 Our Young Servants.

Lucifer.—London. March.

Myths of Observation. E. Tregear.
 The Buddhism of Tibet. G. R. S. Mead.
 Illusion. M. U. Moore.
 Helena Petrovna Blavatsky. Continued. Vera P. Jelihovaky.
 Ancient Wisdom and Modern Science. J. Stirling.
 Unpublished Letters of Eliphas Lévi. Continued.
 The Clash of Opinion; Charges Against Mr. Judge.

Ludgate Illustrated Magazine.—London. April.

Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, Wood Green. W. C. Sargent.
 Some Interesting Shots. D. Trelawney.
 The Coal Exchange. F. Dolman.

Lutheran Quarterly.—Gettysburg, Pa. April.

The Apostles' Creed and the Monuments. Junius B. Fox.
 The Central Principle of Lutheranism. J. W. Richard.
 The Super-Angelic Bank of the Redeemer. Edmund J. Wolf.
 On the Day of the Crucifixion of Our Lord. C. W. Heisler.
 The Order for the Baptism of Infants. G. U. Wenner.
 Three Thirds of a Man and his Education. H. C. Haithcox.
 Helpful Co-operation. John E. Bushnell.
 The Sources of Luther's Language. Karl F. R. Hochdoerfer.

Macmillan's Magazine.—London. April.

The Navy Records Society.
 Vincent Bourne. A. C. Benson.
 The Situation in Italy. C. B. Roylance-Kent.
 A Village School in Somersetshire.
 Some Thoughts on Fénelon.
 The Expedition to La Plata in 1806. Hon. J. W. Fortescue.

Menorah Monthly.—New York. April.

Temple Emanu-El's Golden Jubilee. M. Ellinger.
 Concerted Action. Louis Grossman.
 Sabbath or Sunday? Rabbi Ben.
 Why do we Still Remain Jews? Joseph Silverman.
 The Hebrew in Civilization. Joseph L. Taylor.

Midland Monthly.—Des Moines, Iowa. April.

An Outing in South Africa. Jane M. Neill.
 A Trip to the Black Hills. Leigh Leslie.
 Frank P. Bellew ("Chip"). C. F. Collisson.
 Literary Dubuque. Samantha W. Shoup.
 The Icarian Community. Barthinius L. Wick.

Missionary Herald.—Boston. April.

Definiteness of Missionary Consecration. E. K. Alden.
 The Early Work in Macedonia. C. F. Morse.

Missionary Review of the World.—New York. April.

Rev. Adeniram Judson Gordon, D.D. A. T. Pierson.
 The Apostle Columba. A. J. Gordon.
 Andrew P. Harper, M.D. S. F. Scovel.
 Hindu Reformers of this Century. J. E. Tuppi.
 Facts and Figures from British India. G. H. Schodde.
 The London Mission in Travancore. Samuel Mateer.
 Family Life in India. Albert Norton.

Monist.—Chicago. (Quarterly). April.

The World's Parliament of Religions. C. C. Bonney.
 The World's Religious Parliament Extension.
 A Piece of Patchwork. C. Lloyd Morgan.
 The Well-Springs of Reality. E. D. Fawcett.

Music's Mother-Tone and Tonal Onomatopoeia. C. C. Converse.
 Bonnet's Theory of Evolution. C. O. Whitman.

Month.—London. April.

Mr. Balfour and the Foundations of Belief. Rev. George Tyrrell.
 Some Legends of Provence. Archibald J. Dunn.
 A Malay Festival. B. Archdeacon Cody.
 Lent. Rev. Herbert Thurston.

Music.—Chicago. April.

The American People and Musical Progress. W. L. Tomlina.
 Tristan and Isolde. Annie B. Mitchell.
 Music in Mysticism. Naphtali Herzimber.
 Johannes Brahms. W. S. B. Matthews.
 Is Perfect Intonation Practicable? James P. White.

National Review.—London. April.

The Irish Parliamentary Fund: Cheques. Viscount Wolmer.
 The Choice of Books. Leslie Stephen.
 Twelve Hundred Miles in a Wagon through British South Africa. With Map. Miss Balfour.
 The Currency Question—for Laymen. Herbert Gibbs, Sir W. H. Houldsworth, and Sir David Balfour.
 Sir Geoffrey Hornby. W. Laird Clowes.
 The Progressive Check in the London County Council. C. A. Whitmore.
 Twenty five Years of the Court Theatre of Munich. J. G. Robertson.
 Resolutions of the House of Commons. Prof. G. W. Prothero.
 Recent Finance.

Natural Science.—London. April.

The Discussion on Variation at the Royal Society.
 The Origin of Species Among Flat Fishes. J. T. Cunningham.
 Forms of Mountains. J. E. Marr.
 The Structure and Habits of Archaeopteryx. Concluded. C. H. Hurst.
 The Teeth of the Horse. W. G. Ridgewood.
 A Passage-at-Arms over the Amphipoda. Rev. T. R. R. Stebbing.
 Max Nordan's "Degeneration."

Outing.—New York. April.

In the Mountains of Japan. Laura B. Starr.
 A Bull-Fight on the Border. Philip W. Avirett.
 Cycling in the Jersey Pines. Henry M. Sayres.
 Rigging and Sails. A. J. Kenealy.
 How Greyhounds Hunt. Aaron H. Powers, Jr.
 The Fallen City of Theebaw. Edwin A. Dix.
 Lenz's World Tour A-wheel.—Mandalay to Thabyedaung.
 Jacking for Pickerel. E. W. Chubb.
 The National Guard of Illinois. Lieut. W. R. Hamilton.

Overland Monthly.—San Francisco. April.

The Singers of the Century. Harry W. Vack.
 Mission Music and Musicians. J. J. Peatfield.
 The Coming of the River Pura. Alfred F. Sears.
 The Bible and Divorce.—I.
 An Oregonian Poet Hermit. W. F. D. Jones.
 The Jew in San Francisco. Gustav A. Danziger.
 The Jew from a Gentile Standpoint. K. M. Needfield.
 Pampas Grass and Pomegranate in California. H. W. R. Strong.

Pall Mall Magazine.—London. April.

Yachting in France. C. Geard.
 Footprints of the Devil in Our Own Country. R. Bruce Boswell.
 Westminster. Walter Besant.
 The Chronicles of Charles Street, Mayfair. Countess of Cork.
 Cavalry in the Waterloo Campaign. Continued. Gen. Sir E. Wood.
 Concerning the House of Lords and Socialism. W. H. Grenfell.

Photo-American.—New York. March.

Flower Photography. H. W. Hales.
 Light Which can be Used with Dry Plate.
 Multiple Photography.
 Improvement of Negatives. E. J. Wall.
 Coloring Photographs.
 A Simple Method for Making Colored Transparencies.
 Remarks on Photographing Difficult Interiors.
 With a Camera in Europe.
 Artificial Illumination in Studios. W. F. Hapgood.
 The After-Development of Platinotypes. E. C. Hertslet.

April.

Landscape Photography. A. H. Wall.
 Second-Hand Lenses. John A. Hodges.
 Analytical Chemistry for Photographers? E. Benest.
 Soluble Paper. C. F. Townsend.
 Plate Backing. George Bankart.
 Amateur Printing. C. M. Shipman.

New Process of Treating Platinotype.
Colloidio-Chloride Transparencies.

Photo-Beacon.—Chicago. April.

Color Photography.
Control Over Results in Development. Alfred Watkins.
Apparatus for Testing the Speed of Shutters.
Photographic Expedients.
Stereoscopic Pictures. G. S. Turner.
Colloidio-Chloride for Transparencies. J. S. Teape.
The Neck and Hands.
Platino Effects on Solio Prints.
Toning of Platinum Prints.

Poet-Lore.—Boston. April.

Schiller's "Jungfrau von Orleans." J. N. Willan.
Shakespeare's "John-a-Combe." Charlotte C. Stopes.
Moral Proportion and Fatalism in "Hamlet." Ella A. Moore.
Horatio as a Friend. H. P. Goddard.

Popular Astronomy.—Northfield, Minn. April.

The Study of Physical Astronomy. T. J. J. See.
Mars. Percival Lowell.
Laplace on the Variation of the Latitude. Arthur B. Hancock.
The Photography of Comets. W. J. Hussey.
Almanacs. R. W. McFarland.
On the Variable Stars of Short Period.—IV. Paul S. Yendell.
Reflectors. D. W. Edgecomb.
The Climate of Mars. Marsden Manson.

Popular Science Monthly.—New York. April.

Some Curiosities of Thinking. M. Allen Starr.
Pleasures of the Telescope.—IV. Virgo and Her Neighbors. G. P. Serviss.
The Successor of the Railway. Appleton Morgan.
Some of the "Outliers" Among Birds. R. W. Shuffeldt.
Studies of Childhood.—VII. Later Progress in Language. J. Sully.
The Personal Equation in Human Truth. E. P. Halleck.
Manual Training.—II. C. H. Henderson.
Animals that Live in Caves. E. A. Martel.
The Sahd's Annual Pilgrimage. A. H. Gouraud.
Communicated Insanity. Charles W. Pilgrim.
Sketch of Professor Lardner Vanuxem.

Presbyterian Quarterly.—Richmond, Va. April.

Latest Phase of Historical Rationalism. B. B. Warfield.
The Bible in the College Curriculum. E. H. Gaines.
The Church's Double Commission. P. D. Stephenson.
Paul on the Lord's Supper in I Cor. xi, 17-34. F. P. Ramsay.
Ordination in Heathen Lands. J. P. Robertson.
Madame de Maintenon. C. C. Starbuck.
The Single Tax Upon Land. James A. Quarles.

Presbyterian and Reformed Review.—Philadelphia. (Quarterly.) April.

Christianity and the Experimental Method. Robert McC. Edgar.
The Messianic Idea in the Prophets. Talbot W. Chambers.
The Formation of the New Testament. George T. Purves.
Origin and Composition of Genesis. Edwin C. Bissell.
William Greenough Thayer Shedd. John DeWitt.
Jair and Havvoth Jair. W. S. Watson.
The Latest Ecclesiastical Movements in Germany. Adolf Zahn.
An Obsolete Word Examined. Samuel Hutchings.
Prof. Orr's Christian View of God and the World. T. G. Darling.
Bezold's Oriental Diplomacy. J. A. Craig.

New Church Review.—Boston. (Quarterly.) April.

Swedenborg and Aristotle. Frank Sewall.
The Life of Charity. Francis A. Dewson.
The Development of Language. Jacob E. Werren.
Boehme and Swedenborg. Theodore F. Wright.
The Right to Labor. Julian K. Smyth.
Competition or Co-operation. Henry C. Hay.
Tolstoi's Latest Book. William H. Mayhew.

New Review.—London. April.

Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Chamberlain: Two Demagogues.
The Manning of the Fleet. David Hannay.
Novels of Scottish Rural Life; the Literature of the Kailyard. J. H. Millar.
India: Impressions. C. F. Keary.
The Case for Sweden.
Sir Philip Sidney: a Causerie. T. E. Brown.
Max Nordau's Book: The True Degenerate. Charles Whibley.
Appeal in Criminal Cases. Sir Herbert Stephen.
A Gallery of Athletes. E. B. Osburn.

Nineteenth Century.—London. April.

England and the Mediterranean. Colonel Sir George Clarke.
The Foundations of Belief. Dr. Martineau.
The Decline of the House of Commons. Sidney Low.
Sanitation: Penalties of Ignorance. Lady Priestley.
Domestic Architecture in Paris. Count de Colonne.
Sex in Modern Literature. Mrs. Crackanthorpe.
The Greater Antiquity of Man. Professor Prestwich.
The Latest Irish Land Bill: A Suggestion. Lord Montague.
Some American "Impressions" and "Comparisons." Miss Elizabeth L. Banks.
The Plays of Thomas Heywood. Algernon Charles Swinburne.
London and the Water Companies. Sir John Lubbock.
The Diatessaron of Tatian. Walter R. Cassels.
Skepas and Praxiteles in the British Museum. Miss Eugénie Sellers.
What is Church Authority? Canon Carte.
Manufacturing a New Pauperism. C. S. Loch.

North American Review.—New York. April.

A Last Tribute. Thomas B. Reed.
The Future of the Torpedo in War. Admiral P. H. Colomb.
Two Years of American Diplomacy. George Gray.
The Position of Judaism. I. Zangwill.
Nagging Women—A Reply. Cyrus Edison.
The Growing Greatness of the Pacific. Lorrin A. Thurston.
The Physician and the Social Question. Paul Gibier.
Does Fire Insurance Cost too Much? George U. Croker.
The Outlook for Parliamentary Government. Hannis Taylor.
Personal History of the Second Empire.—IV. Albert D. Vandam.

Our Day.—Springfield, Ohio. April.

American Treaty Rights in Turkey.
Frederick Douglass' Character and Career. J. E. Rankin.
The Holy Spirit in Scripture, Science and Life. Joseph Cook.

Review of Reviews.—New York. April.

The Living Greek. J. Irving Manatt.
S. Dana Horton. Frederick William Hollis.
Our "Civic Renaissance." Albert Shaw.
"The Foundations of Belief." W. T. Stead.

The Rosary.—New York. April.

Marshal Bosquet. John A. Mooney.
St. Joseph's Working Boy's Home, Philadelphia.
Joan of Arc Before the Bar of the Church. Reuben Parsons.
Our Lady of Good Counsel. Eliza A. Starr.
A Page of Church History in New York. J. S. M. Lynch.

Sanitarian.—New York. April.

The Need of a National Board of Health. Charles O. Hickock.
Domestic Garbage Disposal. The Household Carbonizer. W. F. Morse.
Manure Disposal in New York.
How to Burn and How to Save Gas. W. R. Herring.
Alcoholism and "Gold Cures." J. A. Tanner.

School Review.—Hamilton, N. Y. April.

A Recent Tendency in Secondary Education Examined. P. H. Hanus.
Rigid Courses vs. Optional Studies. Samuel Thurber.
Roman Education. S. S. Laurie.
Nomenclature in Secondary Schools. F. E. Partington.

Scottish Geographical Magazine.—Edinburgh. March.

Andorra: the Republic of the Pyrenees. J. Smith.
An East African Waterway. H. J. Keane.
A Map Showing the Mortality from Malarial Fever in Italy from 1890-92. Luigi Bodio.

Social Economist.—New York. April.

The Past and Coming Congresses.
British Wheat Production Under Free Trade.
High Wages in the United States. Emile Waxweiler.
English Drift Toward Municipal Socialism.
The "No-Profit Line" in Wheat Raising.
Civic Helps for Civic Life. M. M. G. Dana.

The Southern Magazine.—Louisville. March.

Historic and Picturesque Chattanooga. Francis Lynde.
On the Make-up of Humor. D. H. Hill, Jr.
An Aspect of Modern Life. Abraham Flexner.
Tobacco: The Industry. John B. Carrington.
Robert Louis Stevenson. Young E. Allison.

Southern States.—Baltimore. April.

Southward Tendency of Emigration. J. B. Killebrew.
Tennessee River Improvement. T. H. Allen.
Later Facts about Northwest Louisiana. M. B. Hillyard.

The Stenographer.—Philadelphia. April.

Literal Reporting.—I

Pen or Pencil. David Wolfe Brown.

Law Reporting. H. W. Thorne.

Mr. Howard and the Missing Link.—VIII. George R. Bishop.

Strand Magazine.—London. March 15.

Monsieur Got: The Father of the Comédie Française.

Baroness A. Salvador.

Some Shapes of Heads. J. E. Barnard.

Cheltenham College. Mrs. L. T. Meade.

How Explosives Are Made. W. G. FitzGerald.

Journeys of the Judges.

Eccentric Ideas. J. Scott.

Students' Journal.—New York. April.

"Improved Outlines of Standard Phonography."

Wealth and Its Uses. Andrew Carnegie.

Oyster Culture: Ancient and Modern Methods.

Engraved Shorthand, Eight Pages.

Problems of the Present. Chauncey M. Depew.

Sunday at Home.—London. April.

The Nestorian Monument of Hsi-an-Fu. Prof. Legge.

The Use and Abuse of Fiction. Mrs. Watson.

A Visit to Bashan and Argob. Continued. Major A. Heber-

Percy.

The Bible House, Queen Victoria Street. W. J. Gordon.

Sunday at Bow and Bromley.

Sunday Magazine.—London. April.

Country Remedies. Rev. S. Baring-Gould.

Salisbury Cathedral. Dean of Salisbury.

Sydney Smith and Social Reform. A. W. W. Dale.

East Park Home for Infirm Children, Glasgow. A. Lamont.

Nestings. Rev. T. Wood.

The Eve of Christianity. F. T. Richards.

Temple Bar.—London. April.

Letters of Edward Fitzgerald to Fanny Kemble, 1871-1883.

"Madame."

Charlotte Elizabeth, Duchess of Orleans.

The Witchery of the Quantocks.

John Byron; a Manchester Man of Letters.

The United Service.—Philadelphia. April.

The Supply of the Armies of Frederick the Great and Napoleon.—IV.

Arab Men and Arab Horses.

Origin and Development of Steam Navigation. G. H. Preble.

United Service Magazine.—London. April.

War Clouds in the North: the Situation in Norway. Lieutenant Kuylenstierna.

The Submarine Boat. Lieutenant Sleeman.

Army Financial Reform. Major Seaton Churchill.

Australian Federation for Defense. Major-General Tulloch.

Enteric Fever the Scourge of India: Its Cause. Brigade-Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel Hill Climo.

The Hong Kong Plague.

A Plea for the Navy League. H. W. Wilson.

Patent Laws of Great Britain and Ireland. Major J. G. Stone.

The Colonial Troops of France; Apropos of Madagascar.

Captain Pasfield Oliver.

The War between China and Japan. Colonel Maurice.

Westminster Review.—London. April.

Anti-Diseestablishment. A. Graham-Barton.

Arthur Schopenhauer. M. Todhunter.

The Rulers of Ireland.

The Evolution of the Sex. A. G. P. Sykes.

Finality in Literary Judgment. W. Macneile Dixon.

A Reformed House of Lords. T. A. Le Mesurier.

Shakespeare and a Municipal Theatre. Arthur Dillon.

Through the Jenolan Caves in New South Wales, Australia.

F. C. T. Mann.

The Relation of Language to Thought. C. N. Barham.

The Poetry of Christina G. Rossetti. Alice Law.

Wilson's Photographic Magazine.—New York. April.

Camera and Bicycle Abroad. J. Harrison Lamson.

A Method for the Improvement of Photographs for Process Workers.

Advertising and How to Go About It. John A. Tennant.

Collodion or Gelatine—Which? H. C. Stiefel.

The Apparent Size of Objects.

Dry vs. Wet Plates for Half-tone Engraving. John Carbutt.

Practical Photo-Engraving.—II. A. C. Austin.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Alte und Neue Welt.—Einsiedeln. April.

Social Intercourse and Family Life in Ancient Rome. P.

Friedrich.

Alfons Maria. With Portrait. P. Laicus.

Pipes. R. March.

The Cedars of Lebanon. T. Berthold.

Count Albrecht of Austria. With Portrait. F. Zöhrer.

Daheim.—Leipzig.

March 2.

An Earthquake at Constantinople.

King Theodore of Corsica. H. von Spielberg.

March 16.

Count Götzen. African Explorer. H. von Spielberg.

March 23.

Darwin's Natural Selection Theories. Hans Willmack.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg. Heft 7.

Nepaul.

The End of the World. Dr. O. Warnatsch.

Fritz Reuter. With Portrait. K. Menne.

Heft 8.

Admont, Syria. K. Seefeld.

Electric Street Railways. Dr. W. Rossmann.

English Games. Dr. A. Heine.

Emilie Ringeis. Catholic Poetess. With Portrait.

Deutsche Revue.—Stuttgart. March.

New Table Talk of Prince Bismarck. Continued. H. von Poschinger.

Gerhart Hauptmann.

The Whims of Children. Paolo Lombroso.

Disraeli.

Imagination and Reality in Astronomy. Prof. P. Puiseux.

The Catholic Religion and the Needs of Humanity. Cardinal Gibbons.

Humanity of the Bible. Prof. H. Holtzmann.

Conversations with Franz Liszt. Eduard Reues.

The Freedom of Science. Prof. Joseph Langen.

The Spade in Military Tactics. Sir R. Harrison.

The Prevention of Disasters at Sea. Vice-Adm. Batsch.

Society's Battle Against Thieves. G. Ferrero.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin. March.

The Death of Patroclus in the Iliad. H. Germin.

Botanical Excursions in the Riviera. Continued. E. Stras-

burger.

The Parliament of Religions at Chicago. Prof. F. Max Müller.

Karl Friedrich Reinhard. W. Lang.

The Rise of South Africa. A. Wirth.

Die Gartenlaube.—Leipzig. Heft 3.

Girls' Homes at Leipzig. Frau L. Windscheid.

Father Schmidt and His Comrades: Survivors of the War of 1813-1815.

Constantinople. Bernhardine Schulze-Smidt.

Alcoholic Poisoning Among Children. E. Falkenhorst.

On the Banks of the Salzach. H. Arnold.

Die Gesellschaft.—Leipzig. March.

Darwinism and Socialism. H. Starkenburg.

Dueling.

Poems by Wilhelm Walloth and Others.

"Paul Maria Lacroma" (Frau Marie Edle von Egger-Schmitzhäusen).

A German Jewish Life of Christ. Hans Merian.

Nietzsche's "Hymn to Life." J. Hofmiller.

Konservative Monatsschrift.—Leipzig. March.

Titles and Forms of Address in Germany. Dr. P. Bartels.

Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Marcella." J. Pentzlin.

The Kartell-Era in Economics. W. Berdrow.

Neue Revue.—Vienna.

March 6.

Austrian Taxation Reform. W. Rosenberg.

March 13.

The Migrations of the Austrian Population. Dr. R. Schüller.

Musical Prodigies. Max Graf.

March 27.

Letters on Electoral Reform. C. Tillier.

The Coal Mines and the Miners of the Northwest of Bohemia. F. Lill.

Neue Zeit.—Stuttgart.

No. 23.

Darwinism and Marxism. Karl Kautsky.
The Laws for the Protection of Workmen in the United States
and the Law-Abiding Citizens of Illinois. r. A. Sorge

No. 24.

Marx and Engels.

No. 26.

A Communistic Movement in the Ancient East. S. Herbard.

Nord und Süd.—Breslau. March.

The 80th Birthday of Prince Bismarck. F. Dahn.
Berlin as Art Capital. H. Bulthauf.
Modern Remedies for Diphtheria. L. Fürst.
The Isles of the Blest and Böcklin's Picture. R. Zimmermann.
The Russian Attack on the Sea at Constantinople and the
Present Condition of the Defenses of the Bosphorus. A.
Rogalla von Bieberstein.
The Logic of the Child. B. Münz.

Sphinx.—Brunswick. March.

A Letter from the East. Dr. Hübbe-Schleiden.
Theosophy in the West and in the East. Dr. Hübbe-Schleiden.
Thoughts on Theosophy. Dr. F. Hartmann.
The Mahatma Question. L. Deinhard.

Ueber Land und Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 9.

Practical Hints on Sick-Nursing. K. Matthiessen.
Traveling Across the Plains of America. H. Zagel.
French and Plattdeutsch. F. A. Bacciocco.
The Bosnian Mahomedan Woman. A. O. Klausmann.
Pisciculture. F. Siewert.
Hermann Gruson. With Portrait. J. Castner.

Velhagen und Kising's Monatshefte.—Berlin. March.

Valasquez. H. Knackfuss.
The White Goat. F. Meister.
Gustavus Adolphus Before His Appearance in Germany. C.
von Bornhaupt.
My First Journey to Zanzibar. O. E. Ehlers.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—Stuttgart.

Heft 14.

Old Measure Mugs. B. Rauchenegger.
The Batzenhäusl Inn in Bozen. C. Hecker.

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Prince Bismarck and Youth. With Portrait. Sidney Whitman.
The Planet Mars. Dr. Klein.
The Berne Housekeeping School. Dr. J. Langhard.
In the Coal Mines. M. Georgi.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—Paris. March.

Diplomatic Reminiscences, 1870. Comte C. Nigra.
The Evolution of German Socialism; from Babel to Vollmar.
Continued. Albert Bonnard.
"Reminiscences of a Portrait Painter," by George P. A. Healy.
Continued.
Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Marcella;" a Socialist Novel. Auguste Giarodon.

Nouvelle Revue.—Paris.

March 1.

The Seaman's Life. Prince de Monaco.
Jerusalem. Pierre Loti.
The Last Years of Luther. J. Zeller.
Sully Prudhomme. A. Albalat.
Sex Prejudice. Madame J. E. Schmahl.
Letters on Foreign Politics. Mme. Juliette Adam.

March 15.

The Misunderstanding Between Paris and the Provinces.
Curiosity. Sully Prudhomme.
Property, Capital, and Wages. P. Deschamel.
François de Bourbon, Duc d'Anjou. Prince de Valori.
Jules Simon. E. Ledrain.
Through New England. Mme. M. Shaw.
Letters on Foreign Politics. Mme. Juliette Adam.

Nouvelle Revue Internationale.—Paris. March.

Review of European Politics. Emilio Castelar.
Maréchal Canrobert. Th. Janvrais and Visconte d'Albens.

Quinzaine.—Paris.

March 1.

The Divine Sense in Berlioz and Schumann. Emile de Saint-Auban.
Ibsen's Women. Charles Baussan.
Normal Scholasticism in the Church of France. Concluded.
P. Baudrillard.
Marie Antoinette and the "Affaire du Collier." Abbé J. Caël.
Piano Solo: "Mélodies Populaires Magyares," by A. de Bertha.

March 15.

Anatole France, Jules Lemaitre and Maurice Barrès. Abbé Félix Klein.
Contemporary Preachers: Mgr. Gay. A. Hélot.
The Divine Sense in Berlioz and Schumann. Concluded. E. de Saint-Auban.
Piano Solo: "Duetto," by Jules Rüst.

Revue Bleue.—Paris.

March 2.

France and Germany. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu.
Jean Mace and His Work. Charles Mismar.

March 9.

M. Alfred Capus. Georges Pellissier.
Egypt in 1798. Concluded. Abel Hermant.

March 16.

Madagascar Under the Restoration. G. Isambert.

March 23.

Contemporary French Society. M. de Rivallière.
Madagascar Under the Restoration. Concluded. G. Isambert.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—Paris.

March 1.

An English Ambassador at Constantinople. Count Benedetti.
Spain. R. Bazin.
Canrobert, Our Last Marshal. Vicomte Melchior de Vogüé.
Warren Hastings and His Latest Biographer. G. Valbert.

March 15.

From Leoben to Campo Formio. A. Sorel.
The Mechanism of Modern Life: Iron. Vicomte G. d'Avenel.
Sudermann's New Novel. E. Rod.
Psychology and Anthropology. A. Fouillée.
Jean Jacques Rousseau.—II. E. Ritter.

Revue Générale.—Brussels. March.

Madame de Motteville and Her "Memoirs." Etienne Marcel.
Tunis. Albert Bordeaux.
The Churches of the Orient. Mgr. T. J. Lamy.

Revue de Paris.—Paris.

March 1.

Victor Duruy. E. Laviisse.
At Home with the King of Bornou. Lieut.-Colonel Montell.
Letters to a Foreign Lady. P. de Balzac.
On the Coast of Provence. J. Normand.
Jules Lemaitre as Dramatist. E. Faguet.

March 15.

Letters to Joseph Bonaparte. Napoleon and Lucien Bonaparte.
The Trial of the Ministers. Chancellor Pasquier.
An English Workman-Employer. P. de Rousiers.
A Daughter of Galileo. Arvéde Barine.
Thirty Months in Madagascar. E. F. Gautier.

Revue des Revues.—Paris.

March 1.

The Literary Movement in Spain. Concluded. Mdme. Emilia Pardo Bazan.

March 15.

Mysticism in Literature. Prof. G. Ferrero.
France and Germany at the Vatican. Jean de Bonnefon.

Revue Scientifique.—Paris.

March 2.

Georges Pouchet. Ed. Retterer.
The Naval Battles in the Chino-Japanese War. Léo Dex.

March 9.

The Populations of Indo-China: the Tsilams. M. Zaborowski.
Hydraulic Propulsion of Ships. D. Bellet.

March 16.

Admiral F. E. Paris. E. Guyon.
Biology and the Physico-Chemical Sciences. G. Contagna.

March 23.

Aluminum and Nickel. Jules Garnier.
The Dread of Death. G. Ferrero.

Revue Socialiste.—Paris. March.

Collectivism and Radicalism. Jean Jaurès.
The Sanitation Question. Dr. Julien Ploger.
Puvis de Chavannes. Gustave Geffroy.
Land Nationalization. Continued. H. Pronier.

Vie Contemporaine.—Paris.

March 1.

Nicolas de Giers.
The Old Academies of France. Cte. de Franqueville.
Napoleon III Before the Empire. H. Thirria.

March 15.

How the Parisian Women Spend Their Money. H. Lavedan.
The Transport of Louis IV and Marines to Paris in 1870-71.
Continued.
Old Paris. Albert Callet.
M. Alphonse Daudet. Gustave Larroumet.

THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

La Civiltà Cattolica.—Rome.

March 2.

Encyclical by Leo XIII on the Propagation of the Faith (Latin text).
The New Assailants of the Spiritual Power.
Is It Justifiable to Praise the Literary Merits of Immoral Writers?
Pope Nicholas III (Orsini), 1277-1280. Continued.

March 16.

Clericalism and Liberalism in Social Action.
The Hittite-Pelasgians in the Islands of the Ægean Sea.
A Reply to Those Who Praise the Literary Merits of Immoral Writers.
On the Actions and Instincts of Animals. Continued.

La Nueva Antología.—Rome.

March 1.

Diplomatic Reminiscences (1870). Count C. Nigra.
The True History of Jacob Ortis. A. Medin.
Russia and the Union of the Churches. C. Tondinide Quar-enghi.
On the "Annunciation" in Pictorial Art. A. Venturi.
The Friendship Between Pietro Giordani and Antonio Cesari. A. Bertoldi.
Certain Tendencies of Modern Economics. E. Seletti.

March 15.

Deputies and Their Privileges. Ruggiero Bonghi.
The Mysteries of Folk-lore. Paolo Livy.
The Presidential Power in France. D. Zanichelli.
Legends and Popular Tales of the Korea. L. Nocentini.

La Rassegna Nazionale.—Florence.

March 1.

The Coming Alliance Between Liberalism and the Church. R. Corniani.
English Literature. G. Strafforello.
Venice: Its Port and Its Commerce. Aldo Contento.
Italian Emigration to Brazil. P. Colbacchini.
Father Francesco Denza. Padre G. Giovannozzi.

March 16.

The Programme of the Clerical Party. E. Monsini.
Galileo Galilei and the Biblical Question. Eufrazio.
Proportional Representation. L. Scolari.
The Last Days of Cesare Cantù. Luisa Ansoletti.

La Riforma Sociale.—Rome. March 10.

Social Legislation in Austria. Continued. Duke G. Avarna.
Bimetallism and the Monetary Crisis. G. Boffa.
Secondary and Superior Education in Italy. Aldo Contento.

THE SPANISH MAGAZINES.

La Ciudad de Dios.—Madrid.

March 5.

The Problem of Perpetual Motion. T. Rodriguez and C. Arribas.
Religion and Morals of the Ancient Greeks.
Modern Anthropology. Z. Martinez.
Urdaneta and the Conquest of the Philippine Islands. Fermin de Uncilla.

March 20.

Urdaneta and the Conquest of the Philippine Islands. F. de Uncilla.
A Reply to "The Papal Encyclical on the Bible," in the Contemporary. Honorato del Val.
Explosives. Justo Fernandez.
Argon.

España Moderna.—Madrid. March.

The Protectionist Reaction in Spain. Gabriel Rodriguez.
Recollections. José Echegaray.
Review of International Politics. Emilio Castelar.

Revista Contemporánea.—Madrid.

February 22.

The Loves of Camoens. Juan P. Criado y Domínguez.
The Importance of Religion with Respect to Society. Ignacio Carbó.

March 15.

The Literature of Salamanca. A. G. Maceira.
North and South: Notes on Southern Character. C. Soler Arques.
Was Francisco de la Torre the Translator of John Owen? A. Montero.

THE DUTCH MAGAZINES.

De Gids.—Amsterdam. March.

Wu Wei; A Study of Lao Tsu's Philosophy. Henri Borel.
Jonas Lie. Meijuffrouw G. A. E. Oort.
Plato's Lysis. Dr. Ch. M. van Deventer.
Juridical Ethnology. L. Serrurier.
How Our Young People Should Be Educated. Dr. G. Kalff.

Teysmannia.—Batavia. No. 1.

Beautifying Our Towns. H. J. Wigman.
Animal Foes of Agriculture. Dr. J. C. Koningsberger.
Vragen des Tijds.—Haarlem. March.
Parliamentary Calm. J. D. Veegens.
Legal Protection of Female Workers. Henriette van der Mey.
Lourdes. J. G. ten Bokkel.

THE SCANDINAVIAN MAGAZINES.

Nordisk Tidskrift.—Stockholm. No. 2.

Diplomacy and Common Rights in Machiavelli's Time. Karl Hildebrand.
Letters from Atterbom. Jul. Clausen.
Impressions from Monte Cassino. Laust Moltesen.

Nyt Tidskrift.—Christiana. March.

To Armauer Hansen (re The Controversy on Heredity of Acquired Deformities, etc.). Björnstjerne Björnson.
The England of To-Day. Chr. Collin.Norwegian Technical High School. George Stenberg.
Reflections on the Political Crisis. J. E. Sars.

Svensk Tidskrift.—Upsala.

No. 1.

A Stockholm High School for Law.
Modern Literature of Spain. Padre Luis Coloma.
Swedish Everyday Life as Described in Our Best-Known Novels.
In Phyringerwald. Cecilia Baath-Holmberg.

INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

A.	Arena.	F.	Forum.	NSR.	New Science Review.
AA.	Art Amateur.	FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly.	NW.	New World.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.	FR.	Fortnightly Review.	NH.	Newbery House Magazine.
AI.	Art Interchange.	G.	Goodey's.	NN.	Nature Notes.
AMC.	American Magazine of Civics.	GJ.	Geographical Journal.	O.	Outing.
ACQ.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.	GBag.	Green Bag.	OD.	Our Day.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.	GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.	OM.	Overland Monthly.
AmAnt.	American Antiquarian.	GOP.	Girl's Own Paper.	PA.	Photo-American.
Ant.	Antiquary.	GW.	Good Words.	PB.	Photo-Beacon.
AP.	American Amateur Photographer.	HC.	Home and Country.	PAst.	Popular Astronomy.
Arg.	Argosy.	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	PL.	Post Lore.
Ata.	Atlanta.	HGM.	Harvard Graduates' Magazine.	PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine (London).	HomR.	Homiletic Review.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
Bank.	Banker's Magazine (New York).	IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	IA.	Irrigation Age.	PT.	Photographic Times.
Bkman.	Bookman.	JED.	Journal of Education.	PR.	Philosophical Review.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.	PS.	Popular Science Monthly.
BW.	Biblical World.	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.	PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly.
C.	Cornhill.	JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy.	PayR.	Psychical Review.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	JurR.	Juridical Review.	Q.	Quiver.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.	JAF.	Journal of American Politics.	QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
ChHA.	Church at Home and Abroad.	K.	Knowledge.	QR.	Quarterly Review.
ChMisi.	Church Missionary Intelligencer and Record.	KO.	King's Own.	RR.	Review of Reviews.
ChQ.	Church Quarterly Review.	LAH.	Lend a Hand.	RRL.	Review of Reviews (London).
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.	LH.	Leisure Hour.	RC.	Review of the Churches.
CM.	Century Magazine.	LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal.	SI.	Students' Journal.
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.	SRev.	School Review.
CasM.	Cassell's Magazine.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	San.	Sanitarian.
CRev.	Charities Review.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review.	SEcon.	Social Economist.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.	LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly Review.	ScotGM.	Scottish Geographical Magazine.
CR.	Contemporary Review.	Luc.	Lucifer.	ScotR.	Scottish Review.
CritR.	Critical Review.	LudM.	Ludgate Monthly.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
CSJ.	Cassell's Saturday Journal.	M.	Month.	Sten.	Stenographer.
CW.	Catholic World.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	Str.	Strand.
D.	Dial.	McCl.	McClure's Magazine.	SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	Men.	Menorah Monthly.	SunH.	Sunday at Home.
DE.	Dublin Review.	MidM.	Midland Monthly.	TB.	Temple Bar.
EconJ.	Economic Journal.	MisR.	Missionary Review of World.	Treas.	Treasury.
EconR.	Economic Review.	MisH.	Missionary Herald.	UE.	University Extension.
EdRA.	Educational Review (New York).	Mon.	Monist.	US.	United Service.
EdRL.	Educational Review (London).	MM.	Munsey's Magazine.	USM.	United Service Magazine.
Ed.	Education.	Mus.	Music.	WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.
EngM.	Engineering Magazine.	MP.	Monthly Packet.	WR.	Westminster Review.
EI.	English Illustrated Magazine.	MR.	Methodist Review.	YE.	Young England.
ER.	Edinburgh Review.	NAR.	North American Review.	YM.	Young Man.
Ex.	Expositor.	NatR.	National Review.	YR.	Yale Review.
		NC.	Nineteenth Century.	YW.	Young Woman.
		NEM.	New England Magazine.		
		NR.	New Review.		

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PRINCE BISMARCK IN HIS HOME.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

VOL. XI.

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1895.

No. 6

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

The Cuban Patriots.

In proposing to suppress the Cuban rebellion, it was plain at the very outset that Spain would have upon her hands either a comparatively light and brief task or else a very desperate and protracted struggle. There could be no half way ground. The insurrection had to be stamped out before the flames had spread very much; otherwise a conflagration of magnitude would surely ensue. Three months ago we were inclined to the opinion that the revolutionists were so lacking in resources and in effective organization that they would be borne down in the early stages of their patriotic programme. The opinion was based upon such meagre information as could be secured at that time, and also upon the ground that Spain's frightful sacrifices in suppressing the last Cuban rebellion had taught the Spanish government the necessity of promptness at any cost. This judgment regarding Spanish policy was strengthened by the appointment of Gen. Martinez Campos as Captain-General in Cuba, with large supplies of men and money and with absolute authority. But the uprising has not been quelled; and the season of the year has come when the insurgents, having held their ground thus far, must feel that for several months hence the climate itself will serve their cause as unfailingly as a great army. By the middle of May the summer heat becomes oppressive in Cuba, and epidemic diseases are prevalent. If these conditions cause a high rate of mortality among the natives themselves, it must be remembered that for new comers from a climate like that of Spain,—particularly where such new comers are exposed to the daily hardships of common soldiers in active campaign,—the climatic conditions are almost equivalent to a signed death warrant. It is said that in the first five years of the struggle which began with the Cuban revolt of 1868 there were sent from Spain to Cuba not less than 80,000 fresh soldiers, and that only 12,000 of these men were alive to begin the campaign of the sixth year. Of the 68,000 men who had died, only a small per cent. had been killed in battle. The deadly Cuban climate had almost exterminated the Spanish army. This struggle which began in 1868 continued ten years, when the Cubans were at last worn out. The number of troops sent from Spain in that decad

from 1868 to 1878 is said to have been 140,000. The precise number who survived to return to Europe is not known to us; but certainly the need for transport ships was small in comparison with the crowding of the trenches in Cuban military cemeteries. The insurgent leaders therefore are not reckoning upon any imaginary ally when they assert that their reliance for the present summer is to be chiefly upon yellow fever and other deadly maladies.

Conditions of the Struggle.

Cuba's agricultural resources are of a highly varied sort, but sugar is the prevailing crop. The sugar plantations give abundant work for a portion of the year. The employment ceases in May. Thousands of men then become idle. The revolutionists have not sought to call these workers to their camps until the sugar crop was harvested and the mills were closed for the season. Meanwhile they have been directing their energies toward the acquisition of repeating rifles and other military supplies, and have been harassing the Spanish troops by a guerilla warfare which has thus far proved to be anything but insignificant. Several of the insurgent leaders have carried out very successful ambushes and strategies, and in most of the encounters between the Spanish troops and Cuban rebels the patriot bands have come off victorious. As the possibilities of ultimate success begin to improve, the rebellion gains more adherents from the influential class of Cubans. Spain is in danger of bringing upon herself a horrible punishment for her unbroken record of misrule. All sorts of material and governmental improvements were promised at the close of the last rebellion, but they have not been forthcoming. For the fact that Cuba has never been opened up either by railroads or good wagon roads, the Spanish authorities are solely responsible. One motive in keeping Cuba undeveloped has been the fear lest Cuban progress might lead to independence. Of course this argument must prove fallacious in the long run. Great Britain holds her chief colonies through the great liberty that she bestows upon them, and also through her wise and bountiful promotion of their material development in all respects. If Cuba had been provided with railroads and wagon roads and had been developed in other similar re-

gards, the military problem of suppressing revolts would now be a comparatively simple one. But it is precisely because Cuba is undeveloped that mere handfuls of insurgents, untrained and ill-provided with weapons, can defy many regiments of the best Spanish troops. The insurgents are able to carry on operations in large districts of country where it is next to impossible to transport and sustain a regular army. General Campos is obliged to use ships, and must waste several days in transporting troops from one part of the island to another, whereas if a railroad had been built the movement would not require more than two or three hours. It is now the policy of General Campos to encourage railroad building; and franchises and subsidies are an easy thing to get. The Spaniards hope that by putting idle labor at work at good wages on railroad building they may keep the men from taking up arms and joining the camps of the insurgents. But it is somewhat late in the day to begin this policy. Its vigorous prosecution fifteen years ago might well have made this last rebellion impossible.

*American
Sympathy
with Cuba.*

It is evident that the sympathies of American private citizens are strongly with the Cuban patriots. There is no reason whatsoever why we Americans should feel otherwise. We may doubt whether the Cubans have reached the social and political stage where they could carry on a very satisfactory government of their own. But we may also indulge freely in the opinion that they could govern themselves in a way that would conduce far better to their own advantage and progress than the Spanish way has ever conducted. Moreover, we would violate our own traditions if we did not hold stoutly to the view that no European country has any business to retain political control in any portion of the Western hemisphere, against the deliberate desire of the inhabitants. Our own grievances against England were quite sufficient to justify our assertion of independence; but Cuba's grievances against the greed, rapacity, and misrule of Spain are a hundred times more serious than our causes of complaint against the rule of England. It is not for us at present to consider the question of Cuban annexation. If the island should gain independence there would naturally be a high degree of commercial intimacy and also a good political understanding between the governments of Cuba and the United States. If the war should be pushed by Spain to the extent of the struggle of twenty years ago, it would be entirely proper for our government to instruct Spain that our commercial relations and interests with Cuba were of more serious importance than Spain's political claims; and that under certain conditions it might be our duty to recognize Cuban independence and if necessary to assist Cuba in maintaining her position. There is nothing noble or commendable in the history of Spanish efforts to coerce the Cubans, and good Americans from the Arctic Ocean to Terra del Fuego should be glad rather than sorry to see Cuba gain her liberty.

*England's
Invasion of
Nicaragua.*

It seems now to be conceded in most quarters that England did not intend to keep her flag flying indefinitely on Nicaraguan soil and that the seizure of Corinto on April 27 had no ulterior motive behind it. As soon as Nicaragua gave guarantees for the prompt payment of the \$75,000 demanded by Great Britain as a reparation for alleged indignities against Vice-Consul Hatch at Bluefields,



J. SANTOS ZELAYA, PRESIDENT OF NICARAGUA.

the British marines evacuated Corinto and the flag of Nicaragua was restored. We cannot help feeling that our British friends are making a very serious mistake in placing so little value upon American public opinion with regard to the policies of the British foreign office toward Latin-American countries. Let us recapitulate briefly,—and we desire to be perfectly impartial,—some of the facts as they appear from the American point of view. The Nicaraguan coast line on the Gulf of Mexico has long been known as the Mosquito Coast, because of the Mosquito Indians, who have held certain reservation rights of local jurisdiction, subject, however, to the national sovereignty of Nicaragua. Obviously such an arrangement could only be temporary. England some decades ago claimed a sort of protecting interest as regards these Indians. But England had absolutely no territorial rights or real authority on Nicaraguan soil. Indeed, her serious right to intermeddle on the Mosquito Coast was no greater than Nicaragua's to intermeddle on the coast of Wales. The anomalous political condition of the Mosquito Coast, of which Bluefields is the chief port, has been much to the advantage of certain American and English traders. It became necessary from the point of view of the Nicaraguan government to bring the government of the Mosquito Coast, including the custom-house administration, into full assimilation with the government of the rest of the country. To our own authorities at Washington, as to all disinterested American citizens, this seemed both reasonable and righteous. The Mos-

The Moral Bearings of the Case. Technically there is some ground for this contention. But morally, —unless we are greatly in error as to the real facts,—the damages are all on the other side, and Nicaragua ought to be compensated for the conduct of Mr. Hatch and others, including several Americans, who attempted to oppose the sovereignty of the Nicaraguan government over Nicaraguan soil. At least, in the ordinary course of diplomatic intercourse it would have been the simple and courteous solution to allow some inquiry to be made into the facts in order to determine whether or not Great Britain was entitled to an indemnity, and if so to how much. The British Government would listen to no proposals for such an inquiry, but peremptorily demanded the payment of a sum fixed at about \$75,000. No reason has been assigned why this particular amount of money should have been asked. The whole demand was a purely arbitrary fine. Nicaragua was allowed

*American
Feeling Against
England.* Meanwhile, what was the state of pub-
lic opinion in this English-speaking
republic of ours? Governor Budd, of
California, the most influential Democratic leader of
the far West and one of the most promising members
of his party, came out with a ringing proclamation
against England, which unquestionably gained the
approval of the entire Pacific seaboard. Other
governors made spirited protests in similar terms.
Such state legislatures as were in session took action
by means of resolutions of the most emphatic char-
acter. The feeling against England was strong
through all the Northern states, and leading Repub-
lican politicians were very outspoken in their con-
demnation of British insolence. But the Democrats
were not less emphatic; and through the South
especially the feeling was very bitter indeed. The
Monroe doctrine has never been so much discussed
since its first promulgation seventy years ago as
within the past month or six weeks. Our govern-
ment at Washington did not feel inclined to in-
terfere, although it is well known that the ad-
ministration greatly desired that England should
deal patiently and courteously with Nicaragua, and
above all that she should not go so far as to
seize a Nicaraguan port and hoist the British flag.
In our judgment, England has gained nothing by
thus asserting herself against tiny Nicaragua, and
she has lost a very great deal in her alienation
of the good will of many Americans who have
been greatly stirred up by the feeling that this im-
perial power has played the part of a bully against a
minute and defenseless people living in our American
hemisphere and almost under the shadow of the
American flag. The sentiment against England is
the stronger in the United States, because this per-
emptory dealing with Nicaragua has followed Eng-
land's flat refusal to submit the Venezuela boundary
question to arbitration, although the United States
has officially requested England to consent. There
are some of us Americans who understand how trivial
these questions about Nicaragua and Venezuela ap-



pear to the British people as a whole. They are far more deeply interested in their quarrel with France over Egypt and in their relations with Russia, touching questions of territorial advance and influence in Asia, than they are in their little squabbles with Latin-American republics. Great Britain of necessity has on her hands at all times a large number of foreign questions of grave magnitude. We in the United States have no foreign questions of pressingly serious importance. We are at peace with all the world, and there is not upon our horizon so much as the smallest speck of a war cloud. We are, however, as a nation, exceedingly touchy and jealous at certain points. It is therefore unfortunate for the growth of a perfect understanding between Great Britain and the United States that the English do not attach sufficient importance to the strength of American sentiment. When the United States asks Great Britain to do so reasonable and just a thing as to arbitrate the boundary line between British Guiana and Venezuela, it ought to be the policy of the British foreign office to reply promptly that in matters of this kind affecting the western hemisphere it would gladly accept the suggestion of the United States and readily conform with western hemisphere methods. Boundary disputes are being quite universally adjusted in North and South America by arbitration. England should agree, in so far as she has American interests, to abide by the results of arbitration.

*The True
Policy for
Britain.*

As for the Nicaraguan affair, it ought to have been British policy to concur in the policy of the United States. Each house of Congress in the last session passed a bill which provides for the construction of the Nicaragua ship canal under the direct control and authority of the United States government. These bills were not exactly alike, and Congress adjourned without putting a law on the statute books; but it was agreed to send an official engineering expedition to make a final report so that next winter Congress would be prepared to reach final action. The United States government having practically decided to build the Nicaragua ship canal, the republic of Nicaragua of necessity comes into very close relations with the United States. It is true that we have not thought it wise to declare a formal protectorate over Nicaragua; but it would have been gracious and courteous if John Bull had recognized the relationship that circumstances have virtually created, and had frankly avowed the policy of doing nothing in Nicaragua which would not be most eminently agreeable to the government and people of the United States. The fact is that the British Government has not for a moment intended any discourtesy to the people of the United States, and has considered that the orderly diplomatic intercourse of nations really made it necessary that Nicaragua should be taught a lesson. The people of England cannot apparently imagine why we in the United States should not be pleased rather than angry when a sober and responsible char-

acter like John Bull proceeds to discipline such an irresponsible personage as the Latin-American of the Isthmus region. Certainly it is deplorable that the mutual respect and good will which ought always to exist between the United States and England should be disturbed on account of such a pitiable affair as this recent military invasion of a virtual dependency of ours, for the collection of a fine of 15,500 pounds sterling. But until England understands American public opinion better, and learns to co-operate more tactfully and courteously in the policy which our government deems wise and right in this western hemisphere, there must always be more or less of controversy and misunderstanding between John Bull and Brother Jonathan.

*Need of an
Anglo-American
Understanding.*

There is much to learn on both sides. If our own citizens could better understand and appreciate the superiority of ordinary British administration, they would find so much to admire that it would be less natural for them to carp against England. The excellence of British colonial government makes it advantageous, as a rule, for outlying islands and fragments of the continents to be annexed to the British empire. When one speaks soberly and truthfully, and with the knowledge which justifies the making of comparisons, he must admit that England and the British empire belong to the forces which are doing most for the best progress of the world. He may object sharply to many things in detail; but British civilization and British policy as a whole he can but hold in just respect and great admiration. It is therefore the more important that good will, good understanding and a growing habit of co-operation should be maintained between the two great English-speaking nations; and it seems to us that such relations are at least quite as desirable for England as they are for the United States. This being the case, England might easily afford to give up a policy in the western hemisphere which calls forth such pronouncements as Governor Budd's of last month, and which tends so seriously to impair the friendliness of the masses of plain people throughout the United States. It seems to us that in matters affecting Hawaii and the Bering seals, as well as in dealings with Central and South American republics, England might well and safely harmonize her policy with ours.

*Peace in
the
Far East.*

On the 8th of May the ratifications of the peace treaty of Simonoseki were duly and formally exchanged at Chifu. The Chinese, finding that their two great arsenals, Wei-hai-wei and Port Arthur, had fallen into the hands of the Japanese, their fleet also having been captured or destroyed, had instructed Li Hung Chang to accept the terms of peace imposed by their conquerors. These terms were not more onerous than had been anticipated. Corea, the original cause of the dispute,



was declared independent,—that is to say, independent of China and dependent on Japan, although her dependence was insured by the force of facts, not by the letter of the treaty. The island of Formosa and the Pescadores Islands were made over to Japan, which also exacted an indemnity of about \$175,000,000. The exact terms of the provisions which secure to Japan,—and therefore, under the most favored nation clause, to all other nations having treaties with China,—the right of importing machinery, of navigating the great rivers, and of carrying on industrial operations within the Chinese Empire, are not yet fully made known. It is understood, however, that the Chinese wall of

exclusion has broken down once for all, and that, to use a cant phrase which is in vogue in the newspapers, China is to be Japanned. Pending the payment of the indemnity and the execution of the clauses of the treaty, Japan was to continue in occupation of Weihai-wei. So far the treaty would have passed without much protest; and, if it had stopped there, Japan would indeed have had reason to be astonished at her own moderation, and Europe to feel that she, equally with Japan, was sharing in the benefits secured by the campaign.

Russia's Protest. Japan, however, did not stop there, but introduced a clause by virtue of which the

Liao-tung peninsula, from Port Arthur, which commands its apex, northward as far as the fortieth parallel of latitude, should be ceded to Japan. This arrangement was meant to establish Japan in permanence at Port Arthur, and to enable her to use the whole of the Chinese littoral between Korea and the extreme point of the Liao-tung peninsula as the base of operations, should she at any future time quarrel with China. This, however, is not the real cause of the difficulty; for China has been beaten, and China will have to put up with what she can get. So far as China is concerned, no one would have put out a finger to save Port Arthur. China, however, is not the only power concerned. Russians, who in winter time are frozen up in Vladivostok, have always calculated upon securing the reversion of some portion of Korea, or else of Chinese territory between Korea and Port Arthur. Now, by the new treaty they saw Korea practically a Japanese dependency, and the whole of the coast line between Korea and Port Arthur part and parcel of the Japanese Empire. The cherished object of Russian policy, that of free communication to the sea in a latitude where ice does not render navigation impossible half the year, was interfered with, and



Maj.-Gen. Oshima.



Marshal Oyama.



Vice-Admiral Ito.

A TRIO OF JAPAN'S CONQUERING HEROES.

Russian protested accordingly. Russia's protest was very natural. A man may acquiesce quietly enough in having a door shut in his face, even although he may be quite determined to open that door when opportunity arrives or necessity demands; but no one can under such circumstances relish seeing the closed door locked under his nose and the key placed in the pocket of a strong and capable custodian. Russia therefore protested against the cession of any Chinese territory on the mainland to Japan; and the protest was indorsed by France and Germany, who for once have found themselves in the same boat, each probably for reasons that do not appear on the surface. The Japanese at first declared that they could not surrender the fruits of the campaign; and they even put forward the familiar plea that they could not answer for their people if they were to yield to the demands of Russia. Afterward, however, Japan consented to modify her territorial claims rather than quarrel with Russia, and it was understood that this forbearance would be rewarded by an increase in the amount of the money indemnity.

*The Outcome
for Japan.*

Japan has conducted herself so gallantly that it seems a harsh and unfair thing for three huge European powers like Russia, France and Germany to unite in determined protests against the carrying out of the terms of the peace with China. It looks like bullying. But the questions that are involved have almost as serious a concern for Russia as for the two nations lately engaged in war. After all, Japan as an island power might in the long run be weakened rather than strengthened by the possession of any portion of the Asiatic mainland. Such terms of temporary occupancy as would suffice to make sure the prompt payment of the great money indemnity that China has agreed to give, should be sufficient for Japan's purposes. The acquisition of the large island of Formosa, though it is a long distance from the principal islands of the Japanese group, will doubtless prove a benefit in many ways; while the permanent retention of any part of continental China might only lead to future wars. Russia has long been determined to improve the first good opportunity that should present itself to get possession of a part of Corea in order to obtain a Pacific ocean seaport or two that would be available in the winter; and in yielding to the representations of Russia, Japan is not in fact sacrificing the chief fruits of her victory. The friends of Japan need not fear for her prestige. Her position has been immensely improved by the exhibition she has given the world of the ability of her rulers and of the nature and effectiveness of her resources. Her commercial situation will henceforth be incomparably stronger than ever before, and she will not fail to exercise a vast influence in China and Corea. It is not essential for the exercise of such influence that Japan should permanently occupy any of their territory. Nor need Japan feel much uneasiness even if the Russian bear should seize strips of Manchuria and Corea.

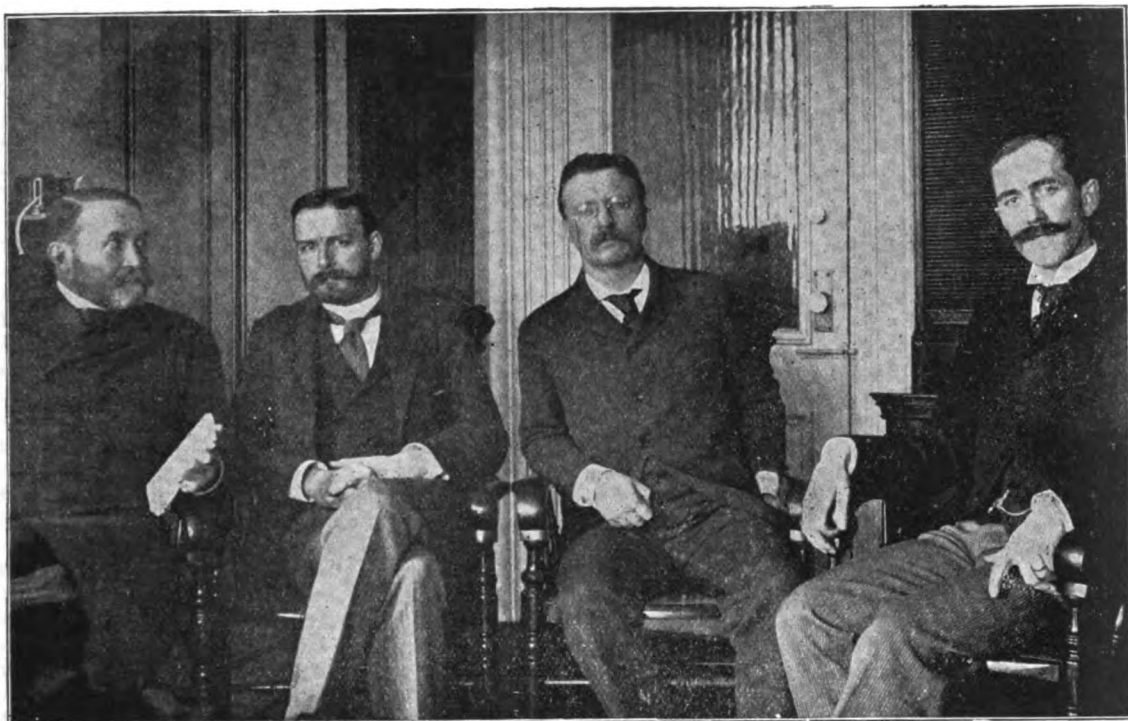
*New York's
Reform
Measures.*

The New York Legislature adjourned on May 16 with very few admiring friends to praise it for the record it had made.

Some of the disappointed reformers were willing to go so far as to denounce it as the worst Legislature New York had been afflicted with for many years. The circumstances do not, perhaps, justify quite so extreme a verdict. The reason why the Legislature receives censure is because it came so far short of doing the work that had been promised for it. Everybody supposed that this was a reform Legislature. It owed its large Republican majority to the popular wave of indignation against Tammany Hall and Tammany's allies. Good government in New York city required the passage by the Legislature of a series of measures. It was expected that these reform bills were to be made laws in the early weeks of the session. But the reformers were doomed to disappointment. Republican politicians at Albany turned out to be as selfish and unscrupulous as their Democratic predecessors had been. The opposition of Mr. Platt and his friends wretchedly mutilated the reform programme. If the Legislature had been deemed adverse from the start, however, the actual results might well be considered as encouraging for the friends of good government. Early in the session the bill was passed which gave Mayor Strong of New York city the unqualified power to remove the heads of the departments. Under this authority a great transformation is already taking place in the current administration of municipal affairs. Toward the end of the session, the Legislature also gave authority to the Mayor to remove the corrupt and ill-qualified police justices who have been so large a factor in the depravity of New York municipal life, and to appoint suitable justices in their place. This is a measure of large importance. It was a great triumph for the Tenement-House Committee, of which Mr. Richard Watson Gilder was chairman, that its recent recommendations have been actually embodied in the law, and that the housing of the masses in the metropolis, under new and wholesome regulations, will gradually be made very much better and safer than ever before. The New York reformers were greatly disappointed because the Legislature, in spite of the revelations of the Lexow committee, failed to pass the bill providing for the reorganization of the New York police force, while it foisted upon the city an unwelcome law providing for a bi-partisan police board—a law which contains various provisions that could not possibly have been actuated by a sincere and intelligent desire to lift the police administration out of the slime of spoils politics. The Legislature enacted an improved ballot law, which, however, is not in all respects what the friends of electoral reform would have preferred.

*The New
Police
Board.*

If Dr. Parkhurst, the Committee of Seventy, the City Club, and the reformers in general have good cause to condemn the Legislature for its perfidious treatment of the question of New



Col. Grant.

Mr. Parker

Mr. Roosevelt.

Mr. Andrews.

THE NEW YORK POLICE COMMISSION (as photographed for the Review of Reviews, May 20, 1895).

York police affairs, they may at least be thankful that under the power-of-removal bill Mayor Strong has introduced a wholly new spirit into the department through the appointment of his Board of Police Commissioners. At the head of the Board is Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, who has resigned from his position on the national Civil Service Board at Washington in order to act as a police commissioner in his own city. By his side on the Police Board is Colonel Frederick D. Grant, whose last official position was that of United States Minister to Austria. Mr. Strong had some weeks previously appointed to the Board Mr. Avery D. Andrews, a young lawyer of West Point training, in whose efficiency every one has the highest confidence. The fourth member of the new Board is Mr. Andrew D. Parker. The Legislature failed to pass the needed laws for the sweeping reorganization of the police department, but doubtless Mr. Roosevelt and his colleagues will find it in their power gradually to eliminate unworthy elements and to improve the *morale* of the whole force. In the hard fight for pure and efficient government, whether in nation, state or city,—a contest in which the best citizens of the United States are now engaged,—there is no man who has shown finer courage or better staying qualities than Mr. Theodore Roosevelt. He has compelled the party politicians and shrewd spoilsmen to respect his manliness, his character and his ability, while they fear him because they recognize a man who is more than their match.

With men of high ability and national reputation taking positions as department heads and members of administrative boards, there is much hope for better things in New York city. Nevertheless the struggle for good government is only begun. It will be necessary, in view of the actions of the recent Legislature, that the friends of municipal reform should either nominate their own candidates for the Legislature which is to be elected in November next, or else that they should carefully formulate their legislative demands and see that the candidates of the leading parties are squarely committed on municipal questions.

The retirement of Mr. Roosevelt from the Civil Service Board at Washington was followed by that of Mr. Lyman, who has served with great fidelity and ability for many years, and whose usefulness to the cause of civil service reform will not be forgotten by the country even though Mr. Lyman has earned the ill-will of many politicians. In the Board as reconstituted, Mr. Procter, of Kentucky, remains chairman, with Mr. John B. Harlow, of St. Louis, and Col. William G. Rice, of Albany, as his new colleagues. Mr. Harlow was postmaster of St. Louis under President Harrison's administration, and has held official positions for a great many years. He is thoroughly familiar with the conditions under which the governmental business is carried on, and is said to be an intense be-

Civil Service Reform.



HON. JOHN B. HARLOW.

liever in the principles of civil service reform. Mr. Rice, of Albany, has also had a kind of practical experience which is believed to give him fitness for the new position he occupies. There has been steady advance in the cause of civil service reform, and the domain of the spoilsmen becomes constantly more narrow. An immense object lesson has been given by the vote of the people of Chicago in favor of the adoption of civil service reform methods in the employment, retention and promotion of the thousands of persons engaged in the various municipal departments. As between political parties there are just now no great and distinct issues in which moral principles are clearly involved. But there was never a time when the earnest participation in political life and work of every true-hearted citizen was more desirable. Good men of all parties can work together harmoniously to insure honest elections, to crush out the remnants of the barbarous spoils system, and in short to secure sound and clean administration.

*The Campaign
for "Honest
Money."*

There is seldom a moment when the currency question is not acute in one phase or another. But perhaps at no time since the war has there been more discussion of monetary problems than during the past two months. Conferences of greater or less pretensions are assembling in various parts of the land, and the opposing elements are beginning missionary movements on a vast scale. The free silver coinage men are the most enthusiastic

and aggressive, but the gold standard forces, in close alliance with President Cleveland and the treasury organization, are striking sturdy blows and endeavoring to carry the war into the very southern and western strongholds of the silver men. In our judgment the defenders of the existing monetary standard are making a serious mistake in organizing their campaign under the one battle cry of "Honest Money." They use this phrase on all occasions as their watchword, and seem to count upon carrying the day by mere virtue of impugning the motives of their opponents. It is, after all, certain questions of fact and opinion that are in issue. To urge the cry of "honest money" begs the whole question. There are many thousands of American citizens who are declaring that the demonetization of silver was an improper thing, and that the existing gold standard rests upon an international conspiracy of bankers and gold brokers. It is best to assume honest intentions in both camps. The pretence that in this great monetary contest the virtue and intelligence is all on the gold side, is as dangerous as it is false and irritating. We do not ourselves believe for a moment that the United States could safely attempt on its own unaided account to open the mints to the free coinage of legal tender silver dollars. But we must recognize the great ingenuity of the arguments of many of the leaders of the silver movement, and we must absolutely decline to impugn the sincerity and good faith of that movement as a whole. It would not be formidable if it were not based upon honest convictions.



COL. W. G. RICE, OF THE CIVIL SERVICE BOARD.

*The Better
Policy.*

In our opinion there is very reasonable hope for the success of international bimetallicism; and we believe that the United States would be trying an extremely dangerous experiment if it undertook alone to float silver as a money metal. We should, almost beyond any doubt, become a monometallic silver country. It is entirely conceivable that we could carry on business with a silver standard, but the shift from the gold basis to that of the white metal must inevitably be accompanied by economic disturbances the magnitude of which no one could intelligently predict. At the present moment there is no evidence at hand which would justify such a hazardous attempt to swap horses amid stream. We believe that there is small justification for the hope that any advantage could come to industrious American citizens through such immediate change in our coinage system as would in practical effect make the silver dollar our sole measure of value.

*No Change
Possible
For Three Years.*

The extraordinary growth of interest in the monetary question is evidenced by the sale of such a book as the little volume entitled "Coin's Financial School." It is not so much that "Coin" is creating the silver movement as that the strength of the silver move-



MR. W. H. HARVEY, AUTHOR OF "COIN," ETC.

ment is creating a market for this kind of literature. Mr. Harvey's writing is clever in its presentation of the arguments of the silver men, but trained economic thinkers do not find its positions and conclusions impossible to refute. In Salt Lake City, Memphis, Chicago and various towns of the Mississippi valley, the South and the far West, important conferences for or against silver have either been held within the past month or else are announced for early dates. Meanwhile, amidst all this storm of monetary discussion most people seem to have forgotten one very simple fact. Let us, then, remind the average citizen that President Cleveland's position on the silver question is absolutely unmistakable, and that his term of

office will not expire until the 4th of March, 1897. So long as he is in the White House no bill for the free coinage of silver can be placed on the statute books. Furthermore, in the ordinary course of things, even if a pro-silver President and pro-silver Congress should be secured by the elections of November, 1896, it would be altogether unlikely that a silver coinage act could be actually carried through both houses and put into operation sooner than July, 1898. Thus there is no reasonable chance that within three years to come, in spite of all possible agitation, we shall witness any essential change in our coinage and legal-tender laws.

*Stick to
International
Bimetallicism.*

By that time it is not wholly unreasonable to hope that the prospects of international bimetallicism may become much brighter than they seem at the present moment. The large development of Asiatic industry and commerce that is expected to take place within the next few years must affect profoundly this question of the monetary standards. China, Japan and India are monometallic silver countries. Their proportionate influence in the commercial life of the world is destined to increase rapidly. Australia is fast becoming a convert to the silver cause, and in the natural order of events it is certain that South America and Mexico, also belonging to the silver-using portion of the world, must increase in the scale of commercial importance. The necessity for a constant par of exchange between the gold-standard and the silver-standard countries must therefore grow constantly stronger. These changing conditions will make it easier rather than harder to arrive at an international agreement upon a coinage ratio between the two metals. The time will come when, with the growing commercial power of the Asiatic countries and Latin America, the United States, France and Italy could expect to secure the adherence of Russia to a bimetallic agreement; and England and Germany would find themselves under the necessity of yielding to the logic of events.

*The Question
in
Australia.*

In Australia Mr. Moreton Frewen has been holding meetings throughout all the colonies in behalf of the silver cause. He is, perhaps, the most aggressive and convincing of the English advocates of bimetallicism, and he is also nearly as well known in the United States as in Great Britain and the English colonies. Our Australian representative writes as follows concerning Mr. Frewen's campaign and the growth of Australian interest in the monetary question: "Australia is to be represented at the International Monetary Conference, and there is a visibly growing sense that bimetallicism, hitherto the symbol of a mind-perplexing mystery, very closely concerns the pockets of all Australians. Mr. Moreton Frewen, a well-known authority on this subject, has held during the month a series of meetings in all the colonies, in which he has tried to convince his audiences that this is the case. Mr. Frewen is the most persuasive of speakers. He has the contagious zeal of an enthusiast, and his



MR. MORETON FREWEN.

apparent mastery of facts on this subject is almost oppressive. He has certainly done much, if not to convert Australians to bimetallism, at least to persuade them that the subject is one to be thought out. Mr. Frewen's translation of the silver question into the terms of New Zealand politics is highly ingenious. The fall of prices, he argues, has reduced the value of New Zealand products by one-half, a yearly loss of £15,500,000, and this tragical fall of prices is due to the demonetization of silver. Granted currency reform, and the volume of capital flowing into New Zealand would be doubled! Applying the same argument to the whole of Australia, bimetallism, Mr. Moreton Frewen argues, would mean the addition of a wealth beyond the dreams of avarice to the Australian colonies. This is no doubt magnificent, but there is an uneasy sense that it is not exactly logical."

*Mexico
and Its
Silver Money.*

Industrial and commercial conditions in Mexico are affording some arguments to the American silver men who happen to be conversant with affairs south of the Rio Grande. The Mexican silver mines are working quite prosperously and the various national and state mints are busy coining the Mexican standard silver dollars. The ordinary purchasing power of the Mexican silver dollar, so far as we can ascertain by considerable recent inquiry, has not been sharply affected by the divergence in the value of gold and silver bullion in the world's markets. Some years ago the citizen of the United States who visited Mexico with a hundred dollars of American money in his pocket could realize

not more than a hundred Mexican silver dollars in exchanging his cash. But during the past season the one hundred dollars of United States money would buy about two hundred Mexican dollars. Yet in the ordinary transactions of the Mexican people there has been no disturbance in values, and the silver dollar will buy as much labor on the one hand, or as much food or house rent or common clothing on the other hand, as it ever would. It is obvious that this condition of things, however, could not be favorable to the importation of foreign goods; inasmuch as the Mexican silver dollar when applied to the purchase of commodities in gold-standard countries has lost almost or quite half of its purchasing power. Consequently, the monetary situation has acted as a protection and stimulus to Mexican home industry, and many things which were formerly purchased in the United States and Europe are now being produced on Mexican soil. In all candor, after some examination of the question on the ground, we must confess ourselves unable to see that Mexico is placed at any serious disadvantage by her continued adherence to her single silver standard. It is true that the extremely high price of gold as measured in standard Mexican silver money adds much to the burdens of the interest upon the foreign debt; but Mexico is coming safely and soundly out of her financial perplexities of a few years ago, and it would appear that she has never enjoyed more prosperous times than during the past year. This does not in our opinion prove anything one way or the other for the United States. Nevertheless a candid study of the monetary situation in a silver-using country like Mexico cannot fail to throw some useful sidelights upon our own problems.

*California
for
Both Metals.*

California was formerly counted a single standard gold state in its prevailing sentiment. Paper money has never been used in California, and the Eastern visitor who at home never sees a gold piece from January to December finds that on the Pacific coast no money is in circulation except gold and silver. One-dollar bills are unknown, and the silver dollar is current everywhere. The people of California seem now to have become very generally converted to a belief in the free and unlimited coinage of both metals. Their opinions may not be very wise or discriminating, but their growth in pro-silver sentiment is not to be denied. The Pacific coast commerce with China, Japan and the Orient may account somewhat for the growing belief in the necessity of bimetallism. The construction of the Nicaragua canal, it is evident, would be followed by commercial developments which could but add strength to the demand for an international monetary system that would link together the silver-using and the gold-using nations.

*Progress in
California.*

There are many evidences of business quickening and expansion in California. Recent conferences have been held in the interest of a more harmonious understanding be-

tween the different sections of the state. San Francisco has organized a so-called Half Million Club, the avowed purpose of which is to promote immigration and so to develop the state as a whole as to bring the population of their own metropolis up to 500,000 at the opening of the new century. Southern California has been indulging in a marvelous series of festivals and carnivals. The Los Angeles "Fiesta" lasted through a week and brought scores of thousands of visitors to the city. Its programme was full of variety and interest, and it culminated in a grand parade which embodied probably the most lavish floral displays ever made anywhere in the world. Santa Barbara, Oakland, and numerous other charming California towns had in turn their own festivals or carnival occasions, and this agreeable feature of California life seems to have become adopted as a permanent yearly institution. This year's orange crop has been a very large one, and Florida's calamity has incidentally enhanced California's prosperity. A new railway to compete with the Southern Pacific is among the active projects of San Francisco business men; and municipal administration seems to be materially improved under Mayor Sutro's policy, although an obsolete charter and an unreformed council or board of supervisors handicaps the Mayor at every point.

*South
Carolina's
Perplexities.*

In South Carolina great excitement was occasioned last month by two federal decisions adverse to the state's established institutions. One of these decisions pronounces the registration system unconstitutional. As our readers will remember, South Carolina is soon to elect members of a constitutional convention, the avowed object of which is to revise the organic law in such a way as to render the permanent supremacy of the white minority better assured as against the negro majority. For some years the registration laws of South Carolina have been so exceedingly complicated as to make it a serious matter for the most intelligent man in the state to find himself legally entitled, on election day, to cast his vote. As for the mass of the negroes, the registration preliminaries have amounted in practice to complete disfranchisement. We are not making these assertions in the spirit of criticism, but merely because they are admitted by everybody to be perfectly true. A federal judge has now decided that these registration requirements are in violation of the rights guaranteed to the citizen by the constitution of the United States. The question will go to the Supreme Court at Washington for final determination. But inasmuch as no decision is expected before the election of delegates in August, it is to be feared that a considerable amount of practical confusion may ensue. It had been very carefully planned that the constitution-makers should represent both wings of the Democratic party, and should include the best political and constitutional wisdom of the state, but should form a white man's convention engaged in the construction of a white man's constitution. It is the



GOV. JOHN G. EVANS, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

opinion of many of the best friends of the colored race, both Southern and Northern, that no real or permanent disadvantage can come to that race through regulations which would keep the government of the Southern states in the hands of the most intelligent and responsible members of the community. Precisely how this can be accomplished in fairness to all interests is a deeply serious question which our Southern fellow-citizens must work out for themselves. It is hardly likely that the Supreme Court of the United States will be disposed to nullify state registration laws unless they should be most directly and palpably opposed to express provisions of the federal constitution. The other federal decision which has disturbed the quiet of South Carolina has to do with the state dispensary system which monopolizes the liquor traffic. This new decision holds that, in deference to the interstate commerce principle, the government of South Carolina may not interfere with the free importation of liquors into that state. We are not disposed to believe that this decision will be sustained by the Supreme Court in any such form as to break down the dispensary system. South Carolina has assuredly a right to regulate and control in its own way the domestic sale of intoxicating liquors; and the common sense of our highest courts has not become so completely clouded by a haze of technical arguments and distinctions as to justify the prohibitory system of Kansas while nullifying the South Carolina system.

*Income Tax
Finally
Annulled.*

In view of the ferment in South Carolina it might well have been wished that the Supreme Court at Washington, upon its final disposal of the income tax on May 20, could have given immediate right of way for a hearing and final disposal of the issues from the Palmetto State. The Supreme Court's reversal of its decision of April 8 regarding the constitutionality of the income tax is one of the most remarkable incidents in our judicial



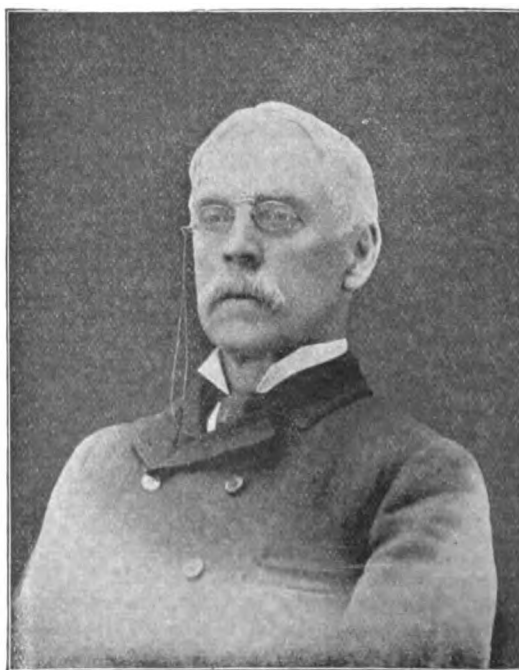
JUSTICE JACKSON.

history. Whatever opinion may be held of the economic or political desirability of a federal income tax, most constitutional lawyers and students will agree that the Supreme Court could hardly have done otherwise, in view of the new light which was thrown upon the subject in the arguments of the learned counsel, than find that the income tax as laid down by the last Congress was in excess of the powers conferred by the Constitution upon the national law-making body. The first decision, that of April 8, was made in the absence of Justice Jackson, who was at his home in Tennessee seriously ill. The second hearing was granted by the court on the ground that so important a case, in view of the even division of the judges, might reasonably demand the verdict of the full bench. Justice Jackson, at much personal sacrifice, took his place to hear the question re-argued. The lawyers on both sides showed masterly skill in their respective contentions, and Mr. Joseph H. Choate in his final summing up against the law was at his very best. It seemed clear from the outset that the original decision, which justified the tax upon some classes of income while it exempted other classes, could not withstand the destructive criticism which it was bound to sustain from both sides. The law was manifestly destined to stand or to fall as a whole. Mr. Choate made much of the point that if the court should consider certain classes of incomes as constitutionally exempt, the purpose of the legislature would thereby be so completely defeated that in accordance with all sound rules of interpretation the entire law must be declared invalid. The arguments were heard on May 6, 7 and 8, and the court then adjourned until May 20, when it met at noon and handed down a decision against the constitutionality of the income tax law. Besides

Chief Justice Fuller, the following justices decided against the statute: Field, Gray, Brewer and Shiras. Those who supported the law were Justices Harlan, White, Brown and Jackson. The effect of the decision will be to make larger by perhaps \$30,000,000 the very considerable deficit in the revenue for the current year which had already been foreseen as inevitable.

Utah's Approach to Statehood. The constitution makers of Utah have completed their work, and the citizens of the territory will undoubtedly indorse the result at the polls.

Utah will come into the Union with woman suffrage as one of its conspicuous institutions. Not only is polygamy forever prohibited by the constitution, but it is also specifically declared that the existing territorial legislation against plural marriages shall remain in force. Thus there can be no objection on the ground of polygamy to the entry of Utah into the Union, and President Cleveland will of course immediately issue a proclamation, upon due notice that the people have ratified the work of their constitutional convention. It was a body of more than usual ability which sat in a convenient chamber of the magnificent city and county building at Salt Lake City and framed this body of organic law. Perhaps the most conspicuous figure on the floor was Judge Goodwin, for many years the editor of the *Salt Lake Tribune*. Judge Goodwin was personally opposed to woman suffrage, but the innovation met with no serious resistance. For many years the pen of the editor of the *Salt Lake Tribune* has been one of the most powerful factors in the free-silver agitation. Judge Goodwin writes with intense



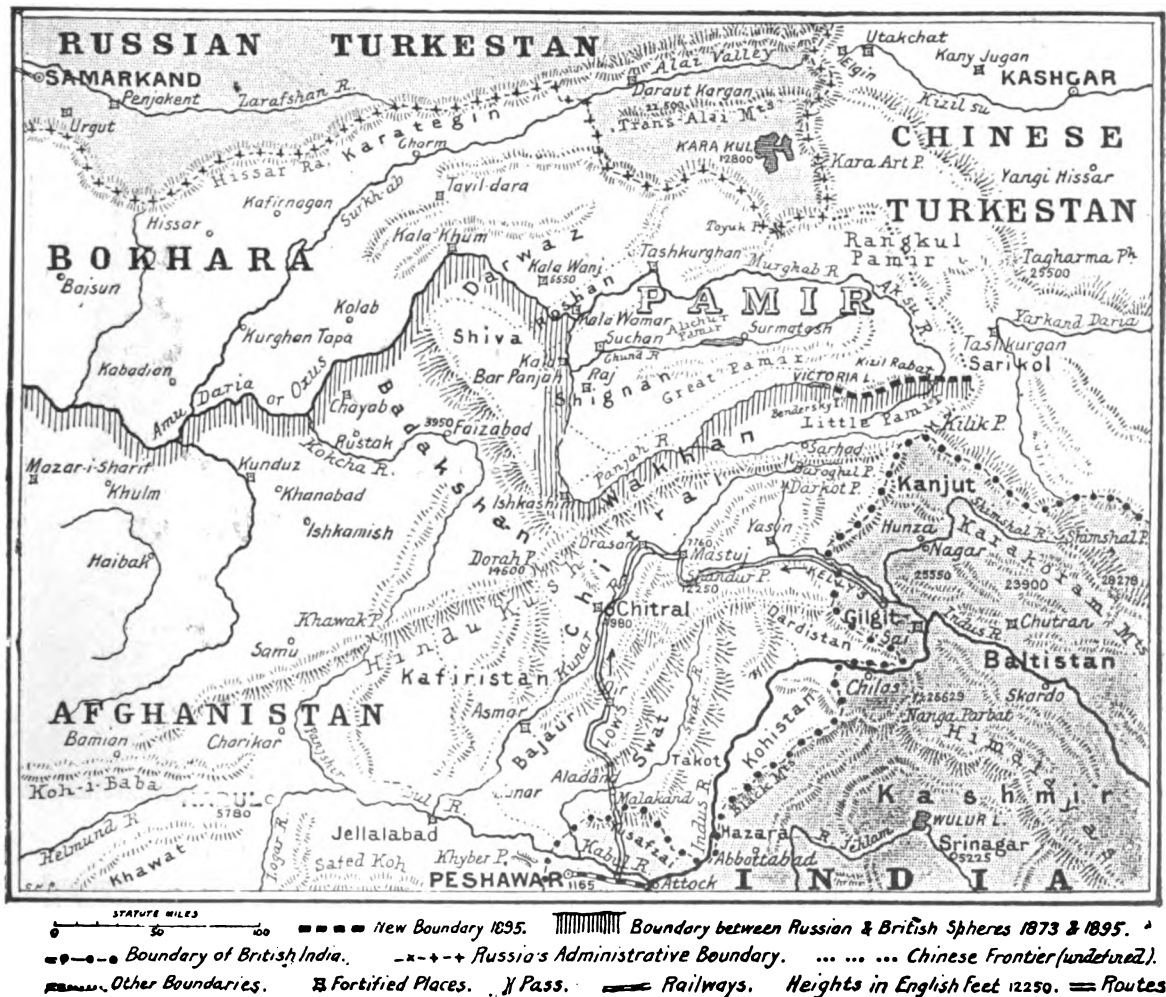
JUDGE GOODWIN, OF SALT LAKE CITY.

conviction, as well as great brilliancy and power; and he has a large and devoted following. It is reported that he is not unlikely to make his appearance at Washington as a Senator from the new state.

The Pamir Agreement.

In Central Asia England and Russia have succeeded in arriving at a satisfactory settlement of a question which has long

territory between the Ameers of Afghanistan and of Bokhara, and the line itself is to be carefully delimited by a joint commission of a purely technical character, composed of British and Russian delegates, with the necessary assistance. By reducing the boundary commission to the status of a surveying party the governments hope to avoid the mischief that arose when the previous boundary commission nar-



destroyed the peace, not of the empires, but of their respective Foreign Offices. A dispatch from Lord Kimberley to M. de Staal, dated March 11, was published a month later, announcing the final definition of the respective spheres of influence in the Pamirs. The accompanying map shows the line that has been agreed upon provisionally, which is to mark the watershed of the empire in Central Asia. Britain abstains from exercising any political influence or control to the north, and Russia makes a similar engagement as to the territory lying to the south of the line of demarcation. There is a small exchange of

territory between the Ameers of Afghanistan and of Bokhara, and the line itself is to be carefully delimited by a joint commission of a purely technical character, composed of British and Russian delegates, with the necessary assistance. By reducing the boundary commission to the status of a surveying party the governments hope to avoid the mischief that arose when the previous boundary commission nar-

The Relief of Chitral.

This final and satisfactory adjustment of the long outstanding dispute with Russia has been overshadowed in the mind of the British public by the absorbing excitement of the campaign for the relief of Chitral. The episode, which was brought to a satisfactory conclusion by the raising of the siege and the relief of Dr. Robertson and his gallant garrison, is one of those stirring incidents of empire with which British Indian history is filled.

Dr. Robertson, with about five hundred men, found himself beleaguered in Chitral Fort, two hundred miles away from his nearest base. The siege lasted from March 4 to April 19. Hostile tribes, fighting in their own country, amply supplied with British ammunition and arms of precision, obtained from Bombay, attacked the fort in force, usually endeavoring to set fire to the towers. The wall of the fort, although twenty-five feet high and eight feet thick, was vulnerable, inasmuch as it was partly constructed of wood, and when fired was extinguished with difficulty. The garrison, notwithstanding that it was enormously outnumbered, and allowed rest neither night nor day by the encompassing host of besiegers, made a gallant fight. The fires were extinguished almost as soon as they were kindled, the mines were met by countermines, and finally, in one fierce sortie the enemy was driven out of his position in the summer house, but not before thirty-five of his men were bayoneted as they stood. The food was bad, the doctors ran out of surgical stores and drugs, and all the while the siege was kept up so strictly that no one could show his head at an embrasure without hearing a marksman's bullet sing past his ears. While Dr. Robertson and his men were holding out in the fort, Colonel Kelly was ploughing his way through the snow from Gilgit, and General Low with a strong force was moving northward on the 1st of April. It was a race as to which would first relieve the garrison. Colonel Kelly, by dint of immense pluck and dash, cutting roads through snowdrifts and turning impregnable positions by lowering ladders with ropes down the sides of precipices, succeeded in being first at the trying place. The beleaguering force bolted on the 19th. One man in every five in the garrison had been killed or wounded. It was with a deep sigh of relief that England received the news of the raising of the siege.



DR. ROBERTSON.



MAJOR-GENERAL SIR R. C. LOW, K.C.B.

Of the leading chiefs, some fled to Afghanistan and others were driven into the snow and compelled to surrender. Chitral is an exposed post, difficult to hold and costly to relieve; but there is great reluctance to abandon an advanced position to which a road has been cut at such expense. Whatever is done about the garrison, the story of the campaign will tend appreciably to increase the respect with which England is regarded on the frontier, and, what is not less important, to keep up her own confidence that the gifts of leadership and captaincy are not dying out among her sons.

The Opium Commission.

The publication of the report of the Opium Commission is a very different affair from the story of the relief of Chitral, but from an imperial point of view it is even more important. England's one great weakness in India has not been a

lack of horse, foot and artillery, but a deep, underlying, uneasy suspicion which has haunted the minds of many of the best Englishmen, that after all their empire was based upon the demoralization of the people, and that they were only able to keep up the dazzling fabric of imperial rule in Hindostan by poisoning their own subjects and the Chinese with opium. To ascertain how far those suspicions were well grounded, a strong Royal Commission was appointed, under the presidency of Lord Brassey, for the purpose of ascertaining the truth about opium. No doubt the commission was very largely packed with representatives of the Indian Government, and with men who were tolerably certain to return a verdict in favor of opium. But Lord Brassey, Mr. Pease and Mr. H. J. Wilson were free from the taint of officialism; and if they, or even two of them, had agreed after hearing the evidence in condemning the opium, their authority with the anti-opium men would have outweighed that of the rest of their colleagues. But after examining eight hundred witnesses and going into the whole matter exhaustively,



MR. H. J. WILSON, M.P.

all the members of the commission, with the exception of Mr. H. J. Wilson, have drawn up a report strongly in favor of things as they are. Mr. H. J. Wilson signs a minute of dissent, but Lord Brassey and Mr. Pease both sign the majority report. Condensed into a nutshell, the report may be said to assert that everything is for the best, and that it would be impossible to prohibit the use of opium in India, even if it were desirable, and it is not desirable. In India, in fact, the doxology might almost run: "For opium and all other mercies, the Lord's name be praised." It is a sore blow and great discouragement to those who have conscientiously been fighting for years past in favor of the total prohibition of opium and the suppression of the export trade to China;

but it will be a comfort to a great many very worthy people to feel that, after all, Mr. Pease himself does not think that such drastic measures are imperatively required in the interests of morality and of Christianity.

Does Prohibition Prohibit? Notwithstanding this sore blow and heavy discouragement, the agitation against the opium trade with China will continue.

But it is difficult to see how the English can logically prohibit the export of opium from India, while allowing the limitless export of alcohol from Great Britain. The evidence taken in India seems to show that the evils resulting from the taking of opium and of hemp products are quite insignificant compared with those which follow the consumption of alcohol, which would increase the moment the use of opium and hemp was prohibited. In other words, if the British are to be prohibitionists in India, they ought to be prohibitionists at home. The Local Option bill has been introduced in Parliament, but it falls a very long way short of prohibition; and it has no chance whatever of being passed. The only question that it raises is whether or not there will be a sufficient defection of Liberal brewers to defeat the Government. The trade is in the ascendant just now, for the Royal Commission, which has been taking evidence on the subject in Canada for the last two years, has reported strongly against prohibition. The Commissioners say that prohibition in justice involves compensation; and it would immediately wipe out the provincial municipal revenues. That may not be a reason for flinching from prohibition, but it is certainly a very strong argument against adopting it lightly, unless one is quite certain that while it destroys the revenue it will decrease the consumption. From a remarkable article which is published in the *Nineteenth Century* on the result of prohibition in Manitoba, the presumption seems to be the other way.

Issues in British North America.

The school question in Manitoba remains an unsettled issue. The situation may be very simply stated. At the time when Manitoba entered the Canadian Confederation, separate Catholic and Protestant schools were receiving aid out of the public funds. Since that time the Protestant element has grown much more rapidly than the Catholic element. Recently the provincial parliament has placed the schools of the province upon a uniform non-sectarian basis. It happens, however, that the fundamental law upon which the Canadian Confederation was formed declares that, in these school questions, the antecedent *status quo* must be preserved, unless the higher authorities should concur in the proposed change. In other words, the Catholics of Manitoba would, under the provisions of the law, appear to be entitled to appeal for redress first to the Dominion authorities at Ottawa, and then to the Imperial Privy Council in London, if their former right to a share of

the school money were taken away from them by the Manitoba Legislature. The matter has been carried to the highest authorities in England, and has been decided in favor of the appealing Catholics. In accordance with this decision, the Dominion Government has requested the Manitoba authorities to remedy the existing situation in compliance with the decision of the court of last resort. Manitoba seems inclined to stand upon her claims that she must be allowed to make her own school legislation without outside interference. What the outcome will be is beyond our power of prediction. Serious attempts have been made to agree upon a plan by which Newfoundland could be taken into the Canadian Dominion. But Newfoundland will consent to nothing less than the entire assumption of her debt by the Government at Ottawa, besides various other financial benefits and concessions. The Canadian Dominion wants Great Britain to lift Newfoundland out of her dreadful financial straits, and Great Britain seems to think that Canada should bear the brunt. Thus there have been questions of sufficient magnitude pending in British North America to give the newspapers of Canada an amplitude of topics for discussion.

*Politics in
Germany and
Austria.*

The most significant piece of news that comes from Germany is the unanimous rejection by the Reichstag of the odious anti-socialist bill. It was becoming reasonably certain that the bill could not hold a majority of the members of the imperial law-making body, but no one had until the last moment anticipated its complete desertion and repudiation. Whatever may be the future of continental socialism, it is not destined to owe its quietus to repressive legislation. German political life is in a most anomalous condition. At the very moment when the representatives of the German people are refusing to countenance the policy of the Emperor and his advisers against the socialists, they are paying every kind of honor to Bismarck, who has been the fountain and source of the whole repressive policy. Austria is in chronic political disturbance,—through religious and educational questions, through conflict between the discordant race elements of the empire, and particularly through practical governmental difficulties growing out of the relationship between the Austrian and Hungarian halves of the dual empire. The strain has been too much for Count Kalnoky, who has never been a very strong or wise Prime Minister, and whose resignation has been accepted by Emperor Francis Joseph. His successor is Count Golushowski, who is much better known in southeastern Europe than in these western parts of Christendom.

*France and
the Nile.*

France seems to have taken with tolerable composure Sir Edward Grey's declaration that the Nile basin is within the sphere of British influence. M. Hanotaux explained in the

Chamber of Deputies that he thought it premature to settle the future of these regions, and accused England of endeavoring to obtain the consent of France without even explaining what she was to agree to. "Under these conditions," he said, "do not be astonished if we refuse our acquiescence and reserve our liberty of action." England, of course, has no objection to reservation of liberty of action, so long as the action itself is reserved. Nothing more was heard of the expeditionary party which France was said to have dispatched to the Nile valley, and every one is hoping, probably the French most of all, that if such an expedition has been launched it may tarry long on the way, and possibly get shunted *en route*. The Madagascar expedition is making progress, and President Faure has been exchanging civilities with H.M.S. *Australia* during his presidential progress through Normandy. Appearances may be deceitful, but for the present moment there seems to be a slackening of the tension which last month was rather great between Paris and London.

*The New
English Speaker.*

In English politics the event of last month was the election of the Speaker. Mr. Courtney absolutely refused to be elected, as he preferred a position of independence to the dignity of the Speaker's chair. Mr. Campbell Bannerman's ambition was nipped in the bud by Sir William Harcourt, who, having been thwarted in his desire to be Prime Minister by the opposition of his colleagues, thinks it fair tit-for-tat to prevent them realizing their ambitions whenever the veto lies in his own hands. By a process of natural selection Mr. Gully of the Northern Circuit was elected. He is a gentleman who has at least one qualification for being Speaker, in that he has shown during his Parliamentary career that he is possessed of the supreme capacity of holding his tongue; for the Speaker of the House of Commons is the one man who never makes speeches. The Conservatives brought forward Sir Matthew White Ridley, and a strict party vote was taken, by which Mr. Gully was elected by 285 votes to 274.

*Ministers
and
the House.*

The British ministry continues to pursue the even tenor of its way. Mr. Asquith has brought in his Factory bill, and Mr. Shaw Lefevre has introduced his new Reform bill, which prescribes that the elections shall take place in every constituency on the same day, and that day a Saturday, and that no man shall vote in more than one constituency. The Welsh Disestablishment bill has been read a second time. As, however, the bills will not be allowed to pass the Lords, with possibly one or two exceptions, this does not amount to much, excepting so far as it supplies a certain amount of drill on the parade ground, which, after all, has its uses, although it is a very different thing from an actual campaign. One of the oldest members of the House of Commons remarked the other day that if at any time this session the House of Commons had

voted by ballot, Ministers would have been placed in a minority. But as it does not vote by ballot, the Rosebery Government seems to bear a charmed life. The cause of this he attributed to the extraordinary slackness of the opposition, and this again he attributed to the dread which the rank and file of the Conservatives have of the ascendancy of Mr. Chamberlain. The calculation of the opposition is that if Parliament were to be dissolved to-morrow they would come back to St. Stephens with a majority of thirty, which would make Mr. Chamberlain the master of the situation; and as they do not love Mr. Chamberlain, they are in no hurry to get rid of Lord Rosebery in order to make Mr. Chamberlain king.

*Disunion
of the
Unionists.*

Of this subterranean discontent with Mr. Chamberlain's ascendancy in the Unionist party, there were last month many curious and interesting symptoms. The first was an article in the *New Review*, in which Mr. Chamberlain was described as a demagogue, and generally reminded that his own estimate of himself was by no means shared by the rank and file of the Tory party. But the most serious trouble arose in the constituency of Warwick and Leamington. The resignation of the Speaker creates a vacancy which the Liberal Unionists proposed to fill by putting Mr. Peel, the Speaker's son, into the field as a Liberal Unionist candidate. The local Tories having a candidate of their own, who had been nursing the constituency for some time, revolted against the terms of the compact by which all seats held at the general election by Liberal Unionists should be regarded as inviolate. The Tory leaders supported the Liberal Unionist contention, but the local Tories took the bit between their teeth, voted down Mr. Peel at his own meeting and forced him to retire, which he did gracefully enough. Then, as a compromise, it was arranged that Mr. Lyttelton, a Liberal Unionist, should stand for the seat. To stand is one thing, to win the seat another, and it remains to be seen whether the dissatisfaction of the Tory rank and file will result in handing the seat over to the Ministerialists. By way of healing the incipient schism, Lord Salisbury wrote a letter and Mr. Balfour made a speech at the anniversary of the Primrose League, in which he spread abroad before the eyes of the nation all the astonishing virtues of Mr. Chamberlain as a colleague, a statesman and a friend. Even Mr. Chamberlain, who is believed never to approach a mirror without making a profound obeisance, must have been contented with the flaring certificate of character which he received from Mr. Balfour's hands. So for the present there is peace in the Unionist Israel.

*The I. L. P.
Conference.*

The Liberals have been so full of joy in contemplating the possibilities of disunion among the Unionists that they have not paid much attention to the Independent Labor Congress which was held at Newcastle at Easter last. The conference decided upon adopting a pledge of

membership, by which the members took a four-fold pledge as follows: 1, I am a Socialist; 2, I sever all connection with any political party; 3, I vote in local elections as the branch of my party decides; and 4, in Parliamentary elections I will vote according to the orders of a conference specially convened for that purpose. The object of the party was then declared to be an Industrial Commonwealth founded on the socialization of land and capital. At present twenty-one Parliamentary candidates have been endorsed by the National Administrative Council, and others have been elected who are waiting endorsement. It remains to be seen how far these Independent Labor men will succeed in helping Mr. Chamberlain to his coveted dictatorship. Judging from what was done or not done at Leeds, Mr. Keir Hardie's forces are more numerous on paper than they are at the polling booth.

*Arbitration
in Trade
Disputes.*

The British administration achieved one triumph last month, of which it may well be proud. The gigantic strike in the boot and shoe trade was settled by the Board of Trade, which deputed Sir Courtenay Boyle to negotiate a settlement between the contending parties. At first it seemed hopeless enough; attempts at conciliation seldom succeed at the beginning of a struggle. Mr. Bryce, however, boldly faced the situation, and, thanks to the diplomatic tact and management of Sir Courtenay Boyle, what seemed impossible was discovered to be quite practicable. Not only was the strike settled, but arrangements were entered into which will go far to prevent any similar strikes in future. If there be any truth in the ancient saying "Blessed are the peacemakers," the government may fairly expect to receive it when its time comes. The success of Sir Courtenay Boyle's intervention has given an impetus to the movement in favor of establishing courts of conciliation and arbitration. The government has introduced its bill, but it is feared that, notwithstanding the urgency of the question, it will be added to the other massacred innocents at the close of the session. Yet both parties agree to it. The bill introduced by the London Labor Conciliation and Arbitration Board has the approval of the London Chamber of Commerce, the London Trades Council, the Associated Chambers of Commerce, and other bodies. Notwithstanding all this, it is to be feared that Parliament will be dissolved before anything practical has been done.

*General Elections
in Greece and
Denmark.*

Two general elections have been held in the course of the last month, both of which have resulted in ministerial defeats. The most remarkable overturn is that which has taken place in Greece. In 1892 M. Tricoupis came back from the country with a large majority, and although he was upset at the beginning of the year, he evidently looked forward to securing a majority at the dissolution. So far from this being the case, M. Delyannis, his opponent, has swept the board,

securing 150 out of the 207 seats. M. Tricoupi himself has lost his seat, and he proposes to withdraw from public life. It is just twenty years since he first became prime minister. The other general election was in Denmark, where the Radical Socialists have returned a majority of the Folkething. For nine years, from 1885 to 1894, there has been a struggle between the King and the Folkething, which was terminated in April last year by an agreement which ended the long-standing dispute practically on lines laid down by the Ministers. It was this agreement which was submitted to the electors at the dissolution, when it was hoped it would be approved. Instead of this, it has been scouted.

Earthquakes in Central Europe. From political overturns to real earthquakes the transition is not very wide. In April Central Europe was shaken by a series of shocks which centred round Laibach, the capital of Carinthia. For about eight hours the ground trembled, no fewer than thirty-one distinct shocks being felt. Every house is said to have been damaged, and the churches have suffered severely. The earthquake, which centred in Laibach, spread southward as far as Verona, northward to Vienna and eastward to Agram. The shock was distinctly felt at Venice, Trieste and Padua. The trains rocked on the rails, church bells rang in the reeling steeples, and the population suffered the usual panic which people feel when the earth moves under them. On May 19 an earthquake of much violence alarmed the people of Florence and vicinity, and caused much damage to property.



POPE LEO XIII.

The Pope to the English People

In April the Pope published his letter addressed to the English people,—a fact of which the majority of the English people took no notice, but which, nevertheless, to all watchers on the mountain tops is one of those unmistakable rifts of light in a cloudy eastern sky which foretell the coming day. Practically, for the moment, nothing has come of it or will come of it in the shape of incidents to be chronicled in the daily papers; but none the less it remains on record as a great and worthy effort to bring together two great empires. The appeal, which is addressed, not to the Roman hierarchy in England, but directly to the English people, marks a great advance. The Pope has acquitted himself well, which is more than can be said of some of the journalistic mouthpieces of the race to whom his letter is addressed.

The Significance of the Pope's Encyclical.

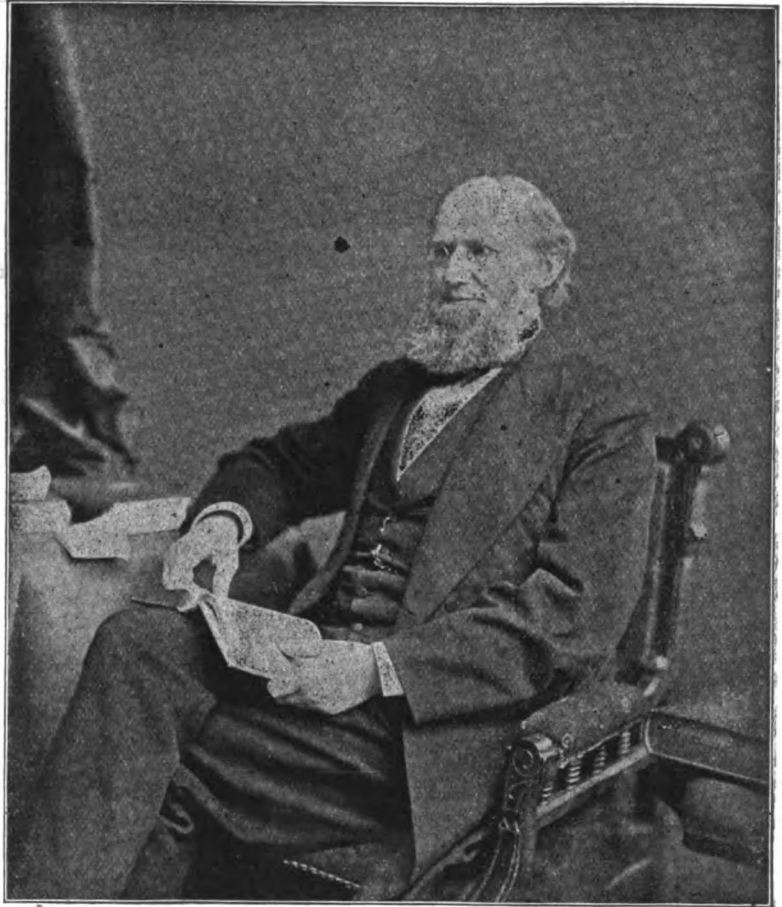
The *Times*, almost alone among the newspapers, published the letter in full; the other papers for the most part summarized it imperfectly or ignored it, and thus the keepers of the ears of King Demos have for the moment largely thwarted the attempt of Leo XIII to put himself into harmonious human relations with the great nation which for three hundred years has definitely repudiated him and his. The letter intrinsically well deserved a better fate. The tribute which the Roman Pontiff pays to the nation that has grown and prospered generation after generation, notwithstanding its defiant antagonism to the whole Roman creed and Roman system, is a homage of which the English people might well have been proud. Even from the narrow standpoint of the sectarian, so frank a recognition of the gifts and graces which flourish outside the pale of the Roman communion deserved a more generous welcome. From the wider point of view of a humanitarian Christian, the Pope's letter is admirable indeed. With the exception of a few paragraphs toward the end, which can easily be forgotten or ignored, the whole letter might well be reprinted by the Religious Tract Society or the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge, and circulated as an eloquent tract on the virtue and beauty of intercessory prayer. "Pray without ceasing" is the keynote of the Pope's address; and the most unyielding Protestant cannot deny that nine-tenths of what the Pope says is worthily conceived and pitched in the keynote of evangelical Christianity. Long after all the hubbub and babel of voices raised about the ephemeral topics of the day is over, this letter will be remembered as one of the best expressions of Christian sentiment at the close of the nineteenth century.

The Obituary Record. In our character sketch of Chicago newspapers and their makers will be found due mention of the late James W. Scott, whose sudden and greatly lamented death was recorded in our obituary columns last month. Few men connected with the American press have ever been more widely known or more highly esteemed

than Mr. Scott. In the whole country, as well as in New England, there will be sincere regret for the loss of Dr. Julius H. Seelye, who was one of the grandest specimens of exalted American manhood that our generation has known. He was a great and inspiring pulpit orator; a teacher who left an indelible impress upon the minds of many pupils who have since attained distinction; a president of Amherst College whose administration was brilliantly successful; a member of Congress whose statesmanlike talents and high spirit of patriotism were of genuine value to the nation. In every walk of life, whether public or private, he was trusted, admired and loved. From Iowa comes the intelligence of the death of the Hon. James F. Wilson. Mr. Wilson had been identified with the political life of Iowa ever since its admission into the Union. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1856, after which he served for some time in the Legislature. Subsequently he sat in the popular branch of Congress for four terms, and in 1883 was elected to the United States Senate. He had just completed his full twelve years as a member of that body. He was an orator of considerable power, and a public man of usefulness, who had enjoyed the confidence of the great Republican leaders of the war period. Hon. Augustus Frank, of Warsaw, N. Y., whose name also finds place in our obituary record this month, was a member of Congress for several terms in and after the war period, and was one of the trusted and zealous promoters of Lincoln's views and policies. He was a delegate at large to the last two State Constitutional Conventions, and a citizen who had held many positions of honor and trust with success and fidelity.

President
Seth Low's Gift
of \$1,000,000.

President Seth Low, of Columbia College, New York, has given practical evidence of his complete devotion to the welfare of the university and of the metropolis by undertaking to erect a library building out of his own private fortune at a cost of \$1,000,000. This act



THE LATE DR. JULIUS H. SEELYE.

of munificence is not surprising to those who have observed the public spirit of the man. If the great fortunes of the country were generally in such hands as his there would be little jealousy of the rich on the part of working men. Everybody in New York was heartily glad that Peter Cooper possessed wealth, and there is precisely the same feeling toward Seth Low. Better than his gifts of money, however, are President Low's unfailing, tactful, courageous services to the community as a model citizen. Let it be remembered that while there are many men whose names the politicians are weighing as candidates for the national presidency, there are citizens trained in the newer school of civil service reform and of good government whose availability for present day tasks must surely be recognized by the people, even though overlooked by the party leaders. The Hon. Seth Low would make an ideal people's candidate for the chief magistracy. He is the foremost citizen of the "Greater New York."

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.



"ALL BROKE UP."
The only cure for a financial spree.
From *Harper's Weekly* (New York).



A PERILOUS SITUATION.
The producers of the country in danger from silver demagogues and Populists.
From *Harper's Weekly* (New York).



THE PARTING OF THE ROADS.
The troublesome dilemma of the Republican leaders.
Which road leads to the White House?
From *Judge* (New York).



NEW YORK STILL TAMMANY RIDDEN.
FATHER KNICKERBOCKER: "Disgraceful burden? Why, not at all! Don't you remember I threw it off last November?"
From *Life* (New York).





THE BIRMINGHAM BENEDICK.

MR. J-S-PH CH-MB-RL-N (as "Benedick"); "Doth not the appetite change? A man loves the meat in his youth that he cannot endure in his age. . . . When I said I would die an independent radical, I did not think I should live to be allied with a Tory party."—*Much Ado About Nothing*, Act II, Sc 3 (slightly "modified").

From *Punch* (London).



A GERMAN VIEW OF LORD ROSEBERY'S POSITION.

From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



IN THE WAITING-ROOM.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT: "Sorry to keep you, gentlemen; but could you manage to call again in a few years' time!"

From *Moonshine* (London).

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

April 20.—The Wisconsin Legislature adjourns....Five negroes (three of them women) are lynched near Greenville, Ala., for the murder of a white man confessed by one of the negroes....The election of members of the Serbian Chamber of Deputies results in the return of a large majority for the government....A committee of the Spanish Cortes reports in favor of penalties for the Cuban insurrectionists similar to those inflicted on persons found guilty of participation in anarchist outrages or plots.

April 21.—Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, declares in favor of free silver coinage at 16 to 1....The Whiskey Trust announces a cut of half a cent a gallon in the price of spirits....The garrison at Chitral is relieved....Ex-Consul Waller reaches Marseilles from Madagascar, and is imprisoned in Fort Saint Nicol.

April 22.—Judge Goff, of the U. S. Circuit Court, issues an injunction restraining the South Carolina authorities from taking any action looking to the holding of elections of delegates to the State Constitutional Convention, on the grounds of the unconstitutionality of the registration act of 1882, and fraud at the polls in 1894....The Fall River (Mass.) mills resume work under the scale of wages in force previous to August 20, 1894; 24,000 workers are benefited....Fire in the Patent Office at Washington damages records and drawings....A sharp rise in wheat causes excitement on the Chicago Board of Trade....Mr. Gully is installed as Speaker of the British House of Commons; ex-Speaker Peel is made a viscount....Archdeacon Farrar appointed Dean of Canterbury....Canadian Government announces that an official will be sent to England to discuss the Canadian copyright question....Omnibus strike in Paris.

April 23.—The Minnesota Legislature adjourns; the Missouri Legislature meets in extra session....Three British warships arrive at Corinto to enforce England's ultimatum to Nicaragua....Another victory of the Spanish troops over the Cuban insurgents is reported....The German Reichstag reassembles....Russia sends a large fleet of warships to Japanese waters.

April 24.—President Cleveland appoints Brig.-Gen. Wesley Merritt to be Major-General....The President and Secretary Gresham discuss England's attitude toward Nicaragua....The British commander at Corinto informs the Nicaraguan Government that if the indemnity demand is not paid the custom-house will be seized....The Russian, French and German Ministers in Tokio protest against Japanese acquisition of Chinese territory....Close of the British boot trades dispute....Italian Supreme Court quashes charges brought against Signor Giolitti in connection with the Banco Romano frauds.

April 25.—The United States Government declines to protest against the action of Great Britain in Nicaragua....A rehearing of the income tax cases before the U. S. Supreme Court is announced for May 6....The annual meeting of the American Association for the Advance of Physical Education is opened in New York City....Japan replies to the joint protest of Russia, France and Germany, declining to yield the treaty points....Gen. Martinez Campos arrives at Havana....The Paris omnibus strike is declared off....The report of the Royal Commission against the prohibition of the liquor traffic is presented to the Canadian Parliament.

April 26.—The Nicaragua Canal Commissioners appointed by President Cleveland organize and receive instructions....The Utah Constitutional Convention votes against a submission of the prohibition question to the voters in a separate clause....Spain gives the United States full satisfaction in the *Allianza* affair....Annual meeting of the Primrose League....Serious colliery explosion at Denny, near Stirling.

April 27.—The steamer *Sadie Shepherd* founders off Turtle Light, Lake Erie, with the loss of several lives....Nicaragua having ignored the British ultimatum, the town of Corinto is occupied by British marines....British sovereignty is extended over the territory west of Amatongaland along the Pondoland River to Maputa River....Great destruction by the bursting of the dam of the Bousey Reservoir near Epinal, France; 120 lives lost.

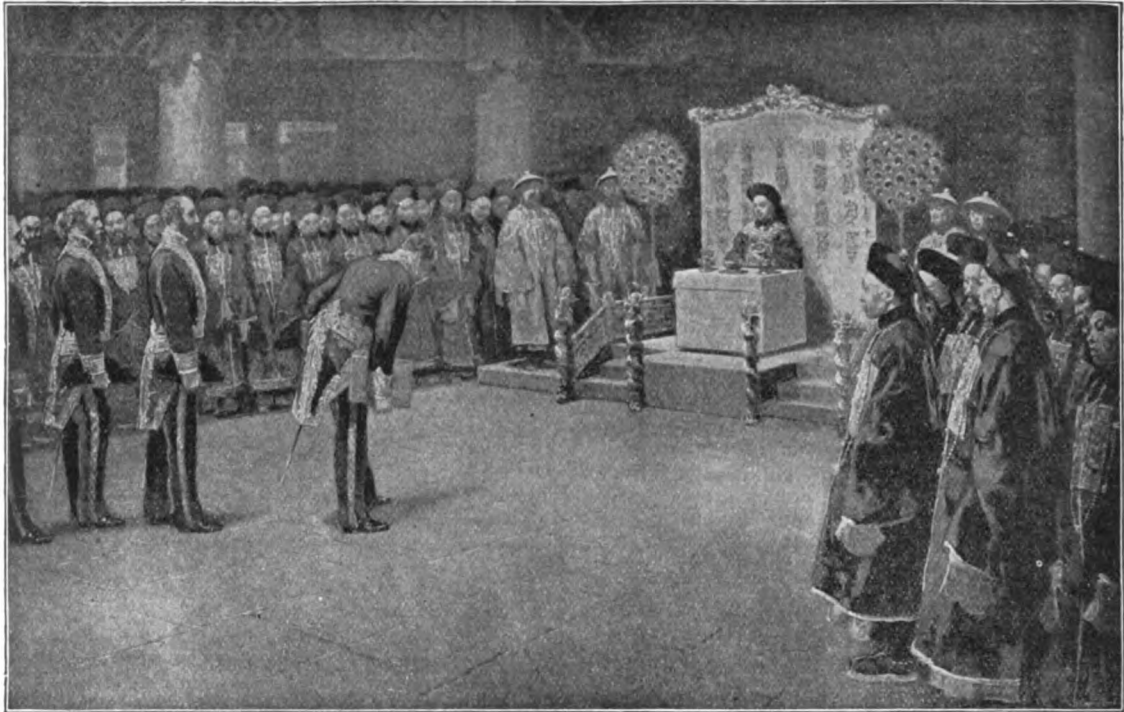
April 28.—General elections in Greece, resulting in the overwhelming defeat of Tricoupis.

April 29.—Secretary Herbert orders two warships to Nicaraguan waters to protect the lives and property of Americans....The police census of New York City shows the population to be 1,849,866....The British House of Commons votes by a majority of 22 to give priority to government business....Cuban insurgents are defeated by the Spanish troops....The *Vigilant* lowers the western record for yachts from Southampton to Sandy Hook.

April 30.—Three thousand garment workers at Baltimore strike against the sweating system....The exercises at the dedication of the Washington Arch in New York City are postponed on account of rain....The Utah Constitutional Convention decides that women cannot vote when the constitution, which provides for woman suffrage, is submitted to the people....Major General Merritt is assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri....Nicaragua offers to pay the indemnity demanded by Great Britain within fifteen days if the British warships are withdrawn at once from Corinto....Major Wissmann, the explorer, is appointed Governor of German East Africa....Difficulty between Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria arising out of the new excise law is ended by an agreement.

May 1.—Governor Morton, of New York, vetoes the Brooklyn Charities Department bill....Ten thousand miners in the Pocahontas coal region of West Virginia strike for higher wages....The new Belt Line tunnel in Baltimore is opened for business....Boston shoe manufacturers agree to raise the prices of all shoes from 10 to 25 cents a pair, because of the advance in the price of hides....A Kansas tornado causes the death of several persons, and does great damage to property....The third annual congress of the Sons of the American Revolution begins its sessions in the Old South Meeting House, Boston....With the exception of a few unimportant labor riots, May Day is passed quietly in Europe....Lieut. Valentín Gallego Gonzalez, of the Spanish Army, is shot in Havana, in accordance with the sentence of a court martial which found him guilty of cowardice in having surrendered the fort at Ramon de las Yaguas to the insurgents.

May 2.—Argument is begun at Columbia, S. C., in the Constitutional Convention injunction cases....Proust and Deville, leaders in the recent omnibus strike in Paris, are sentenced to six months' imprisonment each for inciting to



From the *London Graphic*.

In connection with the celebration of the birthday of the Dowager Empress, an Imperial Audience was held, at which all the Foreign Ministers and Legations were present. This was an important event, being another step toward breaking down the barriers of the seclusion surrounding the Emperor, for the reason that the audience was held within the precincts of the "Forbidden Town." This is the first time that Foreign Ministers have been accorded this privilege, and permitted to desecrate the particularly Imperial soil within the yellow-tiled wall with their barbarian boots.

AN IMPERIAL AUDIENCE AT PEKIN WITHIN THE PRECINCTS OF THE "FORBIDDEN TOWN."

disorder and violence.... Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, presents the budget to the British House of Commons.... The German Reichstag passes the customs tariff amendment bill.... The dispute between Great Britain and Nicaragua is settled by Salvador guaranteeing the payment of the indemnity within two weeks.

May 3.—A tornado strikes Sioux Centre, Iowa, and neighboring towns, killing more than 100 persons outright, and destroying the homes of more than 300 families; the property loss is estimated at \$2,000,000.... The U. S. Court enjoins striking miners in West Virginia against interfering with U. S. mails or interstate traffic.... The meeting of Ohio coal mine operators and miners at Columbus adjourns without reaching an agreement.... The Tennessee Legislature decides that Governor Turney is entitled to his seat, though not elected on the face of the returns of the election of 1894.... A cabinet crisis is caused in Hungary by the attack of Premier Banffy on the Papal Nuncio.

May 4.—The Washington Arch, in New York City, is dedicated.... Chicago Democrats declare for free silver.... The port of Corinto, Nicaragua, is evacuated by Great Britain.... Count Kalnoky, Premier of Austria-Hungary, resigns.... The French capture a town in Madagascar, inflicting heavy losses on the Hovas.... President Moraes, of Brazil, in opening the National Congress, congratulates the country on the peaceful relations with the Argentine Republic.

May 5.—Virginia militia are placed under arms to keep peace in the coal regions.... The Indians who threatened trouble in the vicinity of St. John's, North Dakota, surrender to the authorities.... British and German marines are landed at Formosa to protect foreigners.

May 6.—The U. S. Department of State receives Spain's apology for the firing on the *Alliance*.... Argument on the rehearing in the income tax cases is begun before the full Supreme Court.... Theodore Roosevelt, Andrew D. Parker and Col. Frederick D. Grant take office as Police Commissioners of New York City; Mr. Roosevelt is elected president of the Board.... It is announced that President Seth Low will give to Columbia College its new library building, to cost about \$1,000,000.... Emperor Francis Joseph refuses to accept the resignation of Premier Kalnoky.

May 7.—Attorney-General Olney, Assistant Attorney-General Whitney and Joseph H. Choate, of New York, continue arguments before the Supreme Court on the income tax rehearing.... The works of the Illinois Steel Company, at Joliet, shut down; strikes occur in several iron mills.... There are runs on the banks of St. John's, N. F.

May 8.—Joseph H. Choate closes the argument in the rehearing of the income tax cases.... The U. S. Circuit Court makes permanent the injunctions against the South Carolina Registration law and the Dispensary law.... Ratifications of the treaty between Japan and China are exchanged at Che-Foo.

May 9.—The Delaware Legislature adjourns, the Republicans claiming the election of Henry A. Dupont as United States Senator....The Florida Legislature passes an Australian ballot law....A Democratic "sound money" convention is held at Waco, Texas....The Manitoba Legislature meets at Winnipeg, and adjourns till June 18....The German Reichstag has an exciting debate on the Anti-Socialist bill....Col. Bigge is made private secretary to Queen Victoria.

May 10.—Governor Morton signs the New York City Police Magistrates bill....An advance of 10 per cent. in wages is ordered in the steel and iron mills of Wheeling, W. Va.; this affects 6,000 men....The lake steamer *Cayuga* is sunk by collision with another steamer near Mackinaw City, Mich....The German Reichstag rejects the third paragraph of the Anti-Revolutionist bill, which makes criminal offenses of speeches or publications likely to excite public opinion.

May 11.—Severe frosts in the middle West cause much damage to fruits and vegetables; the fall in temperature is general....Reports from western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio and West Virginia show an increase of business and many advances in the wages of nearly all lines of industry....The German Reichstag unanimously rejects the Anti-Socialist bill....The Universal Exhibition is opened at Amsterdam.

May 13.—President Cleveland appoints William G. Rice (Dem.), of Albany, N. Y., and John B. Harlow (Rep.), of St. Louis, Mo., to fill the vacancies in the U. S. Civil Service Commission caused by the resignations of Commissioners Roosevelt and Lyman....Great damage to vineyards from frosts is reported from New York and Pennsylvania....The Mikado announces that Japan will not insist on the retention of the Liau-Tong....The German Reichstag rejects the Tobacco Tax bill by a large majority....The Swedish Riksdag votes the government moneys to cover the deficit in the foreign budget caused by Norway's refusal to contribute; the act of union is to be revised at once.



THE REV. W. H. FREMANTLE.
The New Dean of Ripon.

May 14.—The New York City Police Reorganization bill is killed in the State Senate....The Carnegie Steel Company, employing 15,000 men, in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, Pa., announce a 10 per cent. advance in wages at



From Photograph by Bell.

REAR-ADMIRAL R. W. MEADE (RETIRED).

their several plants....Governor Evans, of South Carolina, issues a proclamation appealing to the people of the State to maintain their liberties against the decisions of the Federal courts....The French budget is presented to the Chamber of Deputies by Premier Ribot; it is proposed to cover the estimated deficit of 56,000,000 francs by a reform of the succession duties, an increase of the stamp duties on the bonds of foreign companies, a tax on servants, a new tax on playing-cards, an increased horse and carriage tax, and an assimilation of the Algerian customs duties with the French....The Hungarian House of Magnates rejects for the third time, by a vote of 119 to 115, the section of the Ecclesiastical bill granting equal rights to persons who do not profess a religion.

May 15.—The Virginia Democratic Convention at Roanoke resolves that constitutional reforms in taxation are demanded, and asks to have the question of holding a constitutional convention submitted to the people....The Brooklyn Handicap is won by *Hornpipe*....The Pope forbids Italian Catholics to take part in the coming Parliamentary elections.

May 16.—The New York Legislature adjourns....The Presbyterian General Assembly at Pittsburgh elects the Rev. Dr. R. R. Booth, of New York city, as Moderator; Dr. Booth is an opponent of Dr. Briggs and the liberal movement in the Presbyterian Church....A statue to Mrs. Emma Willard is unveiled at Troy (N. Y.) Female Seminary, and the Russell Sage Memorial Hall is dedi-

cated, Chauncey M. Depew making the address....The plan to unite Newfoundland with the Dominion of Canada is finally given up by the former government....The Emperor of Austria-Hungary appoints Count Goluchowski, formerly Austrian Envoy at Bucharest, to succeed Count Kalnoky as Premier....The upper house of the Prussian Diet adopts a resolution favoring a monetary conference.

May 17.—The convention of coal-miners of the Pittsburgh district resolves to call out all the miners in the district (nearly 20,000) without regard to wages received....The Swedish Chambers vote nearly \$4,000,000 to supply the wants of the government in case of war....The Tichborne claimant makes a confession of fraud....Fire nearly destroys the town of Brest-Litovsk in Russian Poland; thirty persons are killed.



THE LATE EX-SENATOR J. F. WILSON, OF IOWA.

May 18.—The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals at Boston decides that the Berliner patent held by the Bell Telephone Company is valid....The Presbyterian General Assembly discusses the question of seminary control....A succession of earthquakes at Florence, Italy, does great damage; some people are killed, and many injured in the wrecked buildings....The *Britannia* again defeats the *Ailsa* in the Gravesend regatta....The Chilian Parliament buildings are burned; government archives and the Congressional Library are destroyed.

May 19.—Fire in St. Albans, Vt., destroys forty business places and renders 500 people homeless; property loss is estimated at \$750,000....Monsignor Agliardi, Papal Nuncio at Vienna, is recalled....Another French victory is reported in Madagascar.

May 20.—The United States Supreme Court renders a new decision on the income tax cases, holding the entire law unconstitutional....The fiftieth anniversary of the departure of the Arctic exploring expedition, under Sir John Franklin, is celebrated in London, Eng....The Norwegian bark *Ceylon* is wrecked near Dover, Eng., six of her crew being drowned.

OBITUARY.

April 21.—Paul Fenimore Cooper, son of the novelist....John N. Stearns, a well-known temperance advocate.

April 22.—Ex-United States Senator James F. Wilson, of Iowa....John W. Carrington, an engineer who built the first railroads in Cuba and Nicaragua....Dr. Edward Shippen, of Baltimore....Sir Robert Hamilton....Albert Young, the so-called Grand Patriarch of the Romyany people in North America....Señor Jose Ventura Santana, of Caracas, Venezuela....Prince Joseph Colloredo-Mannfeld.

April 23.—Henry Richard Farquharson, member of Parliament for West Dorset, England....Hon. Sir W. Milne.

April 24.—Colonel Franklin Fairbanks, manufacturer and philanthropist, of St. Johnsbury, Vt....Dr. D. R. Luckett, of Louisiana....John M. Board, once a well-known New Jersey politician....Major John R. Jennings, U. S. A....Admiral Ruxton, F. R. G. S.

April 25.—Justus F. Temple, ex-Auditor-General of Pennsylvania....George E. R. Price, ex-President of the Virginia Senate....Mrs. Emily Thornton Charles (Emily Hawthorne), the poetess, of Washington, D. C.

April 26.—Frothingham Fish, ex-Justice of the New York Supreme Court....Mrs. D. M. Jordan, the poetess, of Richmond, Ind....William Noyes Griswold, prominent in the naval service of the United States during the Civil War....Rev. Dr. F. W. Dinger, a well-known preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church....Sir Patrick O'Brien.

April 27.—Hamilton Andrews Hill, Boston merchant and historical writer....Professor Karl Ludwig, the eminent physiologist, at Leipsic....Hannibal I. Kimball, a prominent citizen of Atlanta, Ga....Lord Moncreiff, formerly Solicitor-General and Lord Advocate of Scotland....Canon Thornton, of Truro.

April 28.—George W. Bostwick, national secretary of the Naval Veterans of the United States....Dr. M. H. Burton, of Troy, N. Y....Rev. James G. Craighead, of Washington, D. C., ex-dean of the Theological Department of Howard University....F. F. Farrar, ex-Mayor of Erie, Pa....Hezekiah S. Timbrell, a noted small-fruit grower of Orange County, N. Y....Judge Dennis Barry, of Montreal....Rev. Canon Moreau, of Quebec....Charles J. Mathew, Swiss Consul in St. Louis, Mo., for twelve years....Rear-Admiral Salmond, of the British Navy.

April 29.—Ex-Congressman Augustus Frank, of Warsaw, N. Y....Michael B. Lemon, member of the Pennsylvania House from Pittsburgh....Father James A. Ward, of Georgetown College, D. C....Judge Levi B. Taft, of Pontiac, Mich....George P. Delaplaine, a pioneer of Madison, Wis.

April 30.—Gustav Freytag, the distinguished German author....Gen. Davis Tillson, of Rockland, Maine....Captain James F. Meech, of Lynn, Mass., ex-Adjutant-General of the G. A. R.

May 1.—Ex-Congressman Robert Klotz, of Mauch Chunk, Pa....Gen. Samuel Brinkle Hayman, of Texas, a veteran of the Mexican and Civil Wars....Gen. John Newton, engineer, of New York city....M. Numa Gilly, formerly member of the French Chamber of Deputies and Mayor of Nimes....William Saunders, M. P....Rev. Dr. Charles A. Heurtley, of Oxford.

May 2.—James Sorley, a prominent citizen of Galveston, Texas....Captain John Brown, Jr., son of John Brown, the abolitionist....Major Campbell Wallace, Railroad Commissioner of Georgia.

May 3.—Judge W. F. Pope, of Little Rock, Ark....Gen. Joseph M. Walters, of Albany, N. Y....George Robert Charles Herbert, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery....Louis Perrault, corporation printer, of Montreal.

May 4.—Alpheus B. Alger, ex-Mayor of Cambridge Mass....Roundell Palmer, first Earl of Selborne....The Countess of Kimberley....Sir John Adam Hay, of King's Meadows, Peebles, Scotland.

May 5.—John Davenport, philanthropist, of Steuben County, N. Y....M. E. Carter, a well-known politician of North Carolina....James Kelly, one of the founders of the *Chicago Tribune*....Carl Vogt, the German naturalist.... Sir George Buchanan, of London, Eng.

May 7.—Col. John E. Gowen, a distinguished American engineer....Ex-Gov. and Vice-Chancellor Robert S. Green, of New Jersey....Field-Marshal General Alexander August Wilhelm von Pape, of the German Army.

May 8.—Ex-Gov. James A. Weston, of New Hampshire....Rev. Dr. Edward Brenton Boggs, of Newark, N. J....Nehemiah Proctor, a well-known sea-captain of Gloucester, Mass.

May 9.—Sir Robert Peel, son of the great English statesman....Sir Cyril Clarke Graham, British diplomat....Gen. Joseph Colton, formerly of the Confederate Army.

May 10.—Ex-Surgeon-General Charles Sutherland, U. S. A....Andrew H. Lucas, inventor, of St. Louis, Mo.... Hiram H. Giles, a well-known temperance reformer of Wisconsin.

May 11.—Ex-Gov. Ira J. Chase, of Indiana....Dr. James G. Porteous, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., a surgeon in the Civil War.

May 12.—Ex-President Julius Hawley Seelye, of Am-

herst College....Captain Charles Kohler, of Staten Island, N. Y., a veteran of the Seminole War.

May 13.—Eckley Brinton Coxe, of Drifton, Pa., one of the heaviest coal operators in the United States.

May 14.—Dr. Hugh M. Cooper, a well-known physician of New Westminster, B. C.

May 15.—Ex-Judge B. W. Lacey, of the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals....Joseph Whitaker, founder of "*Whitaker's Almanac*," of London, Eng.

May 16.—Rear Admiral John J. Almy, U. S. N. (retired)....Peter H. Burnett, first Governor of California....Captain W. L. Powell, U. S. Indian Agent at Neahbey, Wash....The Duke of Hamilton....Arthur M. Wellington, editor of the *Engineering News*.

May 17.—Captain Howard Hanscom, a veteran ship-builder of New Haven, Conn....Col. Locke W. Winchester, of New York city....Senora Dena Nicolasa Diaz de Borges, sister of General Diaz, President of Mexico, and a prominent society woman.

May 18.—Dr. George A. Perkins, of Salem, Mass., a well-known physician....Hon. Hiram Barney, Collector of the Port of New York under President Lincoln.

May 19.—Major General Randle J. Fellden, member of the British House of Commons for the Chorley division of Lancashire....Dr. Morris Henry Henry, who organized the present system of ambulance service in New York city....Pay Director Cuthbert P. Wallach, U. S. N. (retired).

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

FOLLOWING are a few announcements of summer gatherings which we were unable to include in the article published in our May number.

THE EPWORTH LEAGUE.

The Second International Conference of the Epworth League will be one of the largest of this summer's gatherings. The meeting is to be held at Chattanooga, Tenn., June 27-30. The Epworth League is the young people's society of the Methodist Church. It is organized in the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and the Methodist Church of Canada, and these three churches unite in the Chattanooga Conference. The combined membership of the League is now over 1,000,000. The meeting is attracting much attention from the fact that it is the first union Methodist gathering held in the South. Sir McKenzie Bowell, Prime Minister of Canada, Bishop John H. Vincent, the founder of Chautauqua, and Carlos Martyn, D.D., the Chicago reformer, are among the prominent speakers. The general subject of the conference is "The Methodism of the Future." The attendance is estimated at near 15,000, the historic surroundings of Chattanooga attracting many people.

A PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

The Pan-American Congress of Religion and Education will be held at Toronto, Canada, July 18 to 25, 1895. Rev. Samuel G. Smith, D.D., of St. Paul, Minn., is president. The Congress will be composed of representatives from every country, province and state in North and South America, including Protestants, Roman Catholics and Hebrews. The Congress will consider the great moral and social questions of the day. Many of the highest dignitaries of church and state, and prominent philanthropists, have promised to participate. The Congress will have the following sections: 1, Authors, Editors and Publishers; 2, Education, including Colleges and Church Schools; 3, Philanthropics, Hospitals, Asylums, Homes, Reformato-

ries, etc.; 4, Woman's Work, Temperance Rescue Work, etc.; 5, Denominational Section; 6, Young People's Societies and Sunday Schools, Kindergartens, Missionaries, etc. It is expected there will be seven thousand delegates. Cities, counties, churches and benevolent societies are asked to send delegates. Each section will hold a session each afternoon, besides the general sessions forenoon and evening. The following are a few of the many who have promised co-operation: Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul; Rev. H. W. Bennett, D.D., of Akron, Ohio; Rev. Bishop Mahlon N. Gilbert (Episcopal), Minnesota; Rev. Bishop J. H. Vincent, and Rev. Bishop Hurst, Methodist Episcopal; President William R. Harper, Chicago University; Rev. Dr. Gunsaulus and Rev. Dr. Arthur Edwards, Chicago.

THE CATHOLIC TOTAL ABSTINENCE UNION.

Arrangements are now being made for a fitting celebration of the silver jubilee of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, which will be commemorated in New York next August, when delegates from all parts of the country will assemble there in the twenty fifth annual convention of the organization. The proceedings of the convention will occupy four days, beginning August 7, and it is confidently expected that it will be one of the greatest assemblages of total abstainers ever gathered in the United States. The coming convention has the active support of Archbishop Corrigan, and will be attended by the most prominent among the Catholic dignitaries of the land.

Monsignor Satolli, the Apostolic Delegate, who is an ardent advocate of temperance, has promised to be present and to speak during the progress of the convention.

LIBERAL RELIGION.

The American Congress of Liberal Religious Societies will hold its second annual meeting in Sinai Temple, Chicago, on June 4, 5 and 6.

CHICAGO NEWSPAPERS AND THEIR MAKERS.*

BY WILLIS J. ABBOT.



TYPICAL CHICAGO.

First Prize Cartoon in the Inter-Ocean's contest. By Charles Holloway, Chicago.

THE history of Chicago journalism is a short chapter. The city has no very old newspapers nor—paradoxical as it may seem—any very young ones. The oldest newspaper in the great lake city celebrated its semi-centennial only a year ago. The youngest of the very limited circle of morning dailies published when this article is being written is fourteen years old. That there should be no such venerable organ of public opinion as the *New York Commercial Advertiser* or the *Journal of Commerce* in a city the site of which was a marsh and a red man's hunting ground when those ancient sheets had already attained respectable age, of course goes without saying. For the dearth of such young newspapers as have sprung up

of late years in New York, appealing each to a special and peculiar *clientèle* of its own, reason is to be found in the peculiarities of the Chicago field. When the new Democratic daily, designed to fill the place left vacant by the political transformation of the *Times-Herald*, shall be established there will be five morning English newspapers in Chicago as against ten in New York. Yet, when the number of morning dailies was but four, immediately after the consolidation of the *Times* and the *Herald*, the owner and active publisher of the two most widely circulated newspapers in Chicago declared that were he without a paper and seeking to establish one he would prefer to enter the seemingly overcrowded field of New York rather than to attempt to overcome the difficulties that hedge about the path to journalistic success in Chicago. These difficulties are partly artificial, created by the strong combination of the established dailies for the purpose of restricting competition, but mainly arise from the peculiar tastes of the Chicago reading public. Mr. Bryce's criticism upon the dreadful monotony of American life might be repeated in little with reference to Chicago newspapers. It is indeed the criticism always first expressed upon them by observant journalists from other cities. All seem to be built upon the same model, affecting the same typographical style and striving after the same features. Their makers assert with justifiable pride that they are the handsomest newspapers in the world, but

their beauty is obtained at the expense of individuality. Yet the shrewdest observers of the Chicago field are unanimous in the assertion that the utmost attention to typographical excellence is a prerequisite to success, and that the cheap paper and tasteless typography of one or two of New York's successful dailies, or the undue prominence given to advertisements, glaringly exemplified in the Boston newspapers, would be fatal to a new paper's chances of success in Chicago.

If the Chicago newspapers be accepted as fairly representative of what the people of Chicago want, it must be inferred that there is among the reading people of that city a vastly less avid appetite for sensationalism than is to be found among the patrons of the newspapers of the metropolis. It would, perhaps, not be just to credit the editors in the western city with any higher ethical standards, any more refined canons of journalistic taste than are held by their eastern brethren. Doubtless they are as eager to discover what their subscribers want and as ready to give it them as are any newspaper makers in the world. It must be, then, because the Chicago public either does not demand or distinctly disapproves of it that the wilder essays in sensationalism, the more risky invasions of prurient fields, not uncommon in New York journalism, are avoided in Chicago. For example, no Chicago daily, in late years at any rate, would think of sending a young woman to don the clothing of a fireman and to live in a fire engine house for a week, or to send another "lady of the staff" to take the gold cure or to try a boxing bout with a famous pugilist—all feats in journalism of which a great New York daily makes proud boast in its annual review of its triumphs. Nor are the Chicago newspapers guilty of such heinous invasions of the privacy of citizens as have occasionally won for one or another of the metropolitan newspapers the applause of the multitude and the contempt of the right minded. Knowledge that his public does not demand this sort of news has doubtless helped the Chicago city editor to maintain a higher standard of dignity in his department. It is also not too much to say, however, that regard for the self-respect of the reporter is a really efficient force in most newspaper offices of the western city, and "assignments" invasive of his self-respect are seldom given him.

The cleanliness of the Chicago dailies is perhaps their most admirable characteristic. Almost without exception they are edited for the home circle. To report occurrences of a nature unfit for discussion in polite society is an inevitable incident of newspaper publication, but nowhere are such reports so carefully purged of objectionable words and phrases as in the morning dailies of the city by the lake. An instance immediately in point is that of the report of the Breckinridge trial. The Associated Press report—

* Credit is due Richard Linthicum for assisting the author with portions of this article.

itself a model of clean and judicious editing—was cut and still further purged of salaciousness in every Chicago newspaper office before publication. A New York paper, on the contrary, made a "hit" by having a special report of the trial, more full, particularly in the prurient passages, than that sent out by either press association. Such a publication in any morning daily of Chicago would have been disastrous. Indeed, every managing editor will bear testimony that there is in the reading community of the western city a certain puritanism singularly out of accord with Chicago's general reputation as a "wide open town." Experiments occasionally made in imitation of eastern dailies, either in the direction of ultra-sensationalism in news matter or suggestiveness in



THE LATE JAMES W. SCOTT.

illustrations, have almost invariably resulted in loss to the newspaper essaying them.

The newspapers of Chicago, then, are excellent in that they are well printed, cleanly edited and dignified. They are pre-eminently *news* papers. The range of their telegraphic reports is vastly greater than that of any other newspapers in America. They "cover" New York news as the New York dailies "cover" the happenings in Jersey City—or better—but their managing editors keep a shrewd eye on Manitoba, Mexico and "the slope" as well, and let nothing of note in those distant parts escape them.

They are more distinctly national than the papers of any other city in the Union. If they are weak at all it is in their lack of individuality and, in a degree differing according to the paper under consideration, in their editorial pages. No editorial writing in Chicago has the literary quality which attaches to the editorial page of the New York *Sun*. None shows the patient and time-consuming research which characterizes some of the editorials in the New York *Times*. No editorial page in the western metropolis is conducted with the courage of that of the New York *World* or gives evidence of such painstaking effort for clearness of expression, terseness and thought. Editorial writers there are on the Chicago press who bring to their art the attainments essential to its highest development, but as a rule the importance of the editorial page has been underestimated by newspaper proprietors, and its writers are denied that leisure through which alone the best literary results may be attained.

Something of the monotony in the Chicago papers is due to their too great reliance upon a co-operative news gathering agency called the City Press Association. By utilizing the reports of this concern money is saved in the city room but at the expense of individuality. It is not unusual to find the reports of a news event given in precisely the same verbiage in every Chicago newspaper; and if the reporter for the press association has been careless his blunders will be repeated in every morning daily. The City Press Association is but one manifestation of the spirit of co-operation among Chicago publishers for which the late James W. Scott more than any other man was responsible. There is financial profit in this co-operation, but one cannot but feel that the fullest development of the newspapers has been checked by the limitation which it has put upon free competition. The Publishers' Association, made up of the chief dailies, makes regulations for the guidance of its members. It prescribes what class of news shall not be printed—for example, putting the court record under the ban. It limits the inducements in the way of signs, bulletins, etc., which its members may offer to newsdealers. It fixes the rates of commission to be paid agents. It prohibits its members from giving prizes for local athletic contests. It has even attempted to depress the rate of editorial wages by prohibiting any member from attempting to hire a man employed by another member. It is just to say that this rule is habitually ignored, but the writer knew it to be enforced once in a way which would be repugnant to men of a high sense of honor.

There is co-operation, too, among the morning dailies in their delivery system. A general combination which would include all five morning dailies was planned but failed and now two co-operative groups are formed. In the special trains for out of town delivery all the papers join. The afternoon papers, however, are compelled to maintain their individual delivery system.

Three of the morning newspapers are sold at 2 cents

a copy, the *Tribune*, *Inter-Ocean* and *Times Herald*. Two—the *Record* and *Chronicle*—are 1-cent papers. All Sunday editions—the *Record* publishes none—are sold for five cents. A very heavy additional charge is imposed upon the Sunday papers by the use of colored supplements, which in the case of the *Tribune* probably cost over \$1,500 a week. There is some probability of all the papers dropping their price to one cent, as the tremendous gain in the circulation of the *Record* has alarmed rival publishers and transferred to the columns of that paper most of the week day advertising. Of the afternoon newspapers the *Evening Journal* and the *Post* are sold for two cents.

The circulation of newspapers is a perilous theme. Only two of the Chicago newspapers—the *Record* and the *Daily News*—publish sworn statements of their circulation, and these are practically conceded the leadership by their rivals. Two other dailies keep standing at the head of their editorial columns the boast, "Largest morning circulation in Chicago." The claim is obviously unfounded in the case of one of them and is probably so in the case of both; for the *Record* with its 185,000 daily certainly leads the morning field on the six days of its publication. A shrewd and practical observer would probably rank the papers in order of circulation thus: *Daily News*, *Record*, *Tribune*, *Times-Herald*, *Inter-Ocean*, *Post*, *Dispatch*, *Journal*, *Mail*. The *Chronicle* is too new a comer to be fairly judged. In point of prosperity the *Tribune* and *Daily News* rank first, with net profits probably about the same. Mr. Medill recently refused \$4,000,000 for his paper, saying it was earning 10 per cent. upon that sum. The gross receipts of the *Tribune* are of course vastly greater than those of the *News*, which is run inexpensively even for an afternoon paper. The *Times-Herald* prior to Mr. Kohlstaad's purchase was earning money at the rate of \$150,000 a year. What, if any, effect its amazing political flop and the establishment of a Democratic rival will have upon its fortunes it is too early to say. The *Inter-Ocean* and *Record* have not been regarded as profitable properties, nor have the *Evening Post* or *Mail*.

Chicago is an Associated Press town, all its dailies except the *Chronicle*, *Mail* and *Dispatch* being clients or members of that organization. Victor F. Lawson, of the *News* and *Record*, is president of the Associated Press, and Melville E. Stone, founder of the *Daily News*, is its general manager. It is probable that more money is spent on special correspondence in Chicago than New York dailies, as they habitually cover a larger field.

It is hardly worth while to go into the history of Chicago journalism except in the cases of the newspapers which developed into the great journalistic properties of to-day. The first daily, the *Chicago American*, founded in 1837, became, after divers transfigurations, the *Evening Journal*. Out of the *Gem of the Prairie*, founded in 1844, grew the *Chicago Tribune*. From the *Post*, started by J. W. Sheahan, whom Storey displaced as editor of the *Times* in 1861, sprang first the *Chicago Republican*, which

Charles A. Dana and J. B. McCullagh strove vainly to establish, and its heir and successor the *Inter-Ocean*. The host of little papers which rose and fell, founded to serve some political ambition or to advance some political theory, it would be idle to tell off in detail here. The journalistic graveyard in Chicago is not old enough to be picturesque, but it is well filled.

THE TRIBUNE PAST AND PRESENT.

The first *Tribune* ever published in the world, so far as known, made its appearance in Chicago in April or May, 1840. Its existence was but brief. The present Chicago *Tribune*, to which no Chicago newspaper man would deny the right to first place in a list of Chicago newspapers, was established in June, 1847, on the wreck of an earlier paper which rejoiced in the somewhat bucolic title the *Gem of the Prairie*. Among the founders of the new paper was Joseph K. C. Forrest, still known in Chicago journalism. The first edition of the *Tribune* was four hundred copies. Its Sunday edition to-day exceeds one hundred and eighty thousand copies. Changes in the ownership and staff were frequent during its early days, but it would be tedious now to recount them in detail. John L. Scripps, postmaster of Chicago during Lincoln's administration; William Bross, afterward Lieutenant Governor of Illinois; Thomas J. Waite and Gen. William Duane Wilson came to the paper in its first five years and left it again. Scripps and Bross started a rival journal called the *Democratic Press*, which, after six years, was absorbed by the *Tribune*, Mr. Bross remaining a part proprietor of that paper until the time of his death.

In 1853 Joseph Medill—who for a little more than twenty years has been the *Tribune*, and whom Chicagoans wish might always be its head and front—joined the staff. The paper was apparently thriving. The next year it began to take the Associated Press dispatches—which Mr. Horace White inconveniently remembers were occasionally refused it because of its non-payment of dues—and the year after it rose to the dignity of a Hoe steam press. Its prosperity seems to have been all on the surface, however. T. H. Stewart and J. C. Vaughan, who had been part proprietors of the paper, dropped out suddenly, Alfred Cowles succeeding Mr. Vaughan as business manager. Three months after the absorption of the *Democratic Press* the combined papers, then called the *Press and Tribune*, went into bankruptcy.

The owners of the paper were not discouraged, however. Having faith in their field and in themselves they secured a three years' extension of their debts and discharged them all in twenty-one months. The word *Press* was dropped from the title in 1860 and a year later the Tribune Company was incorporated with C. H. Ray, Joseph Medill, Alfred Cowles, William Bross and John L. Scripps as incorporators. A year later "Long" John Wentworth's Chicago *Democrat* was absorbed and the *Tribune* was in the full tide of its successful career. Changes in the editorship of the paper were frequent during the '60s.

Dr. Ray held the post from 1861 until the latter part of 1863, when he was succeeded by Mr. Medill, who in turn retired in 1867 to make way for Horace White, who had purchased the interest of J. L. Scripps.

Immediately after the Chicago fire, in which the *Tribune*, like every other daily, was burned out, Mr. Medill was elected Mayor on what was called the fire-proof ticket, which bore, too, the name of Carter H. Harrison, in later years proprietor of the Chicago *Times*. The occasion was one demanding of a Mayor his unremitting efforts, for the city lay in ashes, its finances were disarranged, its people beggared. The cares of office bore heavily upon Mr. Medill, and before the expiration of his term he obtained a leave of absence and went to Europe. While there he negotiated with Horace White and Alfred Cowles for enough stock in the paper to give him a controlling interest. The sale was consummated, Mr. White parting with his entire interest and Mr. Cowles retaining a portion of his. It is asserted that the sellers believed they had put so high a price upon their stock that the purchaser would be unable to meet the deferred payments and thus they would be able to take the paper back again. But Mr. Medill, with characteristic sagacity, immediately made such reductions in the expenditures of the paper that he was able to meet all his payments out of its net earnings. Since his acquirement of the controlling interest he has absolutely dominated the paper in every department. Though away from Chicago much of the time, particularly in winter, he contributes almost daily to the editorial page, upon which the careful reader can always pick out the chief's forceful and telling editorial writing. It is the expressed ambition of every editorial writer in Chicago to equal "old Joe Medill" in style and force. When away from Chicago he keeps in constant touch with his paper by the lavish use of the telegraph, and his criticisms upon each issue of the paper as it reaches him are trenchant and suggestive. When at home he reads all the editorial proofs daily, having them sent to his home and keeping them there, interlining, changing and patching until the night editor, waiting to make up the editorial page, is driven to the verge of madness. There is a story in the *Tribune* office that Mr. Medill's passion for interlineations is so great that he has been known to interpolate matter of his own in the letter of an angry or a carping subscriber and then in a trenchant editorial demolish the views which he himself has ascribed to the hapless correspondent. This, however, may be wanton slander. In person Mr. Medill is tall, slender, white haired and with a slight stoop, the effect of advancing years. He has not had a photograph taken since he was Mayor. Though necessarily withdrawn from the rougher activities of politics he is still a power in the Republican party, which he helped to form and to which he gave its name. He has held but one national office—that of Civil Service Commissioner—to which he was appointed by President Grant, and which he resigned. Though a loyal Republican, he has never subordinated his individuality to his party. Though not

in control of the paper when it deserted the Republican ranks to support Horace Greeley, he has shown almost equal independence in later years by opposing the tariff policy which has come to be the Republican party's distinctive doctrine. Indeed, there are Republicans in Illinois too partisan to admit the loyalty of the *Tribune* to the party.



JOSEPH MEDILL.

The actual management of the *Tribune* rests with R. W. Patterson, Jr., the son-in-law of Mr. Medill, who has devoted his whole business life to the paper. In his twenty-two years' service he has filled nearly every post in which newspaper experience was to be gained, and enjoys now an exact knowledge of the details of work both in the editorial and business departments of the paper which any newspaper man might envy him. William van Benthuyssen, the managing editor, has been with the *Tribune* twelve years, the last three in his present position. His way has been worked upward from the reporter's desk, and his position to-day is the very foremost among salaried newspaper men in Chicago. He is remarkably fertile in ideas, and has a nice taste in typography which makes each Sunday's *Tribune* blossom out with novelties in the way of ornamental heads and decorative illustrations that are at once the envy and the despair of its rivals. What the *Tribune* is outside of its politics may be justly credited to its managing editor, and Chicagoans who owe allegiance to other political gods are very apt to say that outside of its politics the *Tribune* is the best paper in Chicago.

The dean of the *Tribune* staff is George P. Upton, the leading editorial writer, who adopted the singular course of graduating from the school of war correspondence into the position of musical critic and thereafter becoming a vigorous writer of political editorials. Incidentally Mr. Upton has been city editor and night editor of the *Tribune*, held once the protean

position of art, musical, dramatic and literary critic and in his leisure moments found time to write "The Standard Operas," "The Standard Oratorios" and other useful hand-books on musical subjects. Associated with him on the editorial page is Fred Hall, the veteran city editor, about whom more stories are told than of any journalist in Chicago, but whose modesty is of so exaggerated a sort that he desires nothing be said of him in print. In defiance of this wish, however, it may be said that to be "as good a city editor as Fred Hall" is a high newspaper ambition in Chicago. Prof. Elias Colbert, once professor of astronomy in the old Chicago University, also writes for the editorial page, treating of scientific subjects mainly. Once a year the professor abandons the dry bones of science for the annual dinner—now honored by nearly a score of repetitions—with white haired Harry Scovil, the first news editor of the Chicago *Times* and a veteran whom the youngsters in Chicago journalism—and the oldsters, too—love to honor.

Robert W. Ransom, night editor, and John D. Sherman, city editor, are gentlemen upon whom much of the responsibility for the excellence of the *Tribune* rests. That they have well administered their trust is demonstrated by the fact that they are veterans in the service of a paper which has a cavalier way of dispensing with incompetents. The *Sunday Tribune*, which leads all its competitors in circulation, owing largely to the un wisdom of its rivals in permitting it to give away chromos for months before they followed suit, is in the hands of E. L. Bertrand, a comparatively late comer in Chicago, but a gentleman of wide journalistic experience in the West and at the national capital. E. J. McPhelim, the dramatic critic, and H. R. Heaton, the artist, merit special mention in connection with the *Tribune*, which they both adorn—the one with what comes as near pure literature as any newspaper writing in the country, the other with the admirably drawn and delicately humorous "Events of the Week" cartoon every Sunday.

THE VANISHED CHICAGO "TIMES."

In his volume of journalistic reminiscences the late Frank B. Wilkie, who was for years Wilbur F. Storey's closest business associate, describes that old man terrible at the threshold of death crying, "I do not want the *Times* perpetuated. I wish that the paper I have made shall die with me." That wish has been fulfilled, if not literally yet in effect. The *Times* was a long time dying, but it began even before the death of its great editor. Its decline commenced when his failing mental powers made him the prey of sycophants and parasites of every kind. The curse which seems to have attached to all with which Storey was associated descended most heavily upon his newspaper. Plunged into litigation from the moment of his death, mismanaged, betrayed, plundered, passing from hand to hand, through a succession of owners, each of whom dealt it some new wound, it finally disappeared from sight in March of

this year, being consolidated with its vigorous and prosperous young rival, the *Herald*, under the joint ownership of James W. Scott and Henry W. Hawley. To-day the huge *Times* building, old and battered, but still the most commodious and most convenient newspaper building, stands empty and dreary on its bustling corner, a dumb memorial to the genius of Wilbur F. Storey and a melancholy spectacle to the newspaper men of Chicago.



HENRY W. HAWLEY.

Perhaps never a newspaper had so dramatic a career as the Chicago *Times*. Its history would be fit theme for a latter day Balzac, a forceful chapter in the "American Comédie Humaine." Only forty-one years old when extinguished, it had survived frightful vicissitudes, achieved the most resplendent triumphs. They who hold that a newspaper is greater than its maker will find a telling argument against their theory in the fact that the greatness of the *Times* began and ended with Storey. Before him it was nothing, after him it was decadent. Founded in 1854 purely to meet a fancied political need—it was intended for the political organ of Stephen A. Douglas—it languished for several years, though edited by so forceful an editor as James W. Sheahan. In 1860 it went into bankruptcy, Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick buying the slender plant and the doubtful good will. To be sure that time was one of distress in every Chicago newspaper office. The *Democratic Press*, owned by John L. Scripps and William Bross, gave up the struggle for existence at this time, being ab-

sorbed by the *Chicago Tribune*. "Long" John Wentworth's *Chicago Democrat* dragged along, its losses being defrayed out of the ample private fortune of its owner, until 1861, when its publication was abandoned. The *Tribune* itself was in sore straits and Horace White, who was then Associated Press agent in Chicago, notes that twice in the latter end of the '50s he was compelled to cut off the paper's news report because of its failure to meet its bills. Even Cyrus McCormick with his large means found the *Times* too heavy a burden to carry and he sold it to Wilbur F. Storey, then a Michigan journalist, in 1861.

There seem to be two ways of making a newspaper great: to make it popular and to make it unpopular. Each has its votaries and each method has produced its great journalistic successes. You will find publishers whose constant study is to make as few enemies for their paper as possible, to give as little offense as may be while still printing the news and professing to express editorial opinions. These are the journalists who hold that the paper should reflect the opinions of its readers rather than strive to lead them. Doubtless they form a majority of the newspaper publishers of the present day and have a record of many journalistic successes to their credit. On the other hand, there are newspapers which have thrived on unpopularity. Their editors are either indifferent to public opinion or strive to dominate it. The editor of one of the most widely circulated newspapers in the west said once to the writer, "It is a gross blunder to make any sacrifices to make friends for a newspaper. The friends of a newspaper are people who either want you to print something which ought to be left out, or leave out something which ought to be printed." Storey was one of the editors who scorned to make any concessions to his readers. He made the sort of a newspaper he liked and refused to modify it in conformation to the desires of the community in which it was published. For that class generically known as "prominent citizens" he had a fierce hatred—bred perhaps of the social ostracism to which they condemned him—and he attacked and ridiculed them with malignant virulence. Withal his paper prospered hugely. There was a brief period, before the war made enormous demand for newspapers, when the enterprise languished and Storey was on the point of relinquishing his paper and returning to Michigan, but the tide once turned the flood bore him smoothly on to fortune. It was characteristic of the man that in the midst of the war fever, in a city and a state which gave largely of their best citizenship to swell the northern armies, he should have assumed an attitude of bitter hostility to the Union authorities. No newspaper was ever more fiercely cursed than the *Chicago Times* during the dark days of the war and none ever thrived so greatly upon the objurgations of its foes. General Burnside conferred the final gift of fortune upon Storey by suppressing the paper for two days at the point of the bayonet because of some peculiarly seditious utterances he discovered in it. When its publication was recommenced—the order

for its suppression having been revoked by President Lincoln—it was the most widely known newspaper in America and its circulation bounded upward in unprecedented fashion—a fact which led one of the editors to genially remark to General Burnside in later years that the *Chicago Times* owed its power and prosperity to that redoubtable warrior's interference with the liberty of the press. This was the single occasion on which the publication of the paper was interfered with by the military, though threats of less orderly attacks upon the office were rife throughout the war period. Many regiments returning from the front through Chicago sent word ahead of their intention to sack the office of "Old Storey's copperhead *Times*," but the threat was never fulfilled. The office, however, was always ready for a siege. Loaded muskets and hand grenades were kept in convenient spots and an ingenious arrangement was made whereby, in case of attack, the rooms on the lower floor could be instantly filled with scalding steam from the boilers.

The close of the war found the *Times* on the very crest of the wave of prosperity. Storey then began to display his marvelous qualities as a news gatherer. The telegraph service of his paper was the marvel of the journalistic craft in all cities. He dispatched a special correspondent to Europe and maintained his own cable service—something no Chicago newspaper does to-day, all being mere clients of New York journals. This was the golden age of the *Times*, the era of its special cable of the revised New Testament. The people who hated it for its opinions had to take it for its news. It was absolutely fearless, wholly independent, scrupulously honest. Its editor was grim, intolerant, dogmatic, a pessimist, but every line in his editorial page expressed his honest convictions. His paper was unpurchasable for money or for political honors.

To sketch the decadence of the *Times*, which began with the failure of its owner's mental powers, would be a dreary task as well as one too long for the scope of this article. When the broken old man, his mind shattered by excesses of work and of dissipation, began to rear that white marble palace on the boulevard which swallowed up a fortune without reaching completion, his paper began its downward course. While he was wandering in the vagaries of spiritualism, yielding allegiance to a fabled spirit whom he called "Little Squaw," the *Times* was being swiftly wrecked. It was at this period that the gross indecencies, the memory of which clings more tenaciously to the *Times* than the fame of its journalistic triumphs, sullied its columns. When the old man died disintegration of the newspaper had already set in. Employees robbed and betrayed it. His matrimonial complications plunged his estate into litigation. Receivers became necessary and the courts—after the intelligent practice of American judges—appointed gentlemen who knew absolutely nothing about the business of a newspaper. A rival journal, the *Globe*, was started and was systematically fostered and aided at the expense of the *Times* by *Times* employees.

Finally by a herculean effort the paper was dragged out of the courts and sold to a syndicate headed by James J. West. This new ownership was short lived. West was brilliant and sensational in his methods, but having too little capital soon fell into financial straits, and, resorting to more or less dubious means to relieve himself, was finally ejected by his fellow stockholders. Then followed a brief period during which the paper was owned and managed by H. J. Huiskamp, a wealthy Iowa manufacturer, with Joseph R. Dunlop as managing editor. These gentlemen in turn sold in 1891 to Carter H. Harrison, the veteran Mayor of Chicago, who purchased the paper to furnish a career for his sons and, incidentally, to supply himself with an organ in the next mayoralty contest. Upon his assassination the paper passed into the hands of the sons, Carter H. and William Preston Harrison, who by making it a very radical, fearless and thoroughly Democratic sheet, vastly extended its circulation, but suffered a loss in advertising patronage. The business community looked with little toleration upon a paper which preached free silver, which justified strikes, which had no word of condemnation for Coxey, which refused to jumble up populism, socialism and anarchy in one formula of sweeping condemnation. A method of disciplining the refractory paper, more effective if less dramatic than that employed by General Burnside was adopted. The advertising fell off rapidly and before very long the Harrison brothers dropped out, leaving the paper to the joint ownership of Adolph Kraus and Henry W. Hawley. The latter soon acquired sole ownership and speedily consummated an arrangement with the late James W. Scott by which the *Times* was consolidated with its sole rival in the Democratic field, the *Chicago Herald*.

The *Times* was always an Ishmaelite. The spirit of opposition, of non-conformity with the established order, seemed to cling about the halls of its grim, gray castle and infect all who entered therein. New owners came determined to make the paper as commonplace as its contemporaries, intent upon re-establishing it in the good will of the community by cautious and conservative policy, but soon, too, they found themselves drifting into the attitude of opposition, embroiled in quarrels with a united press of conservatism arrayed against them. It was the part of the *Times* to create discord in a journalistic orchestra, which otherwise was joined in perfect harmony. This part it played with consistency and courage until it passed from sight.

THE CHICAGO "HERALD'S" SUCCESSFUL CAREER.

The *Chicago Herald*, with which the *Times* has been consolidated, the names of the two papers being hyphenated, is with one exception the youngest morning daily in Chicago. It was started in May, 1881, a time when the deterioration of the *Times* had become so evident that the field for a new Democratic newspaper was clearly ripe. Audacity characterized the establishment of the new paper. The whole band of

its founders had scarcely capital enough to conduct it for a week, but they were all practical, brilliant newspaper men who believed they had encountered the opportunity of their lives and gave up present pay in the hope of a golden future. James W. Scott, then part owner of the *Hotel Reporter* and destined to become later one of the best known journalists in the United States, headed the penniless syndicate. With him were David Henderson, now a successful theatrical manager, William D. Eaton, Slason Thompson, then a successful dramatist, now editor of the *Chicago Evening Journal*, John F. Ballentine, who in later years became managing editor of the *Chicago Morning News*, and other bright journalists who have acquired distinction. The first year was stormy, as might be expected of the early days of a newspaper founded—as one of its projectors phrases it—"on a gross capital of \$50." Frank W. Palmer, a gentleman of some means, who in later years became Postmaster of Chicago and Public Printer at Washington, was brought into the combination and enjoyed a brief and not altogether profitable term as editor. Finally the inevitable concession to capital was made and a controlling interest in the *Herald* was sold to Mr. John R. Walsh, a banker and the head of the Western News Company, within two years from the establishment of the paper.

John R. Walsh is one of the most interesting characters in Chicago and his retirement from journalism—though he insists it is final—is so recent as to justify some characterization of him in this article. Bred in the hard school of early poverty and boyhood privations, he has raised himself by persistent work to the highest station in the business community. The story is current of him that as a boy, peddling newspapers, he declared that his ambition was to own a bank, a newspaper and a railroad. This ambition, if indeed it was ever expressed, has been more than satisfied in his later years. The foundation of his fortune was laid in the business of selling newspapers, both those of Chicago and of the eastern cities. He was quick to grasp the value of expedition in this service, and by his painstaking study of methods for getting his papers to his patrons ahead of those of his rivals soon secured the practical monopoly of the business in the region surrounding Chicago. Out of this grew the Western News Company, of which he was for a long time the head, retiring from it to give his best efforts to the Chicago National Bank, of which he is the president.

When a new enterprise of speculative character is carried to triumphant success there is always heated discussion as to who is entitled to the credit. Four men were actively and prominently identified with the *Herald* during the period of its rise to power, and friends of each are inclined to rank him first in the list of its makers: John R. Walsh, James W. Scott, business manager and publisher, Martin J. Russell, editor-in-chief for years, and Horatio W. Seymour, editorial writer and later managing editor; each and all contributed greatly to the *Herald's* triumph. Dif-

ficult indeed it would be to determine which of the four might best have been spared. The abundant capital which Mr. Walsh controlled was doubtless of prime service to the young and struggling paper, but his money was the least valuable thing he gave the paper, for it happened that he came in just as the days of doubt and penury were



THE "TIMES-HERALD" BUILDING.

drawing to an end, and the period was brief after his connection with the paper when the careful financial management upon which he insisted did not make it at least self-supporting. By his forceful character, by his wide business connections, by his superb pluck and determination he gave the paper a character and standing in the community which few journals of such limited age have ever attained. It had no press franchise, and Mr. Walsh with dogged persistence built up the struggling United Press until it rivaled and for a time threatened to engulf the historic Associated Press. The magnificent *Herald* building, too, is a monument to Mr. Walsh's liberality. Though practicing the virtues of thrift himself, living quietly and having no costly pleasures, he was free-handed in his expenditures upon his newspaper, demanding no profit and cheerfully devoting all his earnings to the further enlargement of its scope and perfection of its plant. With a marvelous capacity for grasping detail, a phenomenal memory, and, withal, that love of journalism which comes to all who have mingled in its activi-

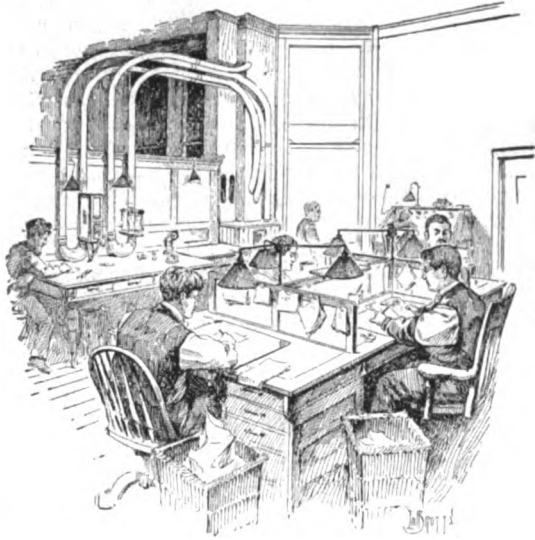
ties, John R. Walsh, though he confine himself to his bank parlor, is as well-equipped a newspaper man as may be found in Chicago.

Most widely known in connection with the Chicago *Herald* of all its chief figures was the late James W. Scott. There was justice in the wide measure of fame given him, for though only briefly the paper's chief proprietor, he was prominently connected with the *Herald* from its birth until his death. Few men have enjoyed a wider acquaintanceship. The highest honors in the profession of journalism were his. President of the United Press, president of the American Publishers' Association, president of the Chicago Press Club, known personally to every prominent editor in the United States and to many in the capitals of Europe, James W. Scott made of his fourteen years' service in daily journalism such a success as is achieved by but few men. He was no journalist of the sanctum. Of a social nature, he frequented the clubs and social gatherings, drawing from his wide acquaintance with men daily suggestions for his newspaper. Not himself a writing journalist, he was prolific of helpful hints. In the daily editorial conferences which he established after becoming proprietor of the *Times-Herald* no one contributed so greatly suggestions as he. He was a master, too, of the difficult art of managing a large staff of men, reconciling jealousies, stimulating ambition and so recognizing merit as to encourage every man to his best efforts. If he erred it was on the side of good nature, which made him liable to be egregiously imposed upon.

THE "TIMES-HERALD" AND THE "EVENING POST."

Early in 1895 Mr. Scott, with the aid of a few powerful financial friends, purchased the Chicago *Herald* and the *Evening Post* from John R. Walsh. At the same time Henry W. Hawley, a young and successful journalist, who had made a notable record as proprietor of the Denver *Times*, purchased Adolf Kraus' interest in the Chicago *Times* and became sole proprietor of that paper. Under the joint management of Messrs. Kraus and Hawley the *Times* had made great gains in circulation and prestige, but was still unprofitable. The idea of consolidating the two newspapers occurred to Messrs. Scott and Hawley at almost the same moment, and was swiftly carried into effect, Mr. Hawley becoming managing editor of the *Times-Herald*. The combination was quickly shown to have been a wise one. The new paper was put at a stroke on a par with Chicago's model—the *Tribune*—and the marked gain in its advertising receipts showed the favor with which the move was regarded by the business community. But, as so frequently happens, the issue showed that ambition realized was for Mr. Scott only the prelude to the end for him of all things earthly. Six weeks after attaining that for which he had striven for years—the ownership of a great morning daily—he died suddenly in New York, whither he had gone for rest too long delayed. A week later Chicago was electrified by the news that H. H. Kohlsaat, a lifelong active Republican, had bought the consolidated

papers, thus leaving the Democrats of Chicago and the whole Northwest without an organ. The issue of this singular enterprise is still in doubt, and it is not too much to say that the whole world of journalism is watching for its outcome. In business life and as proprietor of the *Inter-Ocean* Mr. Kohlfaat gave abundant evidence of audacity. Some of his big real estate "deals" dazzled veteran Chicago speculators, and his expedients in pushing the *Inter-Ocean* to the front were the wonder of the newspaper community. Never, however, did he essay anything so audacious as the editorship of the great Democratic daily of the Northwest. Himself a strong Republican, an earnest advocate of protection, a close friend and sup-



NIGHT EDITOR'S ROOM, "TIMES-HERALD."

porter of Governor McKinley, he can scarcely complain if Democrats receive with doubt his protestations that the *Times-Herald* is to be purely independent under his management, and await proof. Many of the difficulties in Mr. Kohlfaat's situation will be overcome by the force of his personality. Few men enjoy more wide popularity; few stand so well with the business community, none have been more popular with their associates and employees. Possessing in a notable degree many of the best qualities of Mr. Scott, who was his close friend from their schoolboy days together in Galena, Mr. Kohlfaat is—if the question of politics be waived—the fittest man to succeed to Mr. Scott's editorial chair.

The editorial staff of the *Times-Herald* is to-day second to none in Chicago. The managing editor, Cornelius McAnliffe, is a marvel of industry and a paragon of discretion. He conducted the *Evening Post* from the day of its foundation until the day when H. W. Hawley retired from the managing editorship of the *Times-Herald*. Of Mrs. Margaret

F. Sullivan, the chief editorial writer, fitting characterization is made elsewhere in this article, as also of Mrs. Holden—known widely by her pen name "Amber." Maj. Moses P. Handy and Miss Kate Field are among the special writers who have been added to the staff since Mr. Kohlfaat's accession to power. Walter Wellman, the Washington correspondent of the *Times-Herald*, is a veteran in its service and has carried its banner in such remote regions as the Arctic zone, whither he went in search of the Pole, and the Windward Islands, where he sought for the first landing place of Columbus. The places of less prominence, but equal value to the paper, are all creditably filled by men who accept cheerfully the hard lot which compels the sacrifice of personal identity to the service of the paper.

The *Evening Post*, which recently moved from its own building into the magnificent *Herald* building, was founded five years ago by John R. Walsh, James W. Scott and Azel F. Hatch. Though practically owned by the *Herald* company an attempt was made to keep the two papers distinct in the minds of the public by housing them in different buildings and avoiding any systematic co-operation between their staffs. This effort, though costly, signally failed. Chicagoans persistently regarded the *Evening Post* as only the afternoon edition of the *Herald*, and, though it gained a large and distinctly high-class circulation, it has never attained high prestige or shown any marked individuality. It has been independent in politics, but the apparent desire to avoid partisanship or indeed the expression of any positive political opinions at all has resulted in the adoption for its editorial page of a flippant tone which does not wear well, and which distinctly lessens the dignity of the paper. In its news and special features the *Evening Post* may justly be regarded as one of the most admirable afternoon newspapers in the country. Its managing editor to-day is Mr. Sam. T. Clover, who is well maintaining the high standard set by his predecessor, Mr. McAnliffe. A Sunday edition of the *Evening Post* was published for one year with such discouraging results that it was abandoned.

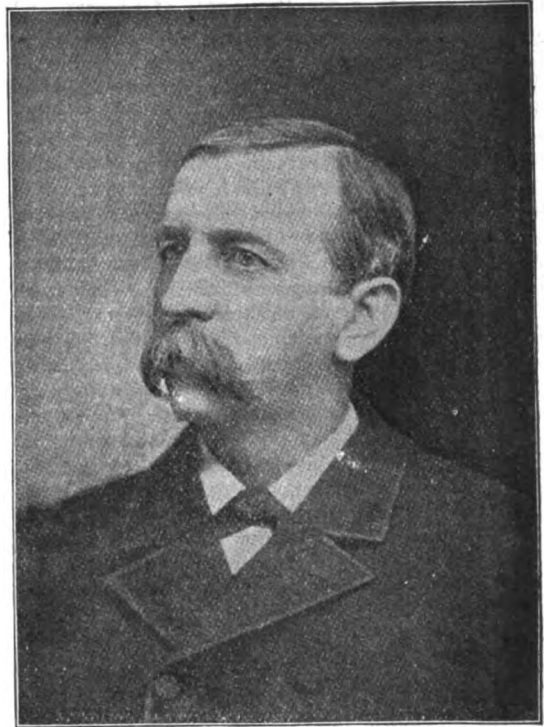
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THE CHICAGO "INTER-OCEAN"—REPUBLICAN ALWAYS.

"Partisanship, persistent and always consistent," would be perhaps a just and terse description of the dominant characteristic of the *Inter-Ocean*. Founded as a Republican organ by J. Young Scammon, whose Republicanism was of the most unquestioning type, it has ever remained true to the principles of its creator, though it soon passed out of his control. For nearly twenty-five years it has defended unceasingly the principles advocated by the Republican party. Its great rival in the Republican field "Greeleyized" in 1872, and unblushingly utters heresies on party questions in season and out of season, but the *Inter-Ocean* goes unswervingly on its way an ever loyal servitor to the Republican party. Mr. William Penn Nixon, the present editor and publisher, who has

been with the paper almost since its birth, holds that a paper, like a church, should have a creed and live up to it. The creed of the *Inter-Ocean* has been patiently reiterated in its columns for nearly a quarter of a century, without other changes than those made by the Republican national convention.

In 1872 the old Chicago *Republican*, which had never attained prosperity and to the waning fortunes of which the great fire dealt the fatal stroke, yielded up the ghost. Mr. Scammon bought its franchise and straightway started a new paper with the unconventional name *Inter-Ocean*. It was a singular hazard for a man whose fortune was already seriously crippled by the colossal calamity which laid Chicago in ruin. Starting newspapers, even upon the humble scale which prevailed in Chicago in 1872, is a perilous pastime for people already tottering upon the edge of financial disaster. But to a man of his vigorous personality and indomitable combativeness the opportunity to secure a newspaper with which he might enforce his views upon the community and put his foes—whose numbers were not few—to confusion was a temptation not to be denied. Heedless of impending business troubles, he essayed the doubtful enterprise. Setting aside the conventional names borne by newspapers in a score of cities, he chose boldly an original and picturesque title—the *Inter-Ocean*. A public jaded by the wearisome reiteration of *Suns* and *Tribunes* and *Times* in a chain of cities from Sandy Hook to the Golden Gate, may well be grateful to Mr. Scammon for his courage in striking out boldly for a new idea. It may be doubted, however, whether the shareholders in his new enterprise had equal cause for gratulation, for it took many years to



WILLIAM PENN NIXON.

teach the people that *Inter-Ocean* meant a newspaper. Before the lesson was fairly taught Mr. Scammon was forced through business reverses to relinquish the ownership of the paper, and it soon passed from the company organized by him into the ownership of the corporation which now controls it.

The list of Mr. Scammon's associates in the founding of the new paper bears the names of many men who have in later years attained national reputation. William Penn Nixon joined the staff as business manager two months after the paper was established. Elijah Halford, who became in later life the private secretary of President Harrison, was managing editor. Frank W. Palmer, afterward Public Printer, Gilbert A. Pierce, United States Minister to Spain and Senator from North Dakota, and Melville E. Stone, general manager of the Associated Press, were members of the editorial force. As the paper gained in prosperity and influence it drew to it other bright and capable young men, who graduated from it to positions of eminence and influence in the world of journalism and politics. William E. Curtis, the first chief of the Bureau of Pan-American Republics, received his journalistic education on the *Inter-Ocean*. So, too, did Robert P. Porter, the former chief of the Census Bureau, now as ever a forceful journalistic advocate of the economic theories held by the Republican party.

More than any other newspaper in Chicago the *Inter-Ocean* has represented the personality and the conviction



THE "INTER-OCEAN" BUILDING.

tions of one man. Mr. Nixon dominates it to-day no more thoroughly perhaps than Mr. Medill dominates the *Tribune*, but his rule has been practically co-existent with the life of the paper. One who knows the *Inter-Ocean* may justly feel that he knows its editor, while he who enjoys the friendship of Mr. Nixon can at all times forecast with almost perfect accuracy the course of the newspaper upon any given public issue. It is this straightforward pursuit of a never changing ideal, this undeviating progress along a path which never wanders, that gives the *Inter-Ocean* its character and its strength. Canvassers for rival newspapers will tell you that there is no subscriber so hard to lure from his allegiance as he who takes the *Inter-Ocean*. Demonstrations of the superior excellence of other journals fall on deaf ears. "I am used to the *Inter-Ocean*, I know what to expect of it and I don't want to change" is the usual response to the blandishments of the emissaries of its rivals. As for the subscribers to its weekly, it is a common saying in Chicago that the *Inter-Ocean* might as well have its mailing list stereotyped, as the only thing which leads a subscriber to discontinue his subscription is death. It is interesting to consider how much the loyalty of its subscribers to the paper may be due to the loyalty of the paper itself and its staff to each other. The periodical "shake-ups" that unsettle almost every other newspaper office in Chicago have no parallel in the *Inter-Ocean*. Members of its editorial staff have grown gray-haired in its service. Fifteen years' continued labor in its behalf is no exceptional record. The editorial staff in its harmony and good-fellowship closely resembles a great family. It would seem that the kindly spirit of the editor-in-chief—of whom his bitterest political antagonists speak only words of respect and admiration—has permeated the entire force—as it certainly has fixed the character of the paper. Himself broad minded, an idealist and a humanitarian, William Penn Nixon has made his paper a leader in every work of civic improvement or philanthropy. The influence of the *Inter-Ocean* in behalf of any local reform is never sought in vain. Its attitude toward such agencies for municipal regeneration as the Civic Federation is always that of a defender and champion. Partisan as it is, it has not hesitated to attack Republican municipal officials who have betrayed their trust nor to oppose corrupt Republicans seeking public office. Its editor is a good citizen as well as a good Republican, and ranks his duty as a citizen above his duty to his party. His service to his party, too, has been rendered for public spirited reasons only. In his youth he held political office, sitting for two terms in the Ohio Legislature, but since his residence in Chicago, though at all times trusted and relied upon by Republican leaders, national and local, he has neither held nor sought public office of any kind. Personally the quietest, least self-assertive of men, Mr. Nixon does not lack courage. Perhaps the most striking illustration of this quality is to be found in the hard fight his paper is to-day making against the inequalities of the present money system and the encouragement it is giving to the

friends of silver. Recent occurrences leave no doubt that what may be called the business community of Chicago, the great financial agencies and the merchants, of whom an editor must think twice ere he offend, are inclined to resent agitation of the currency question. The other morning dailies with one accord are preaching the gospel of gold. The *Inter-Ocean* alone stands for bimetallism and shows no signs of waver in the fight even though it antagonize the most powerful interests in Chicago.

Under Mr. Nixon the *Inter-Ocean* has been an editor's newspaper rather than a business-office newspaper—a distinction which newspaper men will readily understand. It has been his policy rather to eschew the catch-penny devices which—to the continual regret of old-fashioned journalists—certainly have proved efficient in extending the circulation of newspapers though they decidedly lowered the dignity of the journalistic calling. But for a period the *Inter-Ocean* was a leader in coupon schemes, colored supplements, guessing contests and the like. It was in May, 1891, that the Chicago newspaper world was profoundly stunned by the news that Mr. Herman H. Kohlsaat had purchased a controlling interest in the *Inter-Ocean* and was to take the active management of the paper. At first people laughed. The man who had thus suddenly sprung into the centre of the journalistic arena was not only not a trained newspaper man but had made his large fortune in a calling which, honorable enough in itself, imparted a rather burlesque tone to his newly announced ambitions. He was a highly successful baker who, besides developing to its utmost the large wholesale business of an established Chicago bakery, had hit upon the idea of furnishing a ready market for its output by conducting cheap eating houses in the business districts. The crowded restaurant with a circular counter at which the hero of Henry B. Fuller's novel, "The Cliff-Dwellers," sat on a high stool devouring coffee and rolls and exchanging commonplaces with the pert cashier, is a type of the establishments which made Mr. Kohlsaat rich and which furnished the paragraphs of rival newspapers with stores of culinary similes to decorate the witticisms with which they hailed the new recruit to the journalistic army. But the chorus of laughter did not last long. Mr. Kohlsaat went at his new task with characteristic vigor and enterprise. The business office methods for pushing circulation were applied to the *Inter-Ocean* as never before. What newspaper men have come to call irreverently the "coupon fake" was employed by the *Inter-Ocean* first and most successfully in Chicago. It was no uncommon sight to see the corner of Madison and Dearborn streets crowded with people buying *Inter-Oceans* for the sake of the coupons which might be exchanged for some illustrated publication. The circulation rose rapidly. A perfecting press, which printed illustrations in several colors—the first of its kind ever installed in a newspaper office—was added to the plant and produced immediate effect on the circulation of the Sunday edition. In originating such devices for catching the public



H. H. KOHLSAAT.

attention Mr. Kohlsaatt was unusually successful, and the effect of his efforts upon the circulation and advertising business of the paper was so marked that the rival publishers, who had greeted him with derision upon his entry to the journalistic field, began to seriously wish he would quit it again. That event came more suddenly than any one expected. Serious disagreement as to the policy of the paper having arisen, Mr. Nixon bought out his energetic associate and resumed entire control of the newspaper. Mr. Kohlsaatt went into his retirement, which proved to be only temporary, having won the respect of all his rivals. The writer recalls hearing a newspaper proprietor remark, the day the change was announced, that every newspaper in Chicago was materially enhanced in value by Mr. Kohlsaatt's retreat. Yet vigorous as was his short campaign in the *Inter-Ocean* office the paper has lost no prestige since his withdrawal, but has won notable triumphs both political and of a business nature.

Among the men who give character to the *Inter-Ocean* are Dr. O. W. Nixon, brother of the editor-in-chief, and Frank Gilbert, both editorial writers. Elwyn A. Barron, the dramatic critic, has a national reputation in his profession and as a dramatist and poet. Charles E. Nixon, musical critic and editorial writer, and W. H. Harper, the exchange editor, whose clever idea of competitive designs for a figure typical of Chicago resulted in the *Inter-Ocean's* widely known "I will!" girl, stand in the front rank of their

profession in Chicago. W. H. Busbey, the managing editor, and L. W. Busbey, one of the best known political correspondents in the country, have been long with the paper and have added much its force and excellence.

THE ONE-CENT PAPERS OF CHICAGO.

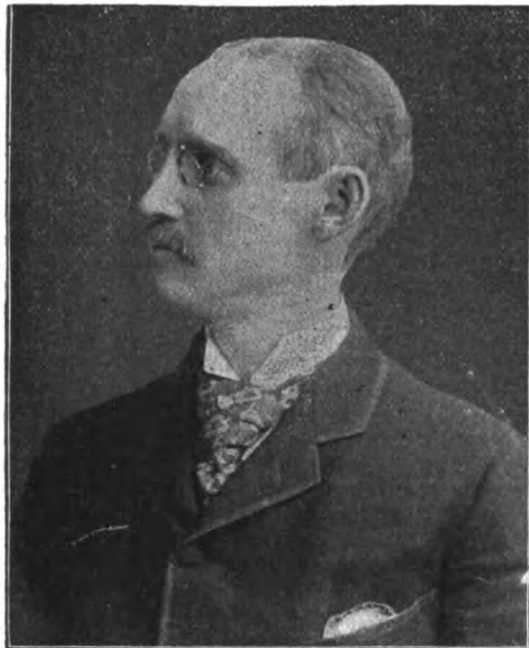
One-cent journalism is popular in Chicago. The successful penny papers here were born of the audacity of Melville E. Stone, the present general manager of the Associated Press. Mr. Stone's "audacity" has since been dignified by the name of "genius"—the result of success. If he had failed it would probably have been designated as "folly." The record of Mr. Stone in journalism covers a long period, but it was not until 1875 that he made the bold move which gave birth to the *Daily News*, a 1-cent afternoon newspaper. At this time Victor F. Lawson was publishing a paper in his native tongue—Scandinavian—and Stone arranged to issue his paper from Lawson's office. Stone furnished the brains, a fellow worker named Dougherty contributed some experience and an Englishman named Megie supplied the money—\$10,000. The first number of the new paper made its appearance Christmas day, 1875. At the end of the first year the stock in trade of the *News* consisted of brains and experience.

Victor F. Lawson at this time was induced to enter the firm, and with his comparatively abundant resources the *News* was given fresh life. Lawson was the business manager and Stone remained its editor. The latter had big ideas and he began to put them into operation. He bought all the news there was in sight, using the best of it and throwing the remainder in the waste basket. He introduced many new and surprising features and withal some very expensive ones. Stone is a born detective, and he was not satisfied with merely printing the news about big criminal events. He not only exposed the nefarious Cook County ring in 1887, but directed the work of one of the big detective agencies in Chicago while it was engaged in securing the evidence. During the great railroad strike of 1877 his reporters patrolled the strike district on horseback and the paper issued hourly editions. In the same year the failure of the State Savings Institution and the flight of its president to Europe gave Stone a great opportunity for newsgathering. His reporters traced the fugitive through Canada, followed him across the Atlantic, discovered him in Stuttgart and interviewed him.

In 1881 the *News* began to issue a morning edition, which is now called the *Record*. It is one of the few morning papers whose proprietors have resisted the temptation to publish a Sunday edition, although the Sunday papers are more profitable than any week-day edition.

Mr. Stone's health gave way under the severe strain of conducting two daily papers, which had also made him chief of a large detective bureau, and he sold his interest to his partner and went to Europe.

As an evidence of his industry, the following anecdote



MELVILLE E. STONE.



VICTOR F. LAWSON.

dote was related of him after he became manager of the Associated Press :

He had gone to Europe on one of his periodical "resting trips" accompanied by John Knickerbocker, a Chicago lawyer. A few weeks after they sailed Knickerbocker was again seen in Chicago.

"Why," said a friend, "I thought you had gone to Europe!"

"So I did," replied the lawyer, "but I went for rest and Mel Stone went with me. He would get me up every morning before daybreak, keep me on the rush all day and it would be midnight before I would get to bed. I concluded that I could get more rest by coming back to Chicago and going to work."

Since the time Mr. Lawson bought Mr. Stone's interest, he has given his best thought and greatest attention to his morning paper. While its circulation is largest among the working classes it has more features distinctly literary than any other Chicago paper. The best known specialist on its staff is Eugene Field, whose "Sharps and Flats" column was for a long time the great attraction of its editorial page. Of late years the character of Mr. Field's work has undergone a decided change. He started out as a humorist, and made a reputation in that line before coming to Chicago. He is essentially a poet, and his publications in verse are well known. He has gradually drifted away from the humoristic into the purely literary. Age has given him a serious turn. In personal appearance Mr. Field is tall and slim, sleek and bald.

William Elroy Curtis, Washington correspondent

of the *Record*, has long been one of the drawing cards of that paper. When Congress has not been in session Mr. Curtis has employed his time in writing special articles from various sections of the country. In this capacity he has visited every section of the United States. He has done some remarkable work in this line, and is now *en route* to Japan to write a series of articles on the probable effect that the war with China will have on the commercial business between the victorious nation and the United States.

Another specialist on the *Record* is George Ade, a most prolific writer, whose "Stories of the Street and Town" appear daily on the editorial page. The demand for these street and character sketches has been so great that they are now regularly issued in book form. Mr. Ade is also a frequent contributor to the pictorial weeklies of the East. He has demonstrated that his chosen field of writing is practically inexhaustible.

"Shop Talk on the Wonders of the Craft" is a *Record* series that has a special interest for those of mechanical turn or taste.

Under the heading of "Queer Sprigs of Gentility" the Marquise de Fontenoy writes entertainingly of those who have become celebrated or notorious in the Old World capitals. It is a feature that one would rather expect to see in the 2-cent morning papers than in a penny journal, but in the line of distinct literary specials the *Record* so far has had no competitors in Chicago.

A recent stroke of enterprise in the line of supplying special articles was in sending Trumbull White as

a steerage passenger to Europe to write a series of articles on the immigration question. These resulted in the introduction of a bill in Congress to amend the immigration laws, but it was too late in the session to secure its passage.

Of late the paper has added to its literary features the publication of novels and novelettes dealing with criminal mysteries. Prizes are given to readers who send in proper solutions of the mystery involved previous to the publication of the last chapter. This feature has developed such popularity that the paper is now offering large prizes to authors for such stories.

In Lincoln Park on the north side of Chicago is the *Daily News* Sanitarium, where infants and children from the tenement house districts are cared for during the summer months. It is sustained by the *Daily News* Fresh Air Fund, made up of voluntary contributions and disbursed by the paper. This charity results from an investigation made by the paper in 1887 into the heavy mortality among infants and children during the months of July and August. The experience of 1,300 physicians was obtained and they attributed it to the impure air of the tenement districts, and said that the first essential of infantile health and life during the summer months was fresh air. No salaries are paid to the officials connected with the Fresh Air Fund, so that every cent contributed is expended on the care of the children.

The home of the morning *Record* and evening *News* is in the same building, although the former has an entrance on Madison street and the latter on Fifth avenue.

Victor F. Lawson became sole proprietor of the two papers at the time he dissolved partnership with Mr. Stone, and still retains exclusive ownership. He ranks high as a business man and is to be credited with the financial success his two papers have made.

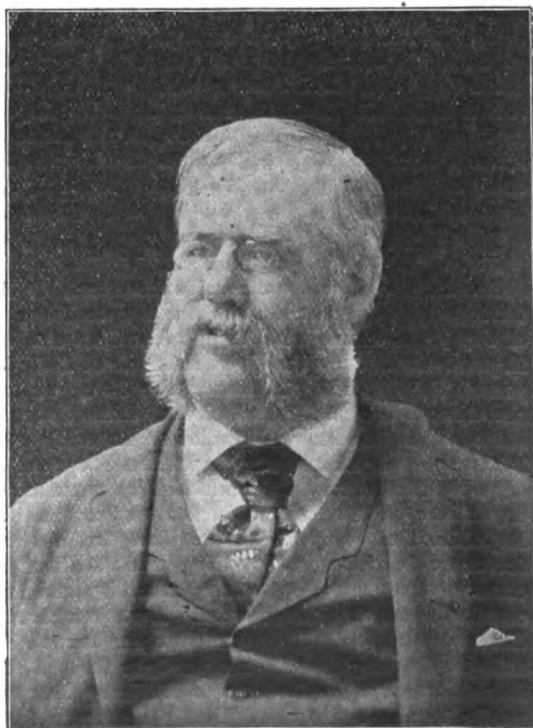
C. H. Dennis is managing editor of the *Record*, and H. T. White occupies a similar position on the *News*. They are both newspaper men of wide experience, and have maintained the news reputation first given the papers by Melville E. Stone.

THE "CHRONICLE," DEMOCRACY'S ONLY CHAMPION.

Youngest of all the Chicago dailies is the *Chronicle*, which, doubtless, by the time this number of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* is published will be an accomplished fact, but which, while this article was being written, was still in a nascent state. Its reason for existence sprung first from the political apostasy of the *Times-Herald* under the Kohlsaas purchase, second from the fact that two unusually able Democratic newspaper men, Martin J. Russell and Horatio W. Seymour, were at the moment at leisure and able to devote their talents to the upbuilding of a new newspaper. Martin J. Russell is now Collector of the Port of Chicago. A man of middle age, he was born and bred in Chicago, growing up with the city and knowing well its history and the history of its notable citizens. He has mingled in the activities of politics as far as it is wise for an active journalist to join in them, and has held offices of honor and of emolu-

ment. His life since the close of the war—in which he served under the Stars and Stripes—has been spent wholly in journalistic work. Under Wilbur F. Storey in the palmy days of the *Times* he ran the newspaper gamut from reporter to chief editorial writer. Joining the staff of the *Herald* in the days of its youth, he became editor-in-chief and a heavy stockholder. If James W. Scott is to be credited with much of the business prosperity of that paper, Martin J. Russell deserves credit for fixing its political character and impressing upon it the principles of Democracy. An unusually fluent writer, with a nice and ready humor and a wide range of felicitous allusion, Mr. Russell is a model editor-in-chief. No editorial page over which he presides can be dull, no newspaper the political course of which he directs can go awry. He is the principal owner of the *Chronicle* and will devote to it the very considerable leisure which remains to him after discharging his duties as collector of Uncle Sam's revenues at the port of Chicago.

It is a felicitous feature of the organization of the *Chronicle* that the two men upon whose efforts its success will chiefly depend had served together for years before and together built up the Chicago *Herald* from a little four-page paper to the great metropolitan journal of its later days. Horatio W. Seymour, publisher and part owner of the *Chronicle*, is a veteran in Chicago journalism. In 1875 he joined the Chicago *Times* staff, serving that paper as telegraph editor and as night editor until 1883, when he went to



MARTIN J. RUSSELL.

the *Herald* as editorial writer. Of the development of the *Herald* he was a spectator and in the work of advancing it he joined. Though an unusually logical and forceful editorial writer, he abandoned that work in 1887 for the managing editorship, which post he held until the consolidation of the *Times* and the *Herald* in the early days of 1895. For years Mr. Seymour has been regarded as the leader of his profession in Chicago. His judgment of news is unerring, his search for it unwearying, and his fertility of resource when obstacles are encountered boundless. No managing editor has had more enthusiastic followers among his staff than he, and the loyalty of his subordinates, springing doubtless from the consideration he shows them, has been one of the prime sources of his strength. Bred to the printer's case, he is an adept in the mechanical side of newspaper management. Much of the typographical neatness which made the *Herald* in its younger days famous was due to his painstaking care, and there is every reason to believe that the same high standard of typographical excellence will be maintained in the *Chronicle*, which starts out with a plant capable of producing the very best mechanical effects.

The *Chronicle* is to be an eight or ten page 1-cent daily paper; Sundays 5 cents, and of size commensurate with that of the other papers. Under ordinary circumstances the success of a new paper in Chicago might be held doubtful, but the singular situation of Chicago with over one hundred thousand Democratic voters and no Democratic paper seems to assure that there is a want, great if not long felt, for the *Chronicle* to fill. The new paper will have the United Press dispatches and a full special service. At this writing its staff, beyond H. J. Forker, managing editor, has not been selected. Charles Lederer, the widely known cartoonist of the *Herald*, has been reported as one of the staff of the *Chronicle*, the efforts of which in the cause of Democracy would be greatly aided by his vigorous work.

THE "EVENING JOURNAL," CHICAGO'S VETERAN.

The Chicago *Evening Journal* is the veteran of the Chicago newspaper forces. Founded upon the ruins of two predecessors—the Chicago *American* and the *Express*—it first saw the light in April of 1844, ten years before the establishment of the Chicago *Times* and three before that of the *Tribune*. Since its establishment, despite the vicissitudes of its early days, it has never missed a regular day of issue, even excelling all its contemporaries by publishing a paper on the day of the great fire. It has been always a consistent Republican newspaper, and has been exceptionally fortunate in having had during almost all of its career some man of vigorous personality and fixed convictions for its editor-in-chief. It was established, like most of the early Chicago newspapers, for political ends only, owing its existence partly to the zeal of a few Chicagoans in the service of Henry Clay and partly to the desire of J. Young Scammon for a newspaper in which to carry on his perpetual warfare



HORATIO W. SEYMOUR.

with "Long" John Wentworth, of the Chicago *Democrat*. But when Clay went down in defeat the purely political element in the *Journal's* ownership dropped out and the paper passed into the hands of the first member of that family of Wilsons by whom it has ever since been controlled. Richard L. Wilson was paragoner of the *Journal* during the Clay campaign, and at its close he alone had pluck enough to carry the paper along. Old Chicagoans remember him as a facile and pungent writer. Though crippled for life by the premature discharge of a cannon on the occasion of a celebration of the victory of Buena Vista, he carried on his newspaper work, dying in the harness in 1856. His brother, Charles L. Wilson, succeeded to the ownership of the *Evening Journal*. With him were associated Andrew Shuman, in later years Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois; George P. Upton, now of the Chicago *Tribune*; Horace White and Benjamin F. Taylor, known as a poet and an entertaining writer of books of travel. Andrew Shuman was perhaps the strongest character ever connected with the paper. Coming from New York State with the warm recommendations of Thurlow Weed to smooth his path, he quickly made himself master of the political situation in Illinois and conferred upon the *Journal* an influence in political affairs not often enjoyed by afternoon newspapers. He was an able writer and a careful editor, while his political acumen made him a trusted leader of the Republican party in Illinois. He died suddenly in 1889 while still asso-

ciated with the *Journal*. Charles L. Wilson was sent to London as secretary of the United States legation there soon after the inauguration of Lincoln, of whom he had been a devoted supporter. John L. Wilson, his brother, conducted the paper during his absence and remained as its business manager after his return.

To-day the ownership of the *Evening Journal* is vested in John R. Wilson, nephew of the three brothers who joined in the management of the paper in its early days, and Slason Thompson, who is its editor-in-chief. The paper has lost nothing of its political prestige under Mr. Thompson's editorship. It is unquestionably the only newspaper in Chicago to the editorial page of which people turn first upon picking it up. The dullness of an editorial page, which too many newspaper men mistake for dignity, Mr. Thompson abhors. His writing is always clear, lucid and forceful, often relieved by a touch of humor, usually very personal. The *Journal* is held a newspaper of surpassing dignity, but its editorial page is a sort of perpetual Donnybrook fair. As the Republicanism of the paper has never wavered in its half century of existence, the heads that suffer are usually those of Democrats, though on occasion the recalcitrant Republican feels the bludgeon. Mr. Thompson is a young man, a native of New Brunswick, a man of much literary cultivation, a lover of the classics and a good fighter. His newspaper experience has been extensive, he having served in New York, San Francisco and Chicago, and filled almost every position on a newspaper. In collaboration with Clay Greene he wrote the successful comedy, "Sharps and Flats," in which Robson and Crane appeared some fifteen years ago. For some time he edited in Chicago a weekly newspaper of violent Know-nothing proclivities called *America*, which went the way of most weekly newspapers in that city.

The *Evening Journal* of to-day is an ultra conservative newspaper. There are those who think it a trifle sleepy, and it is certainly saved from being commonplace only by its editorial page. But its very conservatism is its chief value. Its circulation, which is small in comparison with that of some of its rivals, is of the very highest character. If it is sold little on the streets, it is still read widely in the homes. Advertisers declare that it produces for them excellent results, and something of its character may be judged from the fact that it alone among Chicago afternoon dailies has a considerable amount of book advertising from the eastern publishers. Its owners have wisely maintained its price at two cents a copy, and it is now and long has been a profitable property.

THE "MAIL" AND THE "DISPATCH."

The *Evening News*, with its enormous circulation, superb mechanical facilities and practically inexhaustible revenues, has so thoroughly dominated the afternoon field in Chicago that its rivals, though they have been many, have usually met an early death. To-day, however, two 1-cent afternoon papers dispute with the

News the mastery of the field. Of these the *Mail* is the older, having been founded more than a decade ago by the late Frank Hatton, Postmaster-General and, later, editor and part proprietor of the *Washington Post*. The tone of the *Mail* has always been light and vivacious. Though Republican in politics to-day it has in its not very long career represented every shade of politics. At one time it was connected with the *Chicago Times*, published in the same building and owned by the same people. The *Times* was then strongly Democratic and its owners made the doubtful experiment of conducting the afternoon paper as



SLASON THOMPSON.

a bitter partisan Republican sheet. This policy unquestionably injured both papers. Indeed, it would have been a serious reflection upon the people of Chicago had not so glaring an instance of conscienceless journalism been rebuked. The chief proprietor of the *Mail* to-day is F. S. Weigley, a lawyer, who gives scantily of his leisure time to the paper. C. M. Pepper, for many years Washington correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune*, and C. M. Schultz, who made a notable success of the *St. Joseph, Mo., Daily News*, are largely interested in the paper, and act respectively as editor and business manager. During its existence the *Mail* has been served by some of the brightest minds in Chicago journalism. Stanley Waterloo, now a successful writer of fiction, was once its managing editor. Kirk La Shelle, writer of graceful poetry and to-day achieving success and fortune as a theatrical manager, served it long as dramatic critic. Clinton Snowden, who was managing editor of the *Times* under Storey, had at one time a considerable interest in the *Mail* and was its business manager at the time Frank Hatton was editor.

The paper is now housed in the old *Herald* building, and is well equipped with all necessary machinery. It is a client of the United Press.

The *Chicago Dispatch* is *sui generis*. Scarcely three years old, it is undeniably a success, though its victory has been won by methods repugnant to many newspaper men. It is an ultra-sensational newspaper of a sort of which New York is not without prosperous examples. Its owner and editor, Joseph R. Dunlop, has had a long career in Chicago journalism, having been city editor of the *Inter-Ocean* and managing editor and editor-in-chief of the *Chicago Times*. His managing editor to-day is John C. Eckel. It may be said for the *Dispatch* that it is independent and fearless and has rendered more than one good service to the community. The remarkable success it has attained in so brief a time affords interesting illustration of the profit which sometimes is won in journalism merely by systematically calling a spade a spade.

THE GERMAN PRESS.

The leading German paper of Chicago is the *Illinois Staats-Zeitung*, of which Postmaster Washington Hesing is the editor-in-chief. It was established in April, 1848, by Robert Bernhard Hoeffgen, but it was not until it came into the possession of George Schneider, in 1851, that it began to exert an influence in the community. Schneider was sent abroad in 1861 and Anthony C. Hesing, father of the present editor, became the owner of the paper. Then it became a positive power in politics and began a stormy career. Its editor was called in the opposition press the "Republican Boss of Chicago," and he certainly was the "power behind the throne" in the old Whig and Republican politics in Cook County. He recently died at a ripe age.

When the war broke out President Lincoln sent Mr. Hesing a commission as Provost Marshal of the Chicago district, but he declined it in favor of Col. James. Later in life General Grant offered Mr. Hesing the post of internal revenue collector of Chicago, which he also declined. In 1870 he went to Europe and did not return until one week after the great fire of 1871. He was an ardent supporter of his brother editor, Joseph Medill, for Mayor on the fire-proof ticket of 1871. In 1873, Mr. Hesing was the hero of the people's party. Through the influence of his paper and by great personal effort he united the Germans, the Irish, Scandinavians and Bohemians, and was instrumental in electing H. D. Calvin Mayor by a majority of ten thousand votes.

He retired from the active management of the paper soon after the fire, and since that time Washington Hesing has directed its course. Editor "Wash" Hesing has long since become a national character, and while the forceful conduct of his paper has assisted in bringing this about, the paragraphs and funny men have done their share. Mr. Hesing has been blessed with a luxuriant growth of side whiskers, and the jokers of the press have seized upon this fact and exploited it until Mr. Hesing and his whiskers have become household words.

Washington Hesing entered public life at the age

of twenty-two. In August, 1880, he was appointed a member of the Board of Education. As early as 1874 he was tendered a nomination for Congress but declined it and conducted the campaign for Carter H. Harrison.

Under his management the *Staats-Zeitung* has changed political front several times, but it is more



WASHINGTON HESING.

prosperous now than ever before in its history. While his duties as Postmaster take the greater portion of his time, Mr. Hesing is able to devote some attention to the affairs of the paper and a very considerable share of his time to the activities of municipal politics. He is frank in declaring his ambitions, has twice sought the Democratic nomination for Mayor and is not wholly unsuspected of planning to enter the lists again when occasion offers.

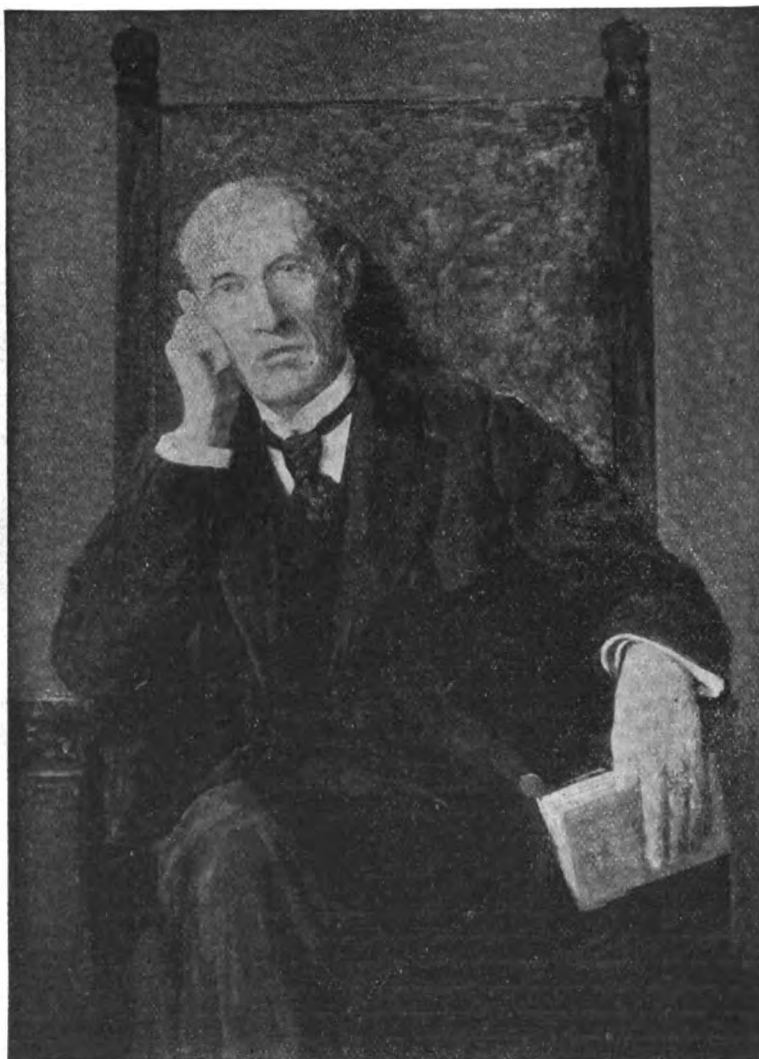
No notice of the German press in Chicago, however brief, would be complete without some mention of Herman Raster, the brilliant chief editorial writer of the *Staats-Zeitung*, whose untimely death at Baden Baden four years ago removed a significant figure from Chicago journalism and a trusted leader from the large German colony.

The *Freie Presse* and the *Abendpost* fill the German afternoon field. Nearly every language of Europe is represented in the Chicago daily press, but most of the papers are of small and exclusively local circulation.

LITERARY PHASES OF CHICAGO JOURNALISM.

An article on the literary movement in Chicago has come to be nearly as regular an annual feature

in every Chicago newspaper as is the eulogistic editorial on Chicago as a summer resort in the *Chicago Tribune*. It cannot be said that the literary movement has by its extent and force fully repaid the fostering care of the press. True, a considerable catalogue of books by Chicago authors may be compiled by a painstaking investigator, and it is always easy to fill a fair share of a newspaper page with portraits of Chicago authors. Some sifting, however, is necessary to separate that which is true literature from the mass which is mediocre, and but little will stand the test. The newspaper press, however, may fairly claim credit for having nurtured most of the writers who are identified with the beginnings of literature in Chicago. The connection of Eugene Field, George P. Upton and Elwyn A. Barron with daily newspapers has already been noted. Harry B. Smith, the librettist of "Robin Hood" and other operas, was long dramatic critic of the *Evening Journal*. The late Joseph Kirkland, author of "Zury" and "The Captain of Company K," held the position of literary editor of the *Tribune*, a post which at another time was filled by Miss Harriet Monroe, whose poems have won for her the esteem of the keenest critics. Henry D. Lloyd, author of that telling indictment of monopoly, "Wealth Against Commonwealth," prophet of the co-operative commonwealth, leader of the Chicago radicals and idol of Chicago workingmen, served the *Tribune* as night editor, financial editor and editorial writer and in later years wrote for the *Chicago Herald* those stinging letters from the starving mining village of Spring Valley, which, published under the title "The Strike of Millionaires Against Miners," ought to be read by every American who is ignorant of the barbarities and oppression of which rich men, reputed upright and even philanthropic, will be guilty when banded together in a corporation for profit. No longer actively associated with any newspaper, but living in scholarly leisure at Winnetka, Mr. Lloyd is frequently appealed to by Chicago editors for articles or interviews on economic or industrial subjects.



From painting of Mr. Field in Union League Club, Chicago.

EUGENE FIELD.

Among writers of fiction Leroy Armstrong, Stanley Waterloo, John McGovern and Richard Linthicum have held prominent place upon the daily newspapers of Chicago. Henry B. Fuller, author of "The Chevalier of Pensieri Vani" and "The Cliff-Dwellers," who has perhaps brought Chicago its chief literary renown, cannot justly be accredited to journalism, although a series of articles by him upon architecture has been published in the *Chicago Record*. The editors of the *Dial*, a fortnightly journal of literary criticism, which has maintained the very highest ideals and has won favor far beyond the confines of Chicago, have sustained intimate relations with the daily press. The senior editor, Mr. Francis F. Browne, has been a frequent editorial contributor to the principal newspapers, while Mr. William

Morton Payne, his associate, was for some years reviewer upon the *Morning News*, now the *Record*. It may be noted in passing as a singular fact that almost the only established successes in the field of secular weekly journalism in Chicago are two distinctively literary publications, the *Dial* and the *Chap Book*. The former is a serious review, written by men of high standing in the literary world. Its judgments upon new books are always well considered, dignified and temperate. It has won success by its intellectual force. The *Chap Book* for its part is dainty, light, witty, Gallic. Founded a year ago by Herbert Stone and H. I. Kimball, Jr., then students of the senior class in Harvard, it made an instant and unexpected success. "We thought there were lots of bright young men in literature about whom nothing was being said, and we started the *Chap Book* to say things about them," said one of the publishers to the writer. "We had no idea the paper would have other than a limited circulation and made no preparation for it. But it grew rapidly, and we found that instead of a plaything we had a considerable business enterprise on our hands."

WOMEN IN CHICAGO JOURNALISM.

Many women have made notable successes in Chicago journalism. One of the most widely known of them is Mrs. Margaret F. Sullivan, a lady of Irish birth, the wife of Alexander Sullivan, the widely known lawyer and Irish politician, and now an editorial writer on the *Times-Herald*. Mrs. Sullivan's first journalistic experience was upon the old *Evening Post* under Dr. C. H. Ray, who had been impressed by some editorials she had been contributing through a third party, and offered her a position without ever having seen her or even having suspected that the writer of such vigorous articles on abstruse themes was a woman. In turn she wrote for the *Tribune*, the *Times* and the *Herald*, being engaged by Horace White, Wilbur F. Storey and Martin J. Russell—all skilled editorial writers themselves, whose commendation is as convincing a stamp of approval as could be desired. Mrs. Sullivan reported the opening of the Paris exposition of 1889 for the Associated Press and was the only woman and only press representative on the floor of the Beaux Arts Building that day. She also supplied the New York *Tribune* with letters from Paris and, when the exposition had become an old story, went over to London to do the Parnell trial for the New York *Sun*. Besides constant newspaper work she has written two books, "Ireland of To-day" and, in collaboration



HENRY D. LLOYD.

with Mary E. Blake, "Mexico, Picturesque, Political and Progressive." Perhaps the highest compliment ever paid a newspaper writer was the inclusion of Mrs. Sullivan's unsigned report of the Chicago Republican convention of 1884 in the first edition of Bryce's "American Commonwealth" as the most graphic picture possible of an American political convention.

No woman writer of Chicago has so large a personal following as Mrs. M. E. Holden, "Amber," who has been called "the Fanny Fern of the West and the B. F. Taylor among women." She is a native of Hartford, N. Y., near the Vermont boundary line. Her father was a Baptist clergyman of remarkable eloquence. "Amber" first attracted attention by a series of brilliant letters in the Chicago *Evening Journal*. Her work for that paper continued until she transferred her pen to the *Herald*, where she now, under the title of "Musings," continues to write bright, cheering, chatty thoughts that help to lighten the hearts of thousands of women readers. Miss Frances E. Willard wrote of "Amber": "She has bubbled up and over into a thousand sparkling pages; strewn charming metaphors with positive recklessness, and given a tone of home life and a color of warm hearth glow to all her scenes that must purify and comfort every one who reads." The late James W. Scott said once to the writer that the writings of "Amber" brought more correspondence into the office than any other feature of the paper, and that omission of her matter was always productive of a great volume of those protests from subscribers by which an editor is apt to gauge the popularity of a regular feature.

Two years ago Mrs. C. P. Abbott began writing literary reviews for the Chicago *Evening Post* and

made an instant and positive success. To-day she is the reviewer of the *Times-Herald* and shows great discrimination in the selection of the books for extended review, as well as a notable critical faculty in their treatment. She is the author of two published romances, "Alexia" and "The Beverlys."

Isabel McDougall, art critic of the *Evening Post*, educated to art in a Parisian *atelier*, an illustrator of no mean order and a chatty, discursive writer, is a new but growing figure in Chicago journalism. Eve H. Brodlique, the "Peg Woffington" and "Matinée Girl" of the *Evening Post*, is a clever journalist, but does not allow the rush and grind of newspaper work to coarsen her talent for graceful verse and dainty romances. Mary H. Krout, of the *Inter-Ocean*,

conducts the "woman's page," but turned from it to war correspondence from Honolulu at the time of the overthrow of the queen. Amy Leslie, of the *Evening News*, may justly be credited with the brightest dramatic column in Chicago. Dr. Julia Holmes Smith conducted in the brief leisure left from her extended practice a woman's page in the *Times* and the *Times-Herald* until its change of ownership, which differed widely from the conventional woman's page in its dignity and its sincerity of purpose.

Not all the working women journalists of Chicago these, but a fairly representative group of their most shining lights. Every day sees new ones added to the list. Every day brings new laurels to those already enrolled.

COLLEGE ORATORY IN THE WEST.

FOR twenty-five years the ruling passion of the Western college student has been the passion for oratory. So far as we are aware, no one has ever attempted a general estimate of the causes or the results of this unexampled devotion on the part of at least a hundred student communities through the entire period since the war to the art of public address. But to deny the fact itself would be to confess total ignorance of all the springs and motives of the life that has long dominated the undergraduate groups from Ohio to Colorado. To some extent this ardent student passion for proficiency in public speaking has been encouraged by the college authorities. But for the most part it has been neither encouraged nor recognized by the faculties of instruction. Like college athletics in the East, the cause of college oratory in the West has been promoted by the unofficial co-operation of the students themselves, with the tolerance rather than the full approbation of teachers who have been jealous of anything that threatened to weaken the allegiance of students to class-room drill or laboratory work.

Yet in spite of the cold shoulder or the active opposition of presidents and professors, the students of every Western college have persisted in attaching an enormous importance to their self-directed, self-taught, co-operative schools of debating and oratory. The so-called literary societies of the Western colleges are in fact for the most part training schools in the art of public speaking. The extemporaneous debate, carried on under the strictest possible parliamentary discipline, has always been the favorite exercise of the literary societies. Most colleges have several of these associations which compete with each other for the acquisition of the brightest of the new lads at the opening of the year. The student who does not join one or another of the societies is a very exceptional fellow; and the older members consider it their loyal



OTTO A. HAUERBACH,
Winner of the Interstate Prize in Oratory.

and brotherly duty to help every new member, no matter how timid and tongue-tied he may be at first, to acquire the art of expressing himself in the presence of an audience with some degree of freedom and confidence.

It does not follow that all Western students become

orators; but it certainly does come to pass that practically all of them acquire the ability to stand upon their feet in a public place and say anything that they may have occasion to say with directness and without undue embarrassment or confusion of manner. If one should compare a hundred Eastern graduates of the present month of June with a hundred Western graduates, it would probably appear that the former would somewhat excel in a certain air of ease, polish and maturity in private conversation,—while the young Westerners would unquestionably prove themselves immensely superior on the average, if a sudden emergency required some public expression of views. Of course the differences either way would not be nearly so marked at the end of ten years after leaving college. In the long run the chief factor of successful public speech consists in having something to say. It is not often that a man who possesses—in his knowledge of a theme or in his zealous convictions—the subject-matter of a speech, is unable after a little practice to speak with a reasonable degree of success. Nevertheless, some oratorical training at the very period when the mind of a man is forming, and his stock of facts and ideas is growing most rapidly, must have its great advantages.

The natural and wholesome rivalry among the literary societies of any given college might easily have been expected to point the way to periodical contests in which the different societies would be represented by their champion orators and debaters. And from competitive oratory within the college walls, in this era of inter-collegiate relationships which so curiously combine the spirit of competition with the spirit of co-operation, it is not a long step to the inter-collegiate oratorical contest.

The numerous colleges which have been planted in the Mississippi valley states have constituted a theme for much disparagement from sources none too well informed. If one will but keep in mind a reasonable distinction between the proper work of the American college on the one hand, and the post-graduate and professional work of a great university on the other, he may easily find much ground for defending and for praising the college system of the states west of the Alleghany Mountains. A central state university with its series of special schools for advanced study and research, and with its group of professional and technical colleges, is worthy of all commendation. But for the best results in strictly collegiate, that is to say, undergraduate work, it may well be claimed that ten well organized colleges with five hundred students apiece, properly distributed through a state, will be productive of better results than would one great central college, in which several thousand undergraduates would find themselves massed, subject to the instruction of transient tutors and perfunctory assistant professors. It is a curious new heresy in educational methods,—this American opinion which holds that there can be no sort of disadvantage in the hud-

dling together of undergraduates by the thousands. It grows out of a confusion of ideas, and out of that transitional and bewildered condition in which half a dozen important Eastern institutions have found themselves by reason of their attempts to be universities and colleges at the same time, without recognizing any distinction between a "college boy" and a "university man." Perhaps it is time that the tables were turned, and that the task of criticism were directed to the anomalous group of great educational caravansaries. The local or small endowed college, which occupies so characteristic a place in the American educational system, is precisely the type of institution of which we have best reason to be proud.

This is a digression, but it has pertinence. It is because Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and the other Western states have each its group of small colleges that the Western system of inter-collegiate oratorical contests has grown up. Each college has its local oratorical association; and the so-called "home contest" is one of the great occasions of the year. It stands at the apex of all the efforts of the literary societies to train their members in the kindred arts of writing and speaking. After each college has held its home contest and selected its champion for the year, the "state contest" occurs under the auspices of the inter-collegiate oratorical association of the state. Some central town like the state capital is chosen as the scene of the competition, or else the different college towns are selected in rotation year after year. Following the several state contests comes the grand final competition between the representatives of the different states which are included in the association.

In the contest which was held this year at Galesburg, Illinois, the competing states were Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado, Kansas and Missouri. The number of colleges banded together to form this interstate association may be estimated at nearly one hundred,—an average of about ten to each of the ten states, although it happens that some state groups are much more numerous than ten and others much less. If a hundred colleges are thus concerned, it may be estimated that in each college an average of ten students will make more or less serious effort to enter the preliminary or home contests. Thus the final victory may be considered as one gained over a thousand competitors who have entered the lists at the outset. And when one further considers the indirect influence of the contests upon the work of the debating societies, and upon various other oratorical and literary efforts in the student communities of the West, the magnitude of this oratorical impulse becomes apparent.

So generally indeed has it affected young America in the Mississippi valley that the students from these states who go to the eastern colleges and universities almost invariably take the contagion with them. Thus in the recent inter-collegiate debates, in which the students of several of the largest Eastern colleges

have participated, nearly all the successful speakers have been young men who live, and who have prepared for college, in the Mississippi valley states.

This Western passion for oratory, although it has been stimulated and sustained by the inter-collegiate contests, was widespread and fervent before the interstate organization had its beginning. The credit of proposing the existing organization is due to students of Knox College at Galesburg, Ill. The first interstate contest was actually held on February 27, 1874, the competing speakers representing only the states of Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin. The movement rapidly grew until ten states were admitted into the association. The constitution requires that the orations shall not be over two thousand words in length, and the instructions to the judges are exceedingly minute. Nobody has ever yet invented a satisfactory system of marking, and much criticism sometimes results from the decisions arrived at, particularly in the "home" and state contests. For the interstate occasion six judges are chosen, none of whom can have any relation whatever with the colleges represented in the contest, and no two of whom can come from the same state. Three of the judges are selected for a previous marking of the written orations upon their merits as pieces of literary composition and for the intellectual ability they reveal. The other three judges pass upon the oratorical manner and delivery of the speakers as evinced in the actual contest. Each judge makes his marks without consultation with the others, and by a somewhat complex system of averages the final result is attained. In the recent contest two states were represented by young ladies. These were Miss Ethel M. Brown, of Oskaloosa College, who appeared as Iowa's champion, and Miss Nellie E. Wood, of Earlham College, who represented Indiana. The full list of topics and speakers was as follows:

"American Literary Genius," E. B. Sherman, University of Nebraska.

"The Better Personality," C. W. Wood, Beloit College, Wisconsin.

"The Statescraft of Napoleon," T. L. Anderson, Central College, Mo.

"The Province of Law," Forrest Woodside, Kansas State Normal.

"The Hero of Compromise," O. A. Hauerbach, Knox College, Ill.

"Our Nation's Perpetuity," Miss Nellie Wood, Earlham College, Ind.

"Reserve Power," A. C. Baldwin, Dennison University, Ohio.

"Fidelity to Its Ideal—Our Nation's Safeguard," E. M. Phillips, Hamlin University, Minn.

"A Plea for Shylock," Miss Ethel Brown, Oskaloosa College, Iowa.

"Social Progress," W. N. Schafer, University of Colorado.

Mr. Hauerbach, of Knox College, Illinois, carried off the first honors, and the second place was awarded to Mr. C. W. Wood, of Beloit College, Wisconsin. The judges who had passed upon the manuscripts in advance were United States Senator C. K. Davis, of

Minnesota; Professor John R. Commons, of the Indiana State University, and the Rev. Dr. Willard Scott, of Chicago. The judges who were present in order to decide upon the delivery of the speakers were themselves accomplished in the practice of public speaking, two of them having national fame as orators. They were Ex-Senator Ingalls, of Kansas; the Hon. W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska, and Governor Jackson, of Iowa.

Western college oratory has fashions of its own. Generally speaking it is somewhat high-keyed and artificial. It strives after epigram, revels in antithesis, and after twenty years of the two-thousand-word limit, it has tended to become terse and intense. Its principal fault, perhaps, is its undue devotion to phrase-making. Mr. Hauerbach's speech in defense of compromise, which has carried off this year's interstate honors, does not show the characteristics of the typical college speech in their extremest forms. Nevertheless, it is representative of the method. The following paragraphs constitute the last half of Mr. Hauerbach's oration:

We say that the blood of the Civil War redeemed the nation. But was the Union saved when the war ceased? Did the contest for civil rights end there? Secession was dead. But that malign spirit which had hovered in the rear of the battle was not dead. Exultingly it came to the front. "The right of conquest and spoliation!" was its only message to the prostrate South. Those dark days of reconstruction followed. Envy, hate and passion threatened to plunge the wounded nation into deeper gloom. Now, alas, was the Union rent in twain! After all, had not Lincoln lived and died in vain? No! Men, for a time, might forget his voice, but the spirit of tolerance and liberality by which he was inspired can never die. Counseling forgiveness, amnesty, and peace, it rose at last above the wrangling of the petty spoilsman of the North and the vindictive mutterings of the proud Southerner, conquered but unsubdued, to verify in the most glorious reconciliation of all time that prophecy of old, "Good tidings shall bind up the broken-hearted, and to them that mourn give beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, and the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness."

Lincoln the compromiser! It is in this rôle that his true grandeur and beauty of character shine forth. In the North, impatient friends urged him to issue at once the emancipation proclamation. Wendell Phillips denounced him as a "slave hound." From the South all manner of obloquy was hurled against him. In the midst of the storm stood Lincoln: "With malice toward none, with charity for all," he calmly waited the decree from a higher source than human lips. He must needs use a hand of iron, but it was gloved in the velvet of pity. In the death of Abraham Lincoln the South lost her truest friend, the North and the Union its most noble defender.

A nation is prone to glorify its successful general above him who in legislative halls quietly guards his country's liberties. Is it true that all the elements of courage and virtue belong to martial success? It is indeed a thrilling scene—the conqueror resplendent in crimson robe and victor's crown, cheered by shouts of victory and songs of triumph. But in the light of a Christian age that picture changes. The notes of triumph cannot drown the despairing wail of defeat; the joyful song of the conqueror is turned to harsh and hideous discord by the dying

groans of the conquered. That robe is crimson—aye, with the blood of fathers! The gems that sparkle in that crown, are they aught but the frozen tears of widowed motherhood? The enemy of war, the champion of peace, will yet be crowned the hero of modern civilization!

There is no more auspicious sign of the world's progress to-day than the increasing tendency toward universal arbitration. The world is coming to recognize that the Pan-American Congress was based upon a principle of greater importance and wider significance than a mere selfish compact for national aggrandizement. The ruddy glow of Mars begins to pale before the silvery light of Bethlehem's star, fixed in the heavens amidst the chanting of angel choirs—"Peace on earth, good will toward men." The groans of a peasantry ground down by taxation for standing armies shall yet be answered. The nations of the earth will yet learn that bonds of love bind more securely than bands of iron.

Shall it be the American people who will teach the world this blessed lesson? Ample is their opportunity. War struck from the slave his shackles of iron, but it did not free his mind from the darkness of ignorance and superstition. No sabre stroke or cannon shot can cut down the gloomy wall of race prejudice in the South. Only concessions and forbearance can avert the impending horrors of a race war. Riots and strikes almost daily proclaim social disorders. The gulf between wealth and poverty widens. In the very centres of our civilization are want and suffering enough to sicken him who does not blind his eyes or steel his heart. Among working classes there is a general feeling of dissatisfaction and bitterness. The spirit of the age is one of unrest, of breaking away from the old lines of thought and action.

A sign of progress this may be, but it is in such times as these that false ideas of heroism mislead the masses. Strong, unscrupulous men, exponents of blind popular desires or fierce partisan passion, may precipitate a nation into all the horrors of a revolution. The lurid flame of anarchy, the smoke of the soldier's rifle, which have so recently disgraced and startled more than one American city, teach a twofold lesson. They who defy Justice must bear her frown; they who would seek her altars must respect the sovereignty of her law! The time has come when our nation's safety lies not in the skillful use of the sword, but in the right use of mind and heart. May society be deaf to the appeals of the rash agitator and ignorant demagogue! May men learn to heed the voice of him whose soul is large enough to feel that all have rights; a man with mind and judgment keen enough to discover the source of a grievance, with strength and courage to relieve it by just and fair compromise!

The evolution of the world's hero has been the index of man's moral progress. The despised of yesterday becomes the honored of to-day. Humility to the Roman soldier meant disgrace; to-day it is "the meek who shall inherit the earth." Brute force must yield before the higher power of moral courage. The compromiser, willing to renounce the glory of partisan popularity, daring, in his love for all, to meet the enmity of all, may hear himself denounced by party hate as "weakling," "coward," "traitor;" but when the clouds of human pride and prejudice shall roll away, men will unite with Heaven in proclaiming him a hero, a hero in the largest and truest sense, inspired by unselfish devotion to a high and worthy purpose, a purpose to serve not self, not party, not men,—but Man.

Mr. Wood's oration, which won the second place, is a comparison of the character and influence of a Vol-

taire with that of a personality such as Victor Hugo creates in *Bienvenu*, the bishop. If Mr. Hauerbach's oration reflects the practical political philosophy of the day, Mr. Wood's seems even more distinctly to reflect the spirit of the new Christian sociology, of which one now reads and hears so much. The concluding half of Mr. Wood's oration was as follows:

Here is a battlefield for your historians to make note of. Turn the pages of history and read where great statesmen have met and solved the vital problems of nations, where mighty warriors have faced each other and worked out the great possibilities of their peoples, and yet I would put up against them all this simple meeting of Jean Valjean and *Bienvenu*. For upon such meetings depends the destiny of man.

Weary, sore and bleeding at heart, Jean Valjean stands helpless in the presence of the bishop, asking himself these questions: "Why has this man taken me in? Why does he trust me beneath his roof? He does not shrink from me, but even touches me. Can it be possible that he has any love for such a one as I am? Ah! I can answer that," says Jean. "It is part of his business to do this. He is paid for it. Show me the man who does good because it is right, and that is the man I will follow." Jean had no faith in men, for the simple reason that men had no faith in him. He needed a soul friend, who could love him not for what he was but for what he might become.

Watch the scene the next morning in the house of the bishop, and you will say that Jean has found this friend. In this scene you will see the culmination of all influences and the starting point of the evolution of a life which has simply existed into one which truly lives.

Bid your political economists look for a moment at the sympathy of *Bienvenu* for this poor, half-starved, despised outcast, and they will write a new book upon the science, convinced that they must use more heart in order to make their political economy practical.

Call your lovers of law and let them look in upon *Bienvenu* as he administers "a cup of cold water" to this man while civil law demonstrates that man should "render under *Cæsar* the things that are *Cæsar's*," and they will learn that when civil law casts loose from divine law it ceases to restrain crime and enforce order. Divine law goes hand in hand with civil law in ruling the universe. The personality of one is stamped upon the personality of the other. We need a Parkhurst to join hands with municipal law and thus fathom out the great and grand possibilities of all true government. Build your prison houses, but forget not to build your temples.

The law and duty of the detective in this scene were not powerful enough to put Jean in his right place in life, for they lacked heart and soul. But when *Bienvenu* steps in and exhibits the principle of sympathy and love, combined with that of law and duty, Jean Valjean swings around into the orbit of the Divine Universe. What was it in the personality of *Bienvenu* that brought about this wonderful change in the life and character of Jean? What was it? Listen, and you will hear it speaking to you as it has spoken to struggling humanity for over eighteen centuries. The very air we breathe is laden with it, the sunshine that we see and feel has this message wrapped up in every molecule and atom. Come with me to far off Judea, to the manger, on the December morning, and you will see it wrapped in swaddling clothes. Behold with your tear-filled eyes that bleeding cross on Calvary's mount, and you will see that it is slain by the raging hands of a mob; bend over the tomb which

was rent on Resurrection morning, and you will see that it is filled with this glorious message, "Thou art thy brother's keeper."

This is the message that binds nation to nation, and in the circle of human events it substitutes personality for individuality, and all nations of men are known under the one title, the human race. You take this message into your life and your personality becomes one that will pierce the walls of China, it will build up Christianity in the heart of pagan India, or lay down its life not in vain on the arid soil of darkest Africa. In fact, you will prevail to level all races and nations up to the high plane where you yourself stand. Would you keep the Ten Commandments? Then by all means grasp hold of this message. Would you reform society? Then make this your motto. Would you build up a great and national life? Then make this the pivot around which circles your code of laws.

This message becomes the greatest element in molding the personality of man so that his influence results in good. Long before the cannon of the French Revolution had thundered out its first charge Voltaire heard this same message and might have regenerated France. But he did not believe in the Christ. When Bienvenu heard it, he had his eyes fixed upon that bleeding cross and his feet firm upon the Rock of Faith. Out of the principles of Voltaire grew the criminal, the convict, the outcast, Jean Valjean. But out of the great, deep, loving, sacrificing soul of Bienvenu leaped Jean Valjean the man, the citizen, the benefactor. You remember the story, how after the bishop saved Jean from the galleys, he spoke to him these simple words: "Go in peace. It is your soul I am buying for you, and I withdraw it from the dark thoughts and from the spirit of perdition, and give it to God." That deed, accompanied by these words, made it possible for this life, which was torn within by all the sins and vices of the flesh, and oppressed without by the evil conditions of the times, to rise superior to them all.

That is personality that can stoop and lift fallen mankind; it is to become the greatest force in the evolution of society. Behold Jean Valjean as he now stands before the world, transformed. Up to this time he has only existed. He now begins to live. The purpose of revenge is now the purpose to save. As he stands there at the threshold of his mission, looking out upon the troubled waves of life, this man for the first time in nineteen years weeps. "The man that cannot weep," says Victor Hugo, "cannot see." Jean sees clearly now. He forgets himself and strives only to live for others. The bishop dies, but the influence of his personality lives on.

Show the world a Voltaire, and it will predict a French Revolution. Give to struggling humanity a personality like that of Bienvenu, and there is life and salvation even for such a fallen, depraved wretch as Jean Valjean.

It must not be assumed that the orations which win the prizes are greatly superior, as pieces of literary production, to those which are not so fortunate. The disparities—whether in the home contests, the state competitions, or the final interstate meeting—between the winners and their disappointed competitors are usually not so wide as to discredit in any way the unsuccessful young orators. The following list is interesting as showing the men and the colleges which have been successful in securing first and second places in the interstate contests for twenty-two successive years:

1874—First, T. Edward Egbert, Chicago University; second, George T. Foster, Beloit College.

1875—First, Thomas I. Coultas, Illinois Wesleyan University; second, Thomas W. Graydon, Iowa State University.

1876—First, Charles T. Noland, Central College; second, Miss Laura A. Kent, Antioch College.

1877—First, Olin A. Curtis, Lawrence University; second, S. Frank Pronty, Central College.

1878—First, E. A. Bancroft, Knox College; second, J. Gerry Eberhart, Cornell College.

1879—First, R. M. La Follette, Wisconsin University; second, J. A. Barber, Oberlin College.

1880—First, L. C. Harris, Iowa College; second, Richard Yates, Illinois College.

1881—First, Charles F. Coffin, De Pauw University; second, Owen Morris, Carleton College.

1882—First, Frank G. Hanchett, Chicago University; second, Arthur J. Craven, Iowa State University.

1883—First, John M. Ross, Monmouth College; second, Daniel M. Kellogg, Beloit College.

1884—First, Charles T. Wyckoff, Knox College; second, George L. Mackintosh, Wabash College.

1885—First, Albert J. Beveridge, De Pauw University; second, Victor E. Bender, Knox College.

1886—First, E. C. Ritscher, Beloit College; second, H. H. Russell, Oberlin College.

1887—First, John H. Finley, Knox College; second, Parke Daniels, Wabash College.

1888—First, R. G. Johnson, De Pauw University; second, Harry M. Hyde, Beloit College.

1889—First, Ed. H. Hughes, Wesleyan University; second, J. A. Blaisdell, Beloit College.

1890—First, S. W. Naylor, Washburn College; second, A. C. Douglass, Monmouth College.

1891—First, Frank Fetter, Indiana University; second, Guy E. Maxwell, Hamline University.

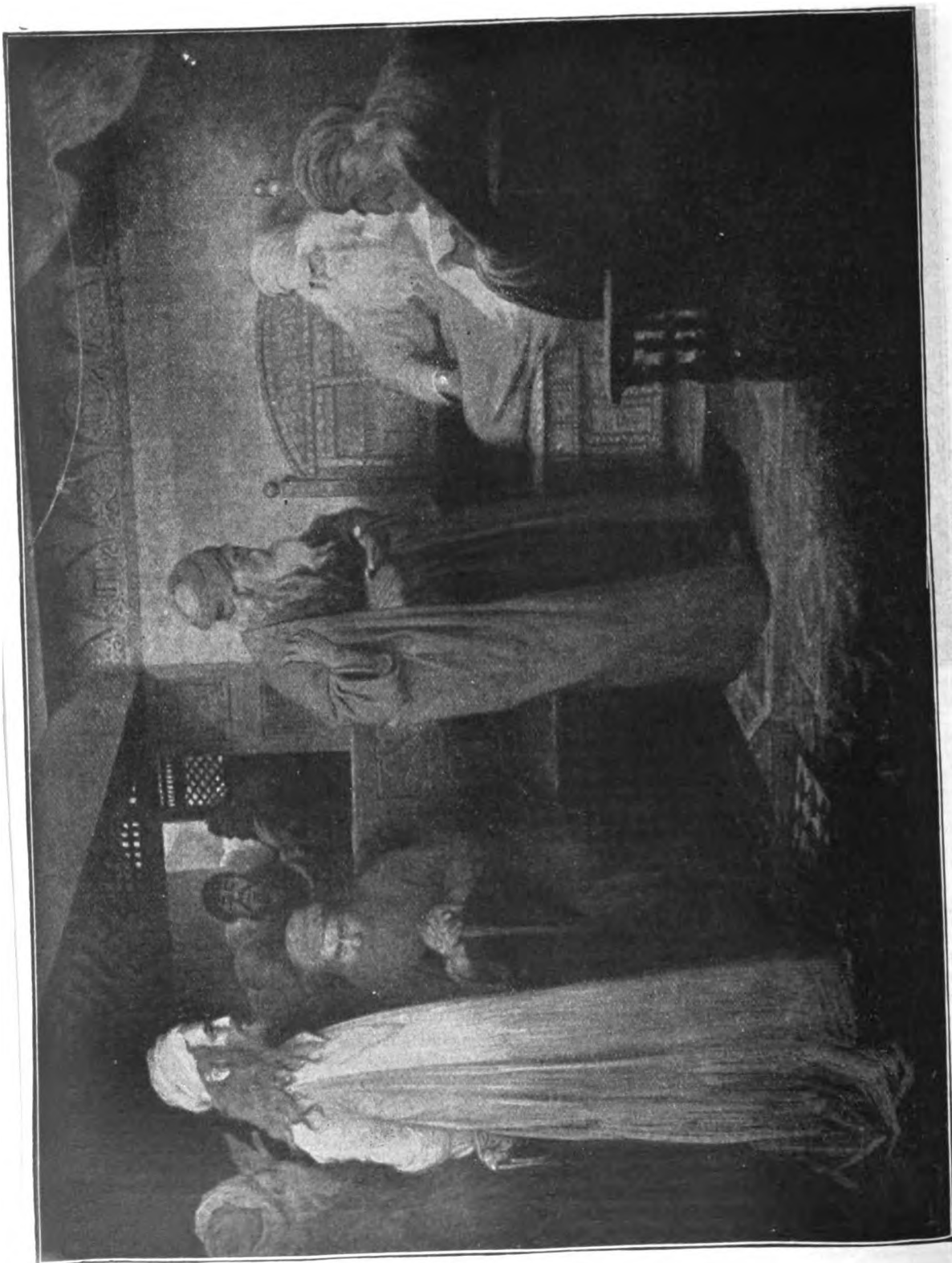
1892—First, Miss E. Jean Nelson, De Pauw University; second, G. H. Geyer, Ohio Wesleyan University.

1893—First, A. A. Hopkins, Lake Forest University; second, J. H. Kimball, Beloit University.

1894—First, C. F. Wishart, Monmouth College; second, L. F. Dimmitt, De Pauw University.

1895—First, Otto A. Hauerbach, Knox College; second, Charles W. Wood, Beloit College.

A number of these men have fully justified the highest expectations of their friends, and have made themselves widely known as eloquent speakers at the bar, in the pulpit, in legislative halls, or on educational platforms. There is a current newspaper assertion to the effect that these brilliant and promising collegians are the ones of whom nothing is heard in future years. The facts belie such a judgment. It may be the man who stood third, rather than the man that happened to take first honors, who ten years later has gained the higher place in the estimation of his fellow citizens. But speaking in general, it is within the bounds of truth to say that the Western students of the past twenty-five years who have tried diligently to learn the art of public speaking, and who have shown the most promise and aptitude in their college days, are the ones who have been most successful in the larger and harsher competitive struggle of the great world outside of college walls.



CHRIST BEFORE CAIAPHAS.

From the copyright painting by Mr. H. J. Thaddens.



THE TABLEAU OF THE CRUCIFIXION.

THIS YEAR'S PASSION PLAY AT HÖRITZ, AND KINDRED SPECTACLES.

THE survival in a few remote villages of eastern or southern Europe of the religious miracle plays and passion plays of the middle ages, has seemed too curious an anomaly to outlive the nineteenth century. The very causes, however, which seemed at one time destined to bring these performances to an end may in fact secure for them a new lease of life. Modern facilities of travel are providing so many spectators for every such perpetuation of olden customs as the passion plays, that the new motive of profit for the church, the village or the performers seems to be leading to the production of the plays with greater care and elaboration than ever before.

As every one knows, the Oberammergau play is produced only one season in ten, and it cannot be seen again until the end of the century. Two years ago

at Selzech, a Swiss hamlet of 1,500 inhabitants, a representation of the passion play was given with very considerable acceptance. It is therefore worth while that American travelers who are to spend the present summer in Europe should make note in their memorandum books of the fact that the Selzech play will be given twice in June, four times in July and five times in August. The dates are June 23 and 30; July 7, 14, 21 and 28; and August 4, 11, 15, 18 and 23. Two hundred of the natives of the village take part in the performance. The Selzech theatre will accommodate 1,200 persons, and the admission prices are moderate.

Still more interesting will be the passion play performances in the Bohemian village of Höritz. Inasmuch as the Höritz representations are to occur at stated intervals this season until October, some

account of the play will just now have particular timeliness. The following brief description is furnished us by one who has witnessed the Hörtitz spectacle:

If any one desires to witness a passion play with every modern effect introduced into the "staging," let him make tracks for Nürnberg, and then go *viâ* Eger and Pilsen (the great beer emporium) to Budweis; or he may take another route to the same destination, journeying by Munich, Simbach and Linz; and yet a further variation is possible, for, taking the Vienna express to Passau *viâ* Nürnberg, a pleasant trip down the Danube may be made as far as Linz, and by rail thence to Budweis. Arrived at Budweis, the traveler finds a town of considerable importance, housing a mixed population, half Czech, the remainder being German-speaking Bohemians. There is a very strong spirit of rivalry between these two distinct parties. They hold aloof from each other, and there is a very manifest desire on the part of the German-speaking Bohemians to rule the roast.

The Deutscher Böhmerwaldbund (Bohemian Forest German Speaking Association) exists for furthering the interests of the German-speaking population of that beautiful but little known part of the world. The Hörtitz play is promoted by this society.

The district in the neighborhood abounds in graphite mines—in fact, the lead from here is of the very finest quality, and many a lead-pencil owes its origin to the industry of Schwarzbach. But this of the setting, now for the stone. A railway of comparatively recent construction conducts from Budweis to Salnau, opening up this district; and after passing the old ducal town of Krummau, Hörtitz, the scene of the Bohemian passion play, is reached. Differing in many ways from the great representation of Oberammergau, both as regards the present conditions and its origin, the play at Hörtitz is nevertheless well worthy of notice.

From Whitsunday up to the end of September, at stated intervals, the performance will again this year take place, and this fact may render a short notice of the subject acceptable. The village of Hörtitz lies at a short distance from the railway; a few primitive "*einspanner*" vehicles await the arrival of each train, or a quarter of an hour on foot will bring one to the village. Here the accommodation arrangements are more or less similar to those at Oberammergau. As with the Scriptural scenes dealt with in the play, so even in the nomenclature of their houses and streets, the Hörtitzers do not hesitate to take ample liberties. For example, there is one part of the village which is called "*Der Hölle*" (the hell), and near there is situated the Hotel "*zur Hölle*;" there is a restaurant "*zum Paradies*," also other houses—"zum Pilatus," "*zum Teufel*" (the devil), etc.

One may stay at one of the hotels, or, as did the writer of this, lodge with one of the families. The play commences about 10.30 and goes on till noon. There is an ample interval for feeding time, and then the performance proceeds till about 5.30. The whole is very much shorter in duration of time, though the



THE CHRISTUS OF HÖRTITZ.

scope of the ground dealt with exceeds that of the Ammergau representation. The theatre is built on Bayreuth principles, the auditorium being in absolute darkness during the performance. The stage is illuminated by electric light and all the accessories are thoroughly up to date. The scenery is very good, likewise the costumes.

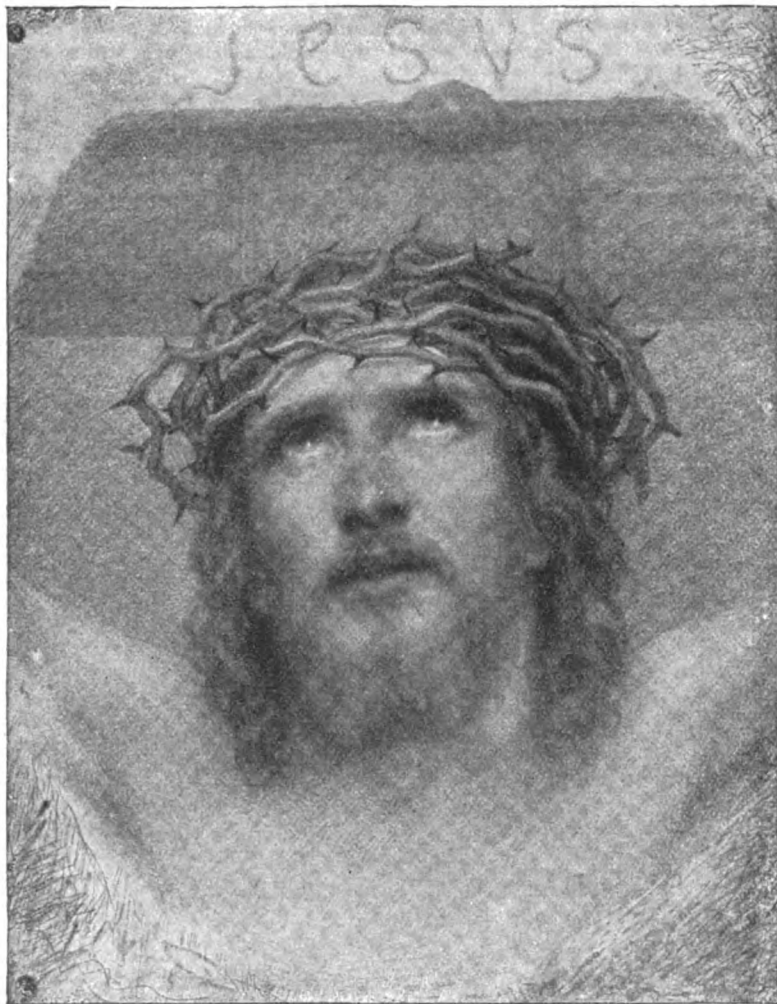
The orchestra is concealed, as at Bayreuth, and there is a good organ, which occasionally is used alone to accompany some of the tableaux. The music is conducted by Jaraslov Jungmann, director of the Cathedral orchestra in Budweis. The stage manager is Ludwig Deutsch, theatre director from Budweis. The part of the Christus is taken by Johann Bartl, the schoolmaster and organist of the village, while the junior schoolmaster, Franz Scopek, acts as choragus, the explanatory portions being spoken rapidly (apparently read from a scroll), and not sung as at

Oberammergau. There is a large chorus, recruited from those also who take leading characters.

The tableaux have every advantage of stage effect as to the lighting. It would be invidious to single out any one or more characters for special note as to merit. There is an intense enthusiasm with which all are imbued ; and, considering that these people

ure of the play is not, as at Oberammergau, arranged in the form of type and fulfillment, but the whole subject, from the creation onward, is taken in rotation.

The performance is quite well worth the journey ; the scenery of the district repays the trouble of visiting this comparatively modern passion play, the origi-



FROM A PAINTING BY JOHN ASTAFIEFF. TORITZA, NEAR MOSCOW.

have probably never seen elsewhere a similar representation of such a subject, their performance is all the more interesting, inasmuch as it is their own creation.

It is original and unique in its way, decidedly appealing, as it already has done for the past two years, to more than mere curiosity seekers. The heir to the Austrian throne specially visited the play last year, as did also many other notabilities. The struct-

nal form of which dates from 1816, having been adapted and arranged by a linen weaver, one Paul Groellhesel. The recent revivals, however, date from 1891. In 1898 and the following year many thousand spectators flocked to this out-of-the-way village to witness the performances. Full particulars may be obtained from the Administration Deutscher Böhmerwaldbund, Höritz, Budweis, Bohemia. After this year it is quite possible that the play will not be

acted again at Höritz till 1899; at any rate, this was spoken of last year, at the conclusion of the performances, as being most probable.

The picture of the tableau of the Crucifixion on a preceding page is from a photograph, not of the Höritz play but of a representation which last year had great vogue in Germany. Herr Schmitz of Düsseldorf hit upon the happy idea of utilizing the churches of the Fatherland for the display of tableaux of scenes in sacred history. It is a new, popular and useful form of church work. The leading people in a parish place themselves in Mr. Schmitz's hands; he provides the dresses, etc., and tableaux which deeply impress the beholder are the result.

The "Passion Oratorio," by Dechant H. Fidelis Müller, the celebrated composer of sacred oratorios, has enjoyed a triumphant reception in over one hundred and twenty towns already. During its most recent representation at Salzburg, under the active presidency of the Archbishop, Dr. Katchthaler, and the co-operation of the leading townspeople and the local choirs, the gigantic dimensions of the celebrated Marble Hall of the Imperial Palace proved inadequate to accommodate all applicants for admission to the six performances. The *tableaux vivants*, with their scenic accessories illustrating the principal epochs of the oratorio, are chaste, dignified, and of highest artistic merit. Thoughts and feelings interpreted through the language of Dechant Müller's sweet, pathetic music are free from any shortcomings

of individual expression, defects so frequently marring the harmony in passion plays. Amidst the elevating strains of glorious music, in the production of which the heart guided the composer's pen, the tableaux appear before the gaze of the spellbound audience like visions from higher spheres, producing an overwhelming and indelible impression upon every heart. The Grand Ducal Court at Darmstadt honored with its presence the representation of Dechant Müller's oratorio, "St. Elizabeth," performed by members of the highest Darmstadt society.

To introduce Dechant Müller's oratorios into England, the same plan will be adopted which was worked so admirably on the Continent, upheld their high standard, increased their fame, and extended their sphere of practical usefulness. The best local talent is to be enlisted, to be assisted by professional aid whenever found requisite. The tableaux will be arranged by the well known specialist, Dr. H. W. Schmitz, historical painter, of Düsseldorf. With the aid of his unique collection of costumes and appropriate scenic accessories, he will produce *ensembles* hitherto unattained. The net proceeds of all performances are destined for church, school or charitable requirements, which throughout the Continent have been benefited by these means to the extent of many thousand pounds already. It would be worth while for Americans to note the success of this experiment in England with a view to bringing Dr. Schmitz to the United States.

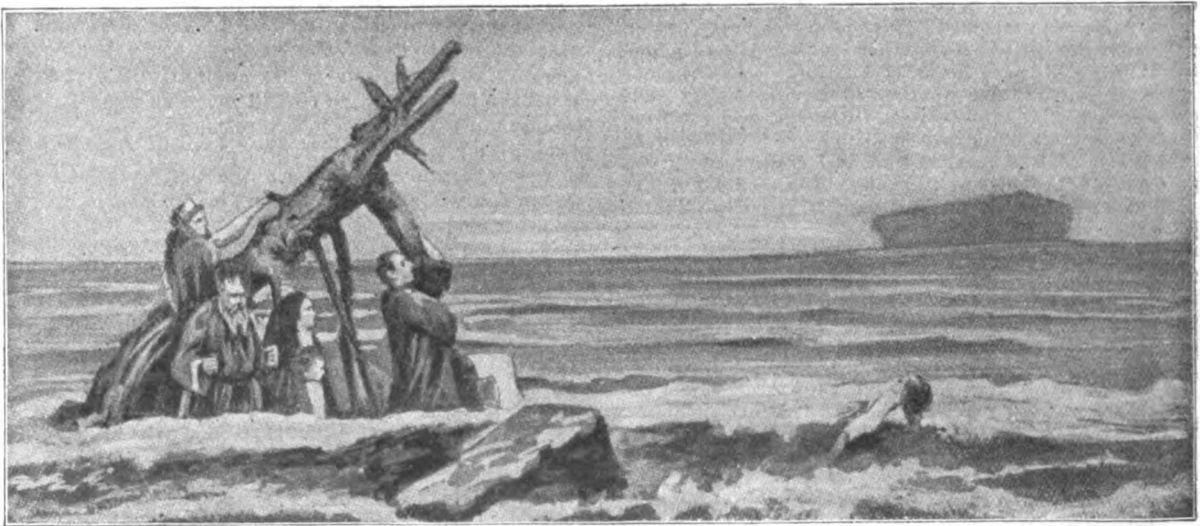


TABLEAU OF THE DELUGE, AT HÖRITZ.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

"COIN'S FINANCIAL SCHOOL."

"COIN'S FINANCIAL SCHOOL," in which little treatise is gathered together and persuasively presented the chief argument of those who advocate the free and unlimited coinage of silver by the United States, without international agreement, and which seems to be accepted as their text book, has provoked replies from perhaps all the leading newspapers in the land which do not agree editorially with the opinions expressed by the precocious Coin, and has called forth numerous answers in pamphlets and book form. The ablest reply that has so far appeared in the monthly periodicals is an article in the *Banker's Magazine* for May, in which the writer adopts the fair method of controversy by giving Coin's statements in full before making answer. We quote as follows from this article in the *Banker's Magazine*, giving the statements by Coin in smaller type :

GOLD AND SILVER COINAGE—1792 TO 1873.

In his first lecture Mr. Coin said, among other things, that : The Constitution gave the power to Congress to coin money and regulate the value thereof. Congress adopted silver and gold as money. It then proceeded to fix the unit. Congress fixed the monetary unit to consist of 371½ grains of pure silver, and provided for a certain amount of alloy (base metals) to be mixed with it to give it greater hardness and durability. This was in 1792, in the days of Washington and Jefferson and our revolutionary forefathers, who had a hatred of England. Gold was made money, but its value was counted from these silver units or dollars. The ratio between silver and gold was fixed at 15 to 1, and afterward at 16 to 1, . . . when the latter (gold) was changed from 24.7 grains to 23.2 grains pure gold, thus making it smaller. This occurred in 1834. In 1837 (p. 20) it was changed from 23.2 to 23.22 for convenience in calculation.

The silver dollar still remained the unit, and continued so till 1873. Both were legal tender in the payment of all debts, and the mints were open to the coinage of all that came. So that up to 1873 we were on what was known as a bimetallic basis, but what was in fact a silver basis, with gold as a companion metal, enjoying the same privileges as silver, except that silver fixed the unit, and the value of gold was regulated by it. This was bimetalism. Our forefathers showed much wisdom in selecting silver, of the two metals, out of which to make the unit. Much depended on this decision. For the one selected to represent the unit would thereafter be unchangeable in value. That is, *the metal in it could never be worth less than a dollar*, for it would be the unit of value itself. The demand for silver in the arts or for money by other nations might make the quantity of silver in a silver dollar sell for more than a dollar, but it could *never be worth less than a dollar. Less than itself* (p. 8).

"Prior to 1873," said Coin, "there were one hundred and five millions of silver coined by the United States, and eight millions of this was in silver dollars. About one hundred millions of foreign silver had found its way into this country prior to 1860. It was principally Spanish, Mexi-

can and Canadian coin. It had all been made legal tender in the United States by Act of Congress." Here Coin picked up a copy of the laws of the United States relating to coinage, etc., and read from page 240, as follows :

"And be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this act, the following foreign silver coins shall pass current as money within the United States, and be receivable by tale, for the payment of all debts and demands, at the rates following, that is to say : the Spanish Pillar dollars, and the dollars of Mexico, Peru, and Bolivia, etc. . . ."

"So that we had, prior to 1873, one hundred and five millions of silver coined by us, and about one hundred million of foreign silver coin, or about two hundred and five millions dollars in silver in the United States, and were doing all we could to get more and to hold on to what we had. Thus silver and gold were the measure of values. It should be remembered that no silver or gold was in circulation between 1860 and 1873. Two hundred and five millions were in circulation before 1861."

The writer in the *Banker's Magazine* answers : "There is no objection whatever to Coin's general statements about the silver dollar being the standard (or unit, as he calls it) of value up to 1873, nor to the world-famous truth that silver and gold for years prior to 1873 had remained approximately near the same value at a ratio of 15½ to 1. But Coin, as usual, fails to emphasize the main truth—viz.: that this equilibrium of values had only been maintained because the *mints of all the world*, except England, were open to coinage, and silver could practically be exchanged for gold, or gold for silver, in France. He says the mints were open to silver, but he cunningly avoids saying *the mints of the world*, except England. There is no argument here for unlimited free coinage by the United States alone; the argument is all against it.

"Take the next statement above : 'Up to 1873 we were on what was known as a bimetallic basis, but what was in fact a silver basis.' Could anything be more false than this bold statement, that prior to 1873 (or prior to 1860) the United States was on a silver basis? He endeavors to convey the idea to workingmen and persons unlearned in finance, that the dreaded 'silver basis' which has been talked of so much, and would come with free coinage if undertaken by this country alone, together with the immediate depreciation of one-half in all dollar values, would be the same basis that the United States was on for years before 1860, when all dollars, both gold and silver, were practically interchangeable and kept near a parity only through the international consensus as to coinage.

"Again, the statement is false and misleading that because the silver dollar was made the unit of value, 'the metal in it could never be worth less than a dollar.' Certainly Coin assumes that he is talking to babes in finance if he expects any one to believe

this. He tries to give the impression here that if the silver dollar was made 'the unit of value,' this would in itself always hold up the value of the metal in it so that it could never be 'worth less than a dollar.' A dollar in what—in gold or in shoe leather? A dollar where—in Chicago or in London? The present legal tender silver dollar (of 1878) is just as good as any silver dollar the Government ever did or ever can make, of the same weight, and the moment the holder is unable to get gold for it its value will drop to 50 cents in every European market. But here at home, as legal tender, it will always be passed for a dollar most certainly. Greenbacks in 1864 were passed for dollars; Confederate States bills were always passed in the South for dollars. No one of these dollars has ever been worth nominally 'less than itself.' But what were they really worth as money to buy with?

THE SILVER LEGISLATION OF 1873.

"We now come to the act of 1873," continued Coin: "On February 12, 1873, Congress passed an act purporting to a revision of the coinage laws. This law covers fifteen pages of our statutes. It repealed the unit clause in the law of 1792, and in its place substituted a law in the following language:

"That the gold coins of the United States shall be a one dollar piece, which at the standard weight of twenty-five and eight-tenths grains shall be the unit of value."

"It then deprived silver of its right to unrestricted free coinage, and destroyed it as legal tender money in the payment of debts, except to the amount of five dollars. At that time we were all using paper money. No one was handling silver and gold coins. It was when specie payments were about to be resumed that the country appeared to realize what had been done.

"The law of 1873 made gold the unit of values and that is the law to-day. When silver was the unit of value gold enjoyed free coinage and was legal tender in the payment of all debts. Now things have changed, gold is the unit and silver does not enjoy free coinage."

The writer in the *Banker's Magazine* answers: "The crime of 1873! How familiar this sounds, how it has been harped upon till our ears have become tired of it. There never was any crime: the bill was passed openly after having been before Congress in different shapes for two years. The facts have been given repeatedly by the New York *Evening Post* and other newspapers, and the actual debates have been quoted from the *Congressional Record*. It is quite unnecessary to rehearse the matter here. The silver men have always weakened their cause by alleging 'crime' and 'conspiracy.' Why are they not satisfied to give the plain truth which any one may safely admit—namely, that the subject of coinage had so little interest for the public at that time that many Congressmen paid no attention to the bill and voted for it without knowing its real purport. Grant more, say if you please that the bill would not have passed if they had known that the coinage of silver dollars was dropped. What does the whole thing amount to for our present purpose when that entire legislation was overturned and set aside in 1878, and the coinage of legal tender silver dollars was authorized? And

afterward purchases of silver bullion in 1890, which were carried on till the deadly silver experiment of the United States was stopped by the beneficent law of November 1, 1893, after \$570,000,000 of silver dollars and Treasury notes against silver bullion had been put out. Coin omits all this; suppresses the whole fact, and tries to lead ignorant people to think that ever since 1873 the country has been proceeding under the law enacted in that year. Let the public decide which is the greater crime, the passage of the law of 1873 or the suppression of such truths for the purpose of deluding uneducated voters."

HAS SILVER CEASED TO BE A PRECIOUS METAL?

The *Chicago News* had stated time and again that silver had become so plentiful it had ceased to be a precious metal. "There is no truth in the statement," replied Coin. . . . "The United States is producing more silver than it ever did, or was until recently. But the balance of the world is producing much less. They are fixing the price on our silver and taking it away from us at their price. There is in the world now (p. 39), according to the report of the Director of our Mint, \$3,727,018,869 in gold, and \$3,820,571,946 in silver. The dislocation of the parity of the two metals by the demonetization of silver, and the attempt to maintain our credit in gold, has reduced the redemption money of the world from \$7,547,590,215 to \$3,727,018,869, or a little less than one-half the original amount."

"I want to know," said Mr. George H. Rozet, a real estate dealer, here interrupting Coin, "why you say silver is demonetized, when it is in circulation every day and handled by us as money?"

"We have seen," replied Coin, "how the commercial value of the two metals were parted. By the same laws that produced this result, silver was made redeemable in gold, and ceased to be redemption money. Silver now circulates like paper money, both redeemable in gold. It is now subsidiary coin or token money.

"Strictly speaking, nothing is money but redemption money—all other forms of so-called money are money only in the sense that certified checks are money.

"In the sense in which you say silver is money, nickel and copper are money, but they form no part of our stock of redemption money. Gold now takes the place formerly occupied by both gold and silver, and is our only redemption money. Silver, as now treated, cuts no figure in our currency that could not be substituted by paper or other metals. What is meant by demonetization is, that silver has been destroyed as primary money." (p. 40.)

Answer: "As to the assertion, a hundred times repeated in this book, that silver was demonetized in 1873, and (by inference) remained so till 1894, let the answer now given suffice to meet the allegation as often as it is made. Coin says above, 'We have seen how the commercial values of the two metals were parted. By the same laws (those of 1873) that produced this result, silver was made redeemable in gold and ceased to be redemption money. Silver now circulates like paper money, both redeemable in gold.' This statement is absolutely untrue, but how can any one expect the farmer, the farm laborer, the factory hand, the colored workman of the South, or the coal miner of Illinois to know just what the laws provide? But what are the real facts? Granting, for

the sake of the argument and to avoid hair-splitting in this discussion, that the act of 1873 by dropping the further coinage of silver dollars, 'demonetized' silver, that whole legislation was deliberately revised in 1878, and a full legal tender silver dollar was authorized. Not only this, but our Government was compelled to purchase at least 2,000,000 ounces of silver a month and coin it into such dollars, whether they were needed or not, and went on so coining till 1890. In that year the famous Sherman law was passed compelling the monthly purchases of silver bullion and the issue of coin notes against them, and operations under this law were continued till November 1, 1893, when it was repealed under pressure of the silver crisis of that year, leaving \$150,000,000 of these Treasury notes against silver thus issued and outstanding. Up to April 1, 1895, there had been issued of legal tender silver dollars \$423,000,000; of the Treasury notes against silver purchased \$150,000,000; of subsidiary silver coins \$76,000,000, making a total of \$649,000,000 silver and notes, issued up to that date—nearly the whole of it since 1878. The statement that silver dollars are not now "redemption money" is absolutely untrue. These dollars are equivalent to gold as redemption money, they are a full legal tender for any amount, they have never by law been made redeemable in gold, and it is only by the policy of the government in maintaining the 'parity of the two metals' that they are now kept interchangeable at the old ratio of 16 to 1. This is the only true bimetallism, when the silver that is actually coined and outstanding can be exchanged for gold; the *free coinage* of both metals does not make bimetallism if one of them is permitted so to depreciate as to drive the other entirely out of circulation. If Mexico coins gold as well as silver does that make her, in practice, a *bimetallic* country, if not a single piece of gold is in circulation and it is impossible to exchange any gold coin for silver at the old ratio?

"As if to leave no possibility of doubt as to his false assertion, Coin finally says: 'In the sense in which you say silver is money, nickel and copper are money.' This is simply untrue, the silver dollars are legal tender and are what he calls 'redemption money' for any amount, while nickel and copper are thoroughly subsidiary and only legal tender for a trivial sum. Throughout his whole book Coin conceals from his readers the main silver facts in the history of this country, namely, that between 1878 and 1893 the United States alone, without international agreement, tried the silver experiment; that, aside from subsidiary coins, our government issued in those fifteen years no less than \$570,000,000 of silver and notes against silver bullion; that in spite of this immense demand the commercial value of silver declined from \$1.15 in 1878 to 78 cents in 1893. In the face of these facts, and the laws of 1878, 1890 and 1893, Coin tries to give his readers the impression that there is no silver now in circulation of full legal tender value as redemption money, and that we have always been and are yet proceeding under the law of 1873."

LATIN UNION, GERMANY AND UNITED STATES.

Mr. P. S. Eustis, General Passenger Agent of the C. B. & Q. Railroad, wanted to know what nations constituted the Latin Union, that Coin had referred to (p. 60), as having a ratio of $15\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 prior to 1873.

"France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland and Greece," was the reply.

"Then," said Mr. Eustis, "the Latin Union, Germany and the United States, by free coinage had maintained the commercial value of silver at par with gold?"

"Yes," was Coin's reply.

Answer: "The discussion above opens with the statement that the Latin Union embraced France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland and Greece. These nations had agreed to keep their mints open to silver at a certain ratio, and they, together with Germany and the United States, all had their mints open to silver, which was always practically exchangeable for gold in France. This was what maintained the parity of gold and silver, such as it was, and this general consent of the nations to keep their mints open to silver coinage in some shape is what all true bimetalists are seeking for."

PRICES OF WHEAT, ETC.

To a newspaper statement that wheat in 1859 was as low as it is now, and that corn in 1873 was about the same price (38 cents) that it is now, Coin replied (p. 114): "The statement that wheat in 1859 was as low as now is not true. The average price of No. 2 red winter wheat for 1859 was \$1.10 per bushel. The average price for the month of May, 1859, was \$1.35." "We will take some other things," continued Coin. "I now hold in my hand the statistical abstract of the United States, issued in 1892. On page 341 we see that the average price of cut nails in 1859 was, per 100 pounds, \$3.86. In 1892, \$1.83. Now they are about \$1.00. On the same page the average price of pig iron in 1859 was \$23.38 per ton. In 1892, \$15.75; now it is about \$12.00. On page 334 we find that the average price for 1859 of cotton was 12.08 cents per pound. In 1892, average price 7.71 cents per pound; now it is about 7 cents. On page 335 we find the average price for 1859 of fine washed clothing, Ohio fleece wool, was 60 cents. For 1892, 30 cents. All other values on an average have declined like these I have just read. What you say about the price of corn in 1873 is true; but I want to call your attention to the cause of it (p. 116).

"Corn does not seek distant markets like wheat. This is partly on account of its small price per bushel. It cannot always stand the freight. Its use is not so general as wheat, and it seeks the home market. On p. 215 of the report of the Chicago Board of Trade for 1892, you will find that the corn crop of the State of Illinois, for the year 1872, which controlled the market price for the spring and summer of 1873, was 217,623,000 bushels; while by this year's report the crop for 1893, which controls the present price, was 160,550,470 bushels. The demand for corn now, with nearly double our population, is greater than it was in 1873, and yet in 1873 the corn crop was fifty-seven million bushels greater in this State than it was last year. This overproduction in 1872 accounts for its low price in 1873. The gold standard accounts for its low price now."

Of the farmer testing this question, Coin says "that after paying his taxes he starts for the depot, and to get there he takes a street car. He finds the fare the same as in 1873. He gets on a Pullman car to find the cost the same

as in 1873. He registers at a first-class hotel. He finds the cost about the same as in 1873. He sends a telegram, and finds it costs the same as in 1873. He gets a shave, with the same result. He buys tea and coffee, with the same result. He gets back home and goes to his bank to borrow money. He finds interest, except in cities on first-class loans, about as high as in 1873."

Answer: "The subject embraced in this part of Coin's school is admitted by all thinking men to be most serious. The great decline in wheat, cotton, wool and some other farm products in the past few years has been such as to cause great distress among the agricultural classes. This decline has amounted to a public calamity, and it has been one of the chief obstacles to a more rapid recuperation from the silver crisis of 1893. Coin, however, misrepresents as usual. Take his farmer journeying to Chicago,—he says that he pays the same for a telegram that he did in 1873, the same fare on a Pullman (rather luxurious farmer to travel on a Pullman), the same price for tea, etc. These are positive untruths, for it is well known that rates for telegraphing, railroad fares and the price of tea, are all vastly lower than in 1873. But there has been no connection between the decline in silver and the decline in products, and this may be satisfactorily established by a consideration of the following points:

"1. The decline in silver. It may fairly be conceded that the closing of the mints of Europe, the United States and India to the coinage of silver has been the principal cause for the decline in the value of that metal. At the same time, the product of silver up to 1893 had steadily and largely increased, thus throwing on the markets of the world an increased supply to be absorbed by the silver standard countries alone, after the United States discontinued their monthly purchases in accordance with the repeal law of November, 1893. The effort is made by Coin and all his followers to show that the decline in silver has caused the decline in wheat and other products, merely because the decline in both has occurred somewhat contemporaneously during the past few years. There is no argument in this, although to the unthinking man it is very plausible to say silver has declined and at the same time caused the fall in wheat, cotton, wool, &c. It is the old fallacy, known to every scholar as the reasoning of *post hoc ergo propter hoc*. The deceptive assertion is repeatedly made by Coin that an ounce of silver will buy as much as it ever did, and therefore that silver has held its price on a parity with merchandise. But this claim in the first place is positively untrue, because it is only of a few articles like those above named that silver will purchase as much as ever, while of a host of others such as corn, beef, pork, lard, butter, cheese, coffee, etc., and especially of *day's wages*, an ounce of silver will not buy nearly as much as it formerly did. Let any one look to the ruling prices of merchandise in Mexico for a confirmation of this statement. Merchandise is very high there, though wages have risen but little, showing that every one gets the benefit of the silver prices sooner than the poor workman. If it is correct to

say that an ounce of silver will buy as much wheat and cotton as ever, it is just as true to say that a ton of iron will buy just as much of those articles as ever, and the price of silver bullion has no more relation to the price of wheat than the price of iron has. What Coin and his disciples now fear more than anything else is a substantial rise in the price of wheat within the next year. A healthy and non-speculative advance to 80 cents in Chicago would knock the main argument out of his whole book.

"2. How, then, is the large decline in prices of merchandise to be accounted for? In the first place, this decline so much talked about is by no means universal, and many articles are now as high or higher than they were in former years. The extreme decline in a few prominent articles, such as wheat, cotton, wool and iron, serve to lower the whole average of prices. No better examples could be selected for a discussion of the entire subject of low prices than the four articles above named. Suffice it to say, that a candid examination of the whole subject shows very clearly to all reasonable men who are desirous of getting at the truth, that the depression in these great articles of commerce has been largely due to a vast extension of production through the opening of new fields, together with the improved facilities for production and lower prices of transportation. At the same time there has been in progress, since the Baring failure in November, 1890, a prodigious commercial crisis that has extended throughout the civilized world. Australia, Argentina, the United States and India (the two last named through independent silver coinage) were the countries most acutely affected, but all of Europe has felt the severe shock.

FREE COINAGE BY THE U. S. ALONE.

If it is claimed we must adopt for our money the metal England elects, and can have no independent choice in the matter, let us make the test and find out if it is true. It is not American to give up without trying. If it is true, let us attach England to the United States and blot her name out from among the nations of the earth (p. 132). [Applause.] A war with England would be the most popular ever waged on the face of the earth. [Applause.]

Free coinage by the United States will at once establish a parity between the two metals. Any nation that is big enough to take all the silver in the world, and give back merchandise and products in payment for it, will at once establish the parity between it and gold (p. 135). If France could lift the commercial value of silver above that fixed by the other nations of the world, and at a premium over gold, the United States can hold its commercial value at a par with gold (p. 136).

Answer: "The sixth and last day of Coin's School embraces a general harangue to those who are in debt or in financial distress to get free coinage of silver in the United States at all hazards. Make war with England if she ventures to insist on the same standard of money that has existed there since 1816! Reduce the quantity of gold in a dollar so as to bring it down to the level of silver, however low silver may fall! This is not only repudiation, but repudiation of the worst and most hypocritical sort, as it would be dishonesty under the pretense of honesty. There

is no argument to be answered in all this; the matter is open for the judgment of all; let those accept it who think such a course would be for the national good and the national honor of the United States.

"The assertions in regard to the effect of free coinage by this country alone are simply a bundle of contradictions. It is said 'free coinage by the United States will at once establish a parity between the two metals.' Then it is said further on, 'with both metals as primary money, property advances to bimetallic values, whether gold goes to a premium or not. Gold may go out of circulation, but its doing so does not disturb the practical effect of bimetallic prices.' Again, 'the unlimited demand for silver and its free use by the Government will appreciate its value. To that extent the *disuse of gold will depreciate its value.*' What answer can be made to such nonsense as this? In one breath the claim is made that a parity between the metals will be maintained, and that bimetallic prices will not be disturbed, though gold has gone to a premium and is no longer in circulation. These are palpable contradictions. The parity of gold and silver is merely the ability to exchange one for the other at the established ratio, and bimetallic values mean practically the same thing. Then what sense or reason is there in saying that the parity and bimetallic values will be maintained when gold is entirely out of use, and can only be purchased at a high premium?"

Summing up, the writer in the *Banker's Magazine* says: "A careful analysis of 'Coin's Financial School' quickly enables one to see that every assertion of the book *which has any direct bearing upon the question of free coinage by the United States alone, without international agreement*, may be refuted under one of the heads following:

"1. He takes advantage of the low prices prevailing for wheat, cotton and some other products, and the consequent distress among farmers, to urge upon them that free silver coinage would double the money of the country and raise prices, adroitly suppressing the fact that this would be in a debased currency, that \$567,000,000 of gold would immediately go out of circulation, and that all laborers would inevitably lose by it.

"2. All his arguments throughout the book tending to show that silver could be kept near its parity with gold are based on the experience of the nations prior to 1873, *when all except England had their mints open to silver.* Then, without permitting his readers to see the fallacy, he changes off and uses this as a basis for advocating unlimited free coinage *by the United States alone.*

"3. In a bravado style he sets up men of straw, in the persons of leading Chicago financiers, taking great liberty in thus using their names without consent, puts words in their mouths, and then makes an answer which he pretends convinces and silences them. This method, with the interspersions of '[ap-
plause]' very frequently, may do well enough in a pamphlet intended to catch the votes of ignorant men, both white and black, but as an argument ad-

dressed to business men, it is too small to require further notice.

"4. Lastly, and chief of all, Coin has the unspeakable audacity to omit entirely from his book any mention of the silver legislation of 1878-83, and the great panic which followed. He conveys the idea to his unlearned readers that the use of silver as legal tender money was terminated forever by the act of 1873, when only about \$8,000,000 in silver dollars had ever been coined, ignoring and concealing the gigantic fact that in 1878 this legislation was all reversed, that silver dollars were made unlimited legal tender, and that from 1878 to 1893 the enormous sum of \$570,000,000 in silver dollars and notes against silver bullion purchased by the Government were put in circulation and are now outstanding. This suppression of the truth in regard to the great silver experiment tried by the United States for fifteen years ought to stamp the false character of Coin's book to every one who loves fair play or fair argument."

THE SECRECY OF THE LEGISLATION AGAINST SILVER.

REGARDING the secrecy of the legislation against silver in 1873, Mr. George Gunton, in the *Social Economist*, says: "At the time the United States passed the act of 1873 she had not been offered a pennyworth of silver for coinage in twenty years. What she coined had been coined by the mint itself from European silver received in the collection of duties in order to get the benefit of the fact that in our ratio of 16 to 1 we valued silver lower than Europeans did in theirs of 15½ to 1.

"On March 30, 1876, the famous cross-examination of Senator Sherman by Roscoe Conkling occurred, which has furnished support ever since to the charge of the free-silver party that the act of 1873 when passed was but little known or noticed. This is true. It was not, however, because Wall Street and the creditor class were laying a deep plot to wrong the debtor class by adopting a dear dollar. For in 1873 silver was still the dear dollar. At that time and for the six years previous, Wall Street and the New York bankers had been desiring to substitute gold as the unit for silver, as will be shown in this article. They were, therefore, laboring for the cheap dollar.

"That there was the motive of secrecy which the free-silver party now allege—viz., that the moneyed class were trying to secretly and furtively force a dear currency on the debtor class—is rendered impossible and absurd by the fact that gold was then the cheaper of the money metals. It was the one in which, on all human calculations, it would continue to be to the advantage of the debtor class to make their payments, if any serious parting of the metals should occur. The act was secret only because it was felt to be so inoperative and vacuous at the time that no proclamation of it on the housetops could secure anybody's attention to it. But that it was secret through the worthlessness of the privilege of

coinage it purported to give admits of no denial. Gen. Francis A. Walker, the representative of the United States at the Paris conference in 1878, told that conference that it was so quietly passed that he did not know of it. Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, who reported to the House the very act of 1873, which was afterward discovered to have destroyed the legal tender power of silver for more than \$5, voted in 1874, along with ten other Massachusetts representatives, for a joint resolution of Congress declaring that nothing but gold and silver coin of the United States should be legal tender in payment of public debts. This shows that Hooper did not know in 1874 that he had aided to disestablish the silver dollar as legal tender by his own act. President Grant wrote a letter and sent a special message to Congress recommending the creation of new mints sufficient to enable us to coin up silver dollars enough to aid the country in resuming payment of its notes in coin. This message clearly showed that the mints then existing were inadequate to coin up the bullion that was seeking coinage into trade dollars; that Grant had not noticed that the coinage of full legal tender dollars had been stopped by the act of 1873, though he had signed it, and that no public sentiment had yet arisen which made it questionable whether a payment of the debt in dollars coined of silver would violate any standard of national honor."

THE CASE OF THE BIMETALLISTS.

MR. GEORGE GUNTON, who has well defined views on all the great economic questions of the day and who is always clear in expressing these views, gives right of way in the May number of his *Social Economist* to his opinions on bimetallism. He says: "There is only one general economic law of value, and that law governs the value of gold and silver coined and uncoined in the same way as it governs the price of wheat, of iron or any other commodity.

"It is generally assumed by bimetallists and not a few gold monometallists, that the value of money is governed by its volume, rising as the volume diminishes and *vice versa*."

"There is an element of truth in the idea of supply and demand, but not in the conclusion that values are governed by the ratio between the supply and the demand. All values are created by demand, but they are regulated by the cost of the supply—that is to say, demand, or the market, is the force that brings the product into existence. The cost of supplying the product is the indispensable condition on which it will be continuously furnished, so that primarily and permanently the cost of production is the force which regulates the value, because it equals the lowest price at which producers will continue to furnish the supply, and the highest price competition will permit.

"If the silver coins are issued on the basis of 16 to 1 of gold, and the bullion value of the silver dollar is

greater than that of the gold, then the purchasing power of the gold and all the others will be governed by the bullion value in the silver dollar, and if the bullion in the gold dollar costs more than the bullion in the silver dollar, then the purchasing power of all will be equal to and determined by that of the gold.

"That is exactly what is true to-day: 871¼ grains of pure silver are to-day worth about 50 cents, but when coined into a legal tender standard dollar, it has the 'debt paying power' equal to a gold dollar, which costs 100 cents, or twice as much. The reason for this is that both being legal tender, they circulate with a purchasing power equal to the dearer, which is gold. If, for any reason whatever, the gold were withdrawn, nothing could give the remaining coin a greater purchasing or debt paying power than the equivalent of the bullion in the dearer remaining dollar, which would be the silver dollar. In that case, the purchasing power of a dollar in other commodities would necessarily drop 50 per cent., or whatever was the difference in the bullion value of silver and gold.

THE IMPORTANT QUESTION.

Now the question for bimetallists to answer is: What, under these circumstances, would be the effect of the free coinage of silver in a single country or in all countries? Gold monometallists declare that if it were adopted in this country it would immediately put the United States on a silver basis, and some go so far as to insist that it would do so even if a number of countries united in adopting the free coinage of silver. Whether this would or would not be the effect, would depend entirely upon whether the dearer metal, gold, was rendered unnecessary to the currency and driven out of circulation, and that would depend upon whether enough silver was supplied to fill the entire demand for coin circulation. Bimetallists insist that this would be obviated by the fact that free coinage of silver would at once send the price of silver up with gold. Monometallists often make themselves ridiculous by flatly denying this statement.

"It needs only a moment's reflection to see that if all governments, or if any one government, should agree to take all the silver that was presented and make 871¼ grains into full legal tender dollars equal to gold dollars, the price of all the silver in the world would immediately rise to that level, which would be \$1.29 an ounce. It would rise to that level for the simple reason that nobody would be fool enough to sell his silver for less than \$1.29 when there was a party standing ready to give that price for all he would bring.

"But what will happen when the silver does thus rise is the question. It is obvious that the first effect of such a rise in silver would be greatly to increase the supply of silver. Nor is there anything peculiar in this; 20 or 50 per cent. profit would multiply the supply of any product capable of production. This increased production would lead to the opening of

new mines and the reopening of old or inferior mines. With such recourse to inferior mines the cost of producing silver would increase, and this would continue so long as mines could be found that would yield silver at a cost of \$1.29 an ounce, or enough less than that amount to yield as good a profit as could be obtained with the same capital in other industries; when it passed this point the increased supply would cease.

"It should be remembered, however, that while this process is going on with silver an opposite process will necessarily be going on in relation to gold. Since the amount of coined money the community will take is limited by its commercial needs, any considerable increase in silver coin necessarily involves a diminution in the use of the other metal. The demand for gold would fall off, and a portion of the existing supply would become unnecessary to the public demand. The price would decline and the poorest gold mines would go out of use, just as the poorest silver mines have been doing in the last few years, and the value of gold would fall to the cost of obtaining it from the dearest mines that remained necessary to the adequate supply of the market.

"Now these two processes—the rise in the price of silver by the use of the poorer silver mines and the fall in the value of gold by the suspension of the poorer gold mines—would continue until the cost of obtaining sixteen ounces of silver would be equal to the cost of obtaining one ounce of gold, in which case the two metals would be of equal bullion as well as money value, and consequently neither would further supplant the other.

ELIMINATE OCCULT ASSUMPTION.

"Under the free coinage of the two metals nothing can stop the increase of the cheaper and the diminution of the dearer metal until that equilibrium has been reached. Now, the question for American free silver advocates to answer is, if the United States alone should adopt free coinage of silver, would that equilibrium be reached before gold was rendered entirely unnecessary to our monetary system, and consequently driven out? If it would not, then the monometallists are absolutely right in saying that free silver for the United States alone means a silver basis, and that means an immediate inflation of prices and a corresponding reduction in the purchasing power of wages of about 40 per cent. If, however, the commercial area over which the free coinage extends should include two or three countries in Europe, or, in fact, be extended sufficiently to permit the process of increasing cost in silver and declining cost in gold to continue until an equilibrium is reached before the dearer metal, gold, is entirely supplanted, no sudden change in prices would result, because so long as the two metals can freely circulate the value of both will be determined by the cost of the dearest. In that event there would undoubtedly be a slight rise in prices, a rise equal only to the fall in the gold, which would not be injurious to the community because it would be slight and slow.

"This is the economic movement that governs the value of money just the same as the value of everything else, and to discuss the free coinage of silver without counting with these facts is to act with economic blindness, with the certainty of having to pay an economic penalty. Let bimetallicists eliminate occult assumption from the discussion and squarely meet the economic problem involved. If they can show with scientific probability that with free coinage of silver in this country alone the equilibrium between the cost of furnishing sixteen ounces of silver and one ounce of gold would be reached before gold was displaced, their position is impregnable and they are sure to succeed. If they cannot prove this their case is lost and should be abandoned."

AN OBJECT LESSON FOR THE VOTER.

AS an argument in favor of the election of representatives of the people by means of a proportionate vote the *Proportional Representation Review* presents this object lesson:

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1892.

5,081,860 Republican.

5,670,148 Democratic.

1,046,392 People's.

244,726 Prohibition

181 Republican Congressmen.

218 Democratic Congressmen.

12 People's Congressmen.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1894.

5,461,202 Republican.

4,295,748 Democratic.

1,323,644 People's.

182,679 Prohibition.

245 Republican Congressmen.

104 Democratic Congressmen.

7 People's Congressmen.

CHICAGO ALDERMANIC ELECTION, 1895.

186,233 Republican.

86,287 Democratic.

17,199 Populist.

942 Prohibitionist.

10,649 Independent.

5 Democratic Aldermen.

28 Republican Aldermen.

1 Independent Alderman.

These lines show the disproportion now existing in the number of representatives of the majority and minority parties.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA STATE DISPENSARY.

SOME very timely information about the workings of the South Carolina liquor dispensary law is furnished by Mr. R. I. Hemphill in the *Arena*.

"The law affected only the whisky element of the State, and from that source arose the chief opposition to the law. But after two years of firm enforcement the saloon-keepers have lost heart and are leaving all sections of the State. The supporters of the law considered this a long step in the right direction. For the liquor-dealers to relinquish their hold on the State and leave it in the hands of law-abiding citizens meant the uplifting of humanity and a deliverance of the coming generation from the evils of strong drink. During the present generation perfect redemption is not expected, for you cannot keep men who have been accustomed to drinking all their lives from getting whiskey. Our only hope of redemption from the evils of the liquor traffic was for the State to so regulate the sale of ardent spirits that the youth of the country might not acquire a taste for alcoholic drinks. . . .

"Before the law was in operation, one thousand bar rooms were in full blast in this State; now we have less than a hundred dispensaries, managed by men of good standing, who are abstainers and have the respect of the communities in which they live. Dispensaries are paid regular salaries; they have no inducement to solicit trade, and are not expected to do so. . . .

"Dispensaries are closed at six o'clock every afternoon, and under no circumstances is whiskey allowed to be sold afterward. All goods are sold for cash and by the package, it being against the law for any package to be broken open at the State dispensary after being sealed there with red sealing wax. This does away with any drinking on the premises, and the noxious fashion of social drinking, which has been of such degrading influence to the politics as well as to the manhood of half the states in the Union.

"The liquor trade is a money making business, and after all expenses of operating the dispensaries are paid, and 50 per cent. profit reserved for the State, the remaining money is divided equally between the town and county in which the dispensary is located. This money is used to keep up the roads, reduce taxes, or for any public purpose where it is most useful.

"This regulation of the sale of liquor and the establishment of dispensaries is not forced upon the people. Every freehold voter in South Carolina is given a choice in the matter at primary elections held for that purpose, a majority of three-fourths of these voters in a township being required by the law to favor the establishment of a dispensary before it can be located in any town. If no dispensary is desired, no town will have whiskey sold in it. Obedience to the law is required and obtained by proper enforcement from the State. . . .

"The dispensary is a great improvement on any solution of the liquor question that has ever been known in this section of the country. It has dimin-

ished drunkenness, decreased crime, reduced court expenses, prompted morality, rescued many of the fallen and restored happiness to many homes. Every day the law grows in popular favor."

PRESIDENT LOW ON CAPITAL AND LABOR.

THE Hon. Seth Low contributes to the June *Harper's* a paper entitled "Some Questions of the Day." He explains the great significance of the recent indorsement in Chicago by large labor organizations of civil service reform, and gives his opinion that it is a great landmark in the fight against the spoils system. Civil service reform, he argues, is distinctly and peculiarly a democratic movement. As a matter of fact, "no class of people in the nation enjoy so few of the privileges of the American citizens as the subordinates in the public employ. So far from enjoying freedom of speech and freedom of action and the right to vote as they please, the indulgence by them in any of these hard won privileges of American manhood, if it antagonizes their superiors, is equivalent to the loss of livelihood."

But it is chiefly with the philosophy of the relations between capital and labor that President Low busies himself in this essay. He sees two peculiar facts in the present situation, facts apparently, at first thought, antagonistic.

THE POLITICAL AND THE COMMERCIAL INDIVIDUAL.

"Thus there never has been a time when the individual, in certain directions, has counted for so much. In other directions, there never has been a time when the individual has counted for so little. Politically, at the present time, in this country, the citizen, just because he is a man, is entitled to his vote. He may, upon election day, if he wishes, negative the judgment and the preference of the President of the United States as to any official to be chosen. The President of the United States, in many respects, is the most powerful ruler in the world. In the matter of appointments and patronage probably he is quite the most powerful ruler. But when it comes to the choice of a new President, the vote of the humblest citizen in the land is as powerful as his. Side by side with this spectacle of the political power of the individual, the individual as a factor in the business concerns of men seems to be quite as strikingly disappearing. The individual capitalist is disappearing in the corporation; the individual laborer is disappearing in the trades union. The first question that arises in the presence of these strangely different tendencies of the time surely is, What does it all mean? Is it possible that after the race has struggled for so many centuries to make the individual politically free, to secure for him the opportunity and the impulse for growth involved in political and individual freedom—is it possible that, after all, individuality is to be lost by indirection, through the corporation on the one hand and the trades union on the other? It cannot be. The political importance of the individual and his industrial insignificance, rightly considered, illustrate the centrifugal and the

centripetal forces of society as they operate in our day. If this premise be correct, men should not be discouraged because of these apparently conflicting tendencies. What is to be done is to find their equilibrium. So considered, they furnish, instead of ground for fear, the best ground for hope that the transition of society from the old order to the new will be a movement toward better conditions."

THE COMPATIBILITY OF LABOR UNIONS AND CAPITAL.

"It has been often said that the last fifty years have witnessed a revolution throughout the civilized world in the methods of travel, in the methods of communication, largely also in the manner of living, greater than can be traced through century to century from the beginning of recorded history down to this epoch. Men say that this is the result of the great advances made during the last fifty years in physical science. No doubt it is. But it is important to notice that the fullness of time did not come for science until human history had reached the point where these two antagonistic tendencies touching the individual had become, both of them, ready for their consummation. In other words, that seems to have happened to society that happened for literature when printing was discovered. Only when the type had been individualized, only when each type came to represent a single letter was the era of combination reached. So now, it appears, there has been reached in human society, and in this country in its highest form, the era of combination. Of this it may at least be said that combination implies community of interests; it is not utter selfishness. Therefore whatever selfish abuses may be traced to it are abuses working in defiance of its own fundamental law.

"If this be a correct conception of our times, it follows that combinations among workingmen and combinations among capitalists, the trades union and the corporation, are in no necessary sense antagonistic to each other, any more than gravity working upon us is antagonistic to gravity working upon our antipodes. They are simply different manifestations of the same force—the force that emphasizes the interdependence of society as against the individualizing forces of popular freedom. The forces that work in society, in this respect at least, are like the physical forces of the universe, that they operate according to fixed law. The problem as to both kinds of forces is the same—to ascertain the laws of their operation. Until this is done the force that is waiting to be our servant baffles, perplexes, troubles us. The method of ascertaining the law is the same in both cases—experimentation and inquiry.

"For it is clear that great mistakes have marked the progress of society toward complete organization, both along the lines of capital and of labor. Two results ought to flow from the recognition of this truth: 1, The belief that the tendency toward combined action on the part either of capital or of labor is not to be regretted, and, 2, the earnest purpose to ascertain the laws that govern this tendency, and to discover its limit of safety."

CHICAGO AND THE FIRE.

THE place of honor in the *June Scribner's* is given to an article on Chicago, by Melville E. Stone, who briefly and pleasantly sketches the significant turns in the remarkable history of the Western metropolis from 1803, when it was an Indian trading post with a population of one French negro, to 1894, when its inhabitants number 1,500,000. This Chicago journalist places special emphasis on the advantageous features of the great fire of 1871, and shows that only this wholesale annihilation could have made possible the magnificent city of to-day.

CHICAGO BEFORE THE FIRE.

Chicago had grown under the baleful breath of wild speculation from a town of 12,000 in 1845 to a city of 834,000 in 1871, and the growth was too sudden to be healthy. "So the city which went down before the great fire of October 9, 1871, was an ill-conceived thing. There was little pretense to architectural beauty, and scarce a semblance of intelligent and substantial construction. Even in the business centre there was a vast number of wooden buildings, while those which were of brick or stone were, as a rule, very defective. From time to time the street grade had been raised, and as only the new buildings were required to adopt the new level it frequently happened that there was no uniformity in the sidewalk levels, and the visitor found himself constantly ascending and descending stairways. These uneven sidewalks were usually of plank, supported by a staking of slender timber, and the claims against the city for the broken limbs of pedestrians proved to be a considerable item of municipal expense. The street pavements were as bad as they well could be. They were made of pine or cedar blocks laid upon a thin layer of boards, and without substantial concrete foundation. The sewerage pipes drained into the river, and that polluted stream swept sluggishly through the heart of the city, exhaling noxious odors at every foot. The abattoirs were in close proximity to the residential district and directly in the path of the prevailing southwest winds, so that the stench was at times intolerable.

HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY BUILDING.

"A picture of the leading thoroughfare of this old Chicago would hardly be recognized by any one to-day. The court house stood in the centre of the public square. It was of the conventional Western type; a huge box of a thing, approached by long flights of steps on either side; the jail in the basement, the court rooms above, and a belfry and flag pole topping it out. Fringing the iron fence on the four sides of the grounds, a double line of hitched and unhitched horses and buggies. Not carriages, or cabs, or phaëtons, but that peculiarly unhandsome and inconvenient vehicle, with high, square box, calash top, and the frailest of running gear, which once was the pride and glory of every villager. Flanking the rutted and muddy roadway and the tip-tilted and rickety sidewalk were the buildings—strange higgledy-

piggledy structures. Here a five-story block, faced with disintegrating limestone from the neighboring quarries, with the regulation Mansard and flat roof. Next a cottage, of wood, perched high on posts, balloon frame, with clapboard sides and shingle roof, its gable end in front, and gorgeously decorated with pine-spindles and scrolls, fantastically wrought by lathe and saw. Then a vacant lot half filled with rubbish. Now a church, built in lame imitation of English Gothic, and top-heavy with a huge pointed spire. Then, under the very eaves of the church, a saloon or cheap variety theatre. The people rising early, working late, and always in a hurry."

LESSONS TAUGHT BY THE DISASTER.

Every one now knows the story of the audacious and undaunted bravery which rebuilt the city. "The fire had some lessons which were to be studied and understood. There must be more care taken in the building of buildings; there must be no more wooden structures in the heart of the city, and there must be a better fire department. These things were obvious. And so fire-proof buildings, great palaces of steel and stone, of 'Chicago construction,' came, and so, too, came the most efficient fire extinguishing equipment in the world. But there were other lessons not so obvious. One of these was that the men who made old Chicago were to have little part in the business of making the real metropolis of which they had dreamed and made prophecy, and for which they had so earnestly toiled. Their places were to be taken by younger and stronger men, a new and better generation. It is true that here and there some stout old citizen survived to win fresh laurels in the 'Greater Chicago,' but such instances were not common. The 'boys' were well fitted for the responsibilities they were called upon to assume. They were burning with enthusiasm, accustomed to hard work, intelligent beyond their years, and singularly sober-minded. The baleful influence of great wealth was as yet unfelt. The heirs of well-to-do parents no less than the lowly born made of life a serious business. There were no yachting cruises, no golf or tennis parties, no hunts afield, no coaching excursions to relieve the weariness of an idle life. There were few persons living in ease upon fixed incomes. There were no petted darlings of fortune."

THE FIRE AS AN ADVERTISEMENT.

Mr. Stone traces a great advantage that the fire brought even in the advertisement it gave the city. "The burning and the wonderful rebuilding were known everywhere. The story evoked admiration and caused inquiry into the causes of the amazing vitality displayed by this hitherto unheard of city. Fresh immigration and investment resulted."

"A FAIRLY WELL-MANAGED METROPOLIS."

There is certain intrinsic interest in the views of a sincere clear headed and experienced Chicago journalist on the ethical status of his municipal government. He hints at the inevitable difficulties in the way of any ideal economic and political development,

the first arising from the fact that four-fifths of the post-fire population were foreigners.

"They formed great colonies, each having its leaders clamorous for recognition, and sometimes bent on mischief. One class (chiefly native) demanded with urgency the passage and enforcement of sumptuary laws, and a strict observance of the Sabbath; another class (chiefly foreign born) insisted with equal vehemence upon a 'liberal' government. Neither extreme wholly prevailed. Out of it all, notwithstanding the counter-claim of some good people who set very high standards for public conduct, there came a fairly well-managed metropolis. A little more tolerant of Sunday amusement than other American cities, and a little more mindful of the interests of the publican than the European cities, it is true, and yet, doubtless, abreast of most of them in public morals and private

HOW JOSEPH PARKER WOULD REBUILD LONDON.

DR. PARKER has done many things in his time, but he is now pining to distinguish himself in an entirely new and unworked field. It is his ambition to be Augustus, who finding London brick, would leave it marble. In the *English Illustrated Magazine* for May he sets forth his scheme.

"The main proposition is: The rebuilding of London offers the most adequate alleviation of present economic and social difficulties."

It is true that the enterprise would cost some money, but that is one of its advantages in Dr. Parker's eyes. "If the Chancellor of the Exchequer were to ask for twenty-five millions, or four times that amount, at a very moderate interest (for it must be remembered that we have to deal with unemployed wealth as well as with unemployed men), the money would be forthcoming."

Dr. Parker is content with no small miserable twopenny halfpenny enterprise: he would deal with London as a whole, and would rebuild it with a vengeance. What does not precisely appear is as to whether anything of the existing London would be left after he had finished his operations. He says: "For the purpose of rebuilding London might be divided into eight or ten principal centres in some such way as this:

"1. CIVIC: Mansion House, Guildhall, minor courts, County Council Offices, departmental bureaux; the whole constituting a crescent of magnificent buildings.

"2. RAILWAYS: All the railways to be brought to one centre, say Ludgate Circus (as best for all the points of the compass), where, of course, would be erected stations, warehouses, offices and all other necessary buildings.

"3. FINANCIAL: All the banks, exchanges, insurance offices, clearing houses and similar institutions. The Bank of England would, of course, have to be rebuilt, and during the rebuilding of such a pile Newgate Jail (which has no business in the city)

could easily be so adapted as to bring the inconvenience within the narrowest limits.

"4. **MARKETS**: Smithfield, Covent Garden, Fish Market, Mincing Lane, Mark Lane and others.

"5. **POSTAL**: General Post Office, Money Order Office, Central Telegraph Office, International Cable Offices, residences, library, newsrooms and savings banks.

"6. **LITERARY**: Abolish Paternoster Row; begin Fleet Street at some point on the Thames Embankment, from which it could be extended right through to Holborn, thus running north and south instead of east and west; to Fleet Street bring booksellers, publishers, stationers, printers and all that belongs to them.

"7. **EDUCATIONAL**: University buildings, public schools, museums, art galleries, polytechnics, School Board Offices, academies and schools of music. The British Museum might be one of the lines of this centre.

"8. **DRAMATIC AND RECREATIONAL**: Theatres, concert halls, entertainment galleries and chambers, lyric clubs, and the like, the whole constituting a new and glorified Leicester Square.

"9. **POLITICAL**: Party clubs and kindred institutions forming three sides of Trafalgar Square; or this might be called the club centre—a thorough embodiment of the club life of to-day—metropolitan, national and international.

"The shipping centre is, of course, determined by the river."

It is to be feared that Dr. Parker has not sufficiently thought out his scheme. If all the railways in London were to be brought to Ludgate Circus, where in the name of wonder would he accommodate the Bank of England and Newgate Gaol? A central terminus for all the railways in London if located in Ludgate Circus would absorb the site of Newgate Gaol, the Memorial Hall, among other notable buildings, even if it spared St. Paul's Cathedral.

But Dr. Parker is not content with rebuilding; he has many other schemes on hand, one of which is the cutting of a river from London to Brighton. The cutting will have to be very deep, or the doctor will have to contrive some way to make water run up hill: "Supposing the idea of centres to be substantially adopted, there should almost necessarily follow a great scheme of light and water. In every centre there should be a fountain, as in Trafalgar Square (around which could be grouped figures of eminent Englishmen, not only heroic, but social and civic), which could be banked with flowers and green stuff. It might even be practicable to bring a sea canal to London; certainly a river way could be cut down to Brighton. The issues of such a connection with the coast no one can foresee and estimate; and who can doubt the attractiveness of a residential use of the riverside? It is beyond all doubt that London could be so rebuilt as to bring back thousands who now travel miles daily between the city and the suburbs. With noble crescents and squares, on a scale unknown at present, London might offer supreme residential attractions."

ATLANTIC COASTWISE CANALS.

MR. THOMAS MARTINDALE, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Philadelphia Ship Canal Commission, writing in *Godey's Magazine* for June, emphasizes the importance of a completed system of intra-coastal waterways for the Atlantic seaboard. The Philadelphia Commission has just completed the field work of the survey of a ship canal designed to connect Raritan Bay with the Delaware River:

"In addition to this particular project, the cutting of the Cape Cod Canal of, say, seven miles, the enlargement of the existing Delaware and Chesapeake Canal of 13.4 miles to a depth of twenty-seven feet without locks, will give us a grand interior 'water street' (as the Dutch call their canals) connecting Boston harbor with the nation's capital, and assuring to the Eastern seaboard cities, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, the benefit of cheapest freights to and from the great West, and giving to the four great cities named above a sure protection in time of war against hostile invasion, greater than any system of ports could accord us.

"Such a plan would at least treble the efficiency of our \$75,000,000 navy, for the possibilities of this route for strategic purposes are positively unrivaled in the whole world. With the opening of the Baltic Canal this month, and the recent openings of the Manchester and Cornish ship canals, the speedy completion of the new "Soo" Canal, and the projected deepening of the Erie Canal, all thoughtful men are commencing to see the possibilities and necessities of water transportation conducted upon broad and generous plans; not the towboat canal—now a thing of the past—but the ship canal destined to be the twin sister of the mysterious force which we call electricity in developing our resources in the future.

POSSIBLE SAVINGS.

"It is stated by French economists that the benefits conferred upon that Republic by the expenditure of over \$700,000,000 upon her system of free canals and waterways is equivalent to an annual return of 5 per cent. upon this enormous capital, and it was reported by the Committee on Commerce, United States Senate, in 1892, that the saving in transportation effected by the St. Mary's Canal was over \$100,000,000 in two years; also that the total expenditures for water improvements of the lakes has amounted to about \$30,000,000, or approximately to one-fifth of the annual saving effected in transportation. But when we look at the opportunities presented by coupling the two great cities of the East—New York and Philadelphia—which by rail are but ninety miles apart, with a broad 'water street' traversing a route that could not be better designed by nature than as we find it, offering no obstacles as to rock formation, water-supply or engineering difficulties of any kind worthy of the name of difficulties, with a total cutting of but 31.4 miles, we are simply bewildered at the multiplicity of beneficial changes it would exert.

"New York would save probably on its coal-supply

alone more than sufficient to pay the interest of 4 per cent. upon three times the total estimated cost, without estimating the cheapened movement of Southern produce of all kinds it would give, and we of Philadelphia would benefit by reason of a quick and safe entrance to the Sound ports, as well as to New York harbor; while the State of New Jersey, through which the rich tide of commerce must pass, would gain in population, and its swamp lands would be drained. Cities, towns and villages dotting the now desolate landscape, the route of the ship canal, would be changed into a highway of prosperity, beneficial alike to the citizens, to the State itself, and to the railroad corporations traversing its territory."

WHY CANADIANS DO NOT FAVOR ANNEXATION.

MR. JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT, who for many years was chief clerk of the Dominion House of Commons, writing in the *Forum*, declares that the idea of annexation with the United States has never been a serious thought with Canadians, and is not even to be considered at the present time. He says that never before have the Canadian people been more content with the conditions of their national growth, or never more desirous of extending their relations with the rest of the colonial dependencies of England and increasing their influence in the Empire. During the last financial depression in the United States, Canadian banks and commerce came successfully through the crisis. No time did the Canadian bonds and securities stand higher than at present,—the most conclusive evidence of the confidence of the money-world in their progress and their capacity to meet all their obligations. Mr. Bourinot further declares that Canada has one of the best devised political systems in the world, so long as it is wisely and honestly administered. He emphasizes the following sources of strength of the Canadian system of government: "The infrequency of political elections, the holding of elections for the Dominion Parliament and for the legislative assemblies of the provinces at different dates, the separation of federal issues, as a rule, from provincial questions,—though the attempt is constantly made to mix them,—the entire separation of municipal from provincial or other political questions; the permanency and non-political tenure of the civil service."

STRENGTH OF THE CANADIAN SYSTEM.

He explains that its strength consists in the fact that it is based on the experiences of the two great countries to which Canadians naturally look for instruction and warning—England and the United States. "Its institutions have kept pace with the development of the sound principles of parliamentary and federal government, and possess all that elasticity and capacity to meet critical situations as they arise, which seems wanting in the too rigid system of the United States, whose constitution is based on principles which existed in the middle of the last

century, and are now not equal in essential respects to the conditions of modern political progress.

"The public service enjoys all the advantages that arise from permanency of tenure and independence of a popular vote. The different practices that have prevailed so long in the American States since the days of Jackson and Van Buren—have, above all other public evils, degraded political parties and sunk the country at times into the lowest possible depths of political baseness. Fortunately for the best interests of the Canadian people, the system of electing public officials has never obtained in their country. In fact their Government continues to follow the same usage that prevailed in the old colonial era, and practically in the thirteen states for many years after their independence. It is the State of New York that was mainly responsible for the extension of the elective and spoils systems to all parts of the Union, and has brought such degradation to political life. In Canada the Governor-General is appointed for six years by the Queen in council; the Lieutenant-Governors of the eight provinces and territories for five years by the Governor-General in council; their respective Ministries or Councils are chosen by these functionaries from the majority or ruling party in the Parliament or provincial legislatures, and retain office only while they possess the confidence of the people's representatives."

CONFIDENCE IN THE FUTURE.

In conclusion Mr. Bourinot says: "So long as Canada adheres to existing principles of sound government and is not misled by unsafe political agitators—to be found in every country—to adopt the dangerous methods of party in the Republican states, her people may continue to have confidence in the future of their federal union. At present, assuredly, they can see no reasons for a 'political union' in such weaknesses and evils of the purely Democratic system of their neighbors as have been set forth in this paper with much brevity. When Canadians are invited, even on the floor of Congress itself, 'to cast their lot with their own continent,' and are assured 'that they shall have all that the continent can give,' they refuse to consider the offer seriously, not because they have no interest in the progress of their American cousins who are also the inheritors of English institutions, but because they know that they are working out those institutions on principles far more conducive to the pure and effective administration of public affairs—that in this respect, at all events, they are already in advance of a great and prosperous people who have been led in the course of years by reckless politicians into methods of government which have lowered the standard of public morality and created scandals of far-reaching influence on the nation. Canadians have higher aspirations at this critical period of their political development, when they are laboring amid many difficulties to form a new power on this continent, one-half of which they now possess as their territorial domain."

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE NEW CZAR.

THE June *Harper's* contains a well-considered and authoritative article by Professor E. Borges on "The New Czar and What We May Expect from Him." The writer is decidedly optimistic in his judgments and prophecies. He thinks that Nicholas II combines the best physical and mental qualities of his stolid, powerful father, and of his quicker, more nervous mother. Although the late Czar did not make a love marriage, he made a very happy one in the result, and his home life was highly exemplary, almost ideal.

THE BOYHOOD OF NICHOLAS II.

"From what could be found out from the most reliable sources, we learn that Nicholas Alexandrovich was a bright child and a very industrious and conscientious pupil, obedient and willing to the point where his nervousness or decided self-will was unduly aroused.

"During his boyhood the progress in school work was somewhat slow, not because he was dull, but on account of his frequent physical indisposition to attend the lessons. Nicholas Alexandrovich was a sickly boy, whether because he could not well endure the severe climate of Russia, or because his father insisted upon a system of hardening which was too rigorous for his frail constitution, must be left undecided. His early reading consisted chiefly of Russian masterpieces fit for his age, but scarcely less time was spent upon the reading of Grimm's fairy tales, Fénelon's *Télémaque*, and Walter Scott's as well as Charles Dickens' best works.

HE PROVES HIS VITALITY.

"At the age of eighteen Nicholas was introduced into the official world and the court circle, but made very little use of the opportunities thus offered. This caused the old rumors of his poor health and weak constitution to be repeated more frequently, and the sensitive prince chose a peculiar manner of objection to contradict them peremptorily. At the first court ball which he attended, in 1886, he danced with the daughter of a famous general. Kola [pet name for Nicholas] waltzed the young lady four, five, six times around the large ballroom with great skill and greater vigor until she was exhausted, and nearly fainted. Then, escorting her to a *fauteuil*, he said calmly, but quite aloud, 'I beg your pardon, Countess, for having fatigued you so much, but I wished to prove that the Crown Prince of Russia has some vitality.'

THE CZAR'S ROMANCE.

About the time of arriving at manhood, the Czarevitch fell in love. "And, strange play of fate, fell in love with a daughter of that race which his father persecuted with inexorable severity. The prince, who would have been a welcome suitor for the hand of any princess in Christendom, gave his whole self, his heart and soul, to a poor Jewish ballet-girl. A great deal has been said and written about his relations to Miss L., and the angry interference which they

brought about from the Czar. But most of the stories are invented, and the truth is simply that Nicholas was so infatuated with his beloved Masha, who, by-the-way, is a most beautiful and accomplished young lady, that he was determined to sacrifice everything, even his title to the throne, for the permission to marry her. Perhaps if his brother George had not been an incurable consumptive, the Emperor would have consented. But for the sake of lineal succession and to avoid possible future complications he withheld his permission and Nicholas had to obey. It was repeatedly asserted, especially in German and English newspapers, that a clandestine marriage had taken place. To every one who is familiar with the house laws of the Romanoffs and the dogmas of the Greek Church this must appear ridiculous, because no member of the Imperial family can be wedded by a 'pope' without the consent of the head of the Romanoffs. The Czar tried to persuade Nicholas to give up his love for the sake of state reasons, and not meeting a willing promise, he separated the lovers, hoping that time would mitigate the ardor of their affection. This seems to have come true."

As we all know the Czarevitch finally was persuaded to marry the Princess Alice of Hesse, the ceremony being performed at his father's death bed.

THE QUALITIES OF THE NEW CZAR.

"Four qualities, partly inherited and partly acquired by education, shine forth in the character of Nicholas II. Like his father, he loves the truth, and hates hypocrisy above everything. Like his father, he is religious, an ardent supporter of the Greek Church, and an ultra-Russian, although he may lean more to liberal innovations. Like his father, he is honest and moral in the highest sense of the word, and it can be safely predicted that his home and family life will be as exemplary as that of Alexander III. Not less deep than in these matters have his father's example and teaching influenced the new Czar with regard to war and peace. Alexander Alexandrovitch not only loved peace for the sake of peace, he worshiped it, because he despised war. During the Russian-Turkish war Alexander Alexandrovitch had commanded the army on the Yarna, and the fearful outrages on the battle-fields, the cruelty of the slaughter itself, had made an indelible impression upon his religious mind."

HIS PROBABLE POLICY.

Professor Borges expects to see Nicholas II continue steadily in the work of russifying Russia, a process clearly necessary to the State's welfare, but through milder measures than those of his ancestors. His manifesto to the Germans in the Baltic provinces, and his recall of General Gurko, the "iron hand of Poland," are already visible signs of this. With a German wife, he will scarcely be prejudiced deeply against the Hohenzollern, as was his father, on account of their diplomatic victories in the treaty of Berlin.

"The point at which Nicholas differs widely from the views of his father and grandfather, and where he most likely will inaugurate a new policy diametrically opposed to a century's traditions, is the relation of Russia toward England. The cable and the leaders of the great dailies of all European countries speak already quite familiarly of an 'entente' between the bear and the lion. Lord Rosebery has launched a panegyric on Alexander III, and numerous visible and concealed wires, worked by clever diplomats and members of Queen Victoria's family, are trying to bring about an understanding between the two powers in various European and Asiatic questions.

IS AN ALLIANCE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND ENGLAND POSSIBLE?

"Is such an understanding as this, or even an alliance, possible between the two nations and governments, who have been antagonists for decades? I fully believe it is. Every one who knows the sentiments of the people of both countries must own that the broad masses of Russia have not the least antipathy to England, and that amongst the educated, the society of the upper ten and the court circles, the preference for everything English, from language and literature down to dress and horses, is growing constantly. Actually the prejudice and dislike are only one sided. The British accuse Russia of an invincible covetousness for India, and continually suspect some vile scheme for robbing them of their possessions in Asia. This suspicion is both unfounded and unjust. If the statesmen of England, and for that matter of the whole of Europe, would not be blind to the incontestable fact that the large population of Russia, with its enormous annual increase, needs an outlet, that the country naturally must have a seaport and a waterway in the south, Russia could develop organically and historically, and would not be forced to press in an easterly direction, contrary to its own vital interest. The famous political testament of Nicholas I ought not to be construed as a greedy reaching out for Constantinople and the inheritance of the sick man, Turkey, but should be recognized by statesmen and the world in general as a logical politico-economic consequence of the geographical situation of Russia. England's jealousy could be done away with, and at the same time the whole Eastern question solved, by making the Dardanelles as well as the Suez Canal neutral territory, to be used by all nations under the same conditions, and supervised by an international commission. Such a treaty would soon be followed by an agreement about a line of demarcation between the possessions of Russia and England in Asia, which would silence forever British fear, and foster the peace of the world essentially."

The writer closes with some curious anecdotes which show most forcibly the favorable view Nicholas might be expected to take of any such close alliance with England.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA, LIMITED.

A Joint Stock Trading Company in Asia.

THE first place in the *Contemporary Review* for May is devoted to an article entitled "The European Partners in Asia." The article, which was evidently written before the difference between Russia and Japan became acute, asserts strongly that in Asia no other powers, excepting Russia and England, really count, France being regarded as a very junior partner indeed, whose elimination is to be contemplated as one of the inevitable events in the not distant future.

PARTNERSHIP.

The writer says: "What is the true attitude in which England and Russia should stand in relation to these questions which Asia is presenting and will continue to present to the European world? It may be defined in one word—partnership. We are partners rather than rivals; allies rather than foes.

"If England and Russia choose to constitute themselves a working partnership for Asiatic business their leadership would be recognized as natural and proper by all the other European powers. The chief advantage of a loyal partnership is, that in most cases it would prevent action that would be forced upon us if each, distrustful of his neighbor, sought to protect his own interests by independent action. If it were perfectly well understood that nothing would be done by England without first consulting Russia, and *vice versa*, half and more than half the danger of unnecessary interference would disappear. The confidence begotten by the agreement to act together would, in nine cases out of ten, prevent any need for acting at all. And that is the great *desideratum*. What Russia and England alike wish to secure is time for quiet growth and natural evolution, and nothing would be more likely to secure this than a frank and loyal understanding that neither would move hand or foot in debatable land without first consulting the other.

THE NATURAL HEIRS OF CHINA.

In the same *Review* M. Elisee Reclus, writing on "Russia, Mongolia, and China," asserts that the Russian partner in the firm is destined to absorb all Northern China: "Russia is the immediate neighbor of the Chinese, and natural heir to all the Mongolian and Mantchu territories, whether desert or populated, which may be detached from China either spontaneously or by gentle violence.

"The Russians are own brothers of their Far East neighbors; akin in blood, in instincts, and in ideas. They have the same passion for space, the same power of adapting themselves to their environment; if needful, they can become Mongols, Tunguses, or Chinamen. Having, so to speak, two souls, our own and that of the Oriental, they are the natural mediators between the two worlds, and we may rely on them, with perfect assurance, to effect the union into one body of the two halves, as yet strangers to each other, of the human race."

THE REPEOPLING OF THE LAND.

Experiments in Prussia and Australla.

TWO writers in the *Contemporary Review* for May describe successful experiments that have been made in Europe and at the Antipodes for restoring the people to the land. The first paper, by Mr. H. W. Wolff, sets forth the way in which Prussia has re-peopled tracts of land in Poland and elsewhere; land which formerly only supplied living for twenty or thirty families, with a proper number of servants for farm work, now supports 1,387 families. These, families, however, have occupied only about one-third of the land allotted for colonization, and Africans are waiting for the remainder three or four deep.

Mr. Wolff's description of the method by which it is done is very clear and simple. The agency adopted is that of a general commission or an administrative board, and rent bank, which issues land bonds secured by a charge on the property and which bear an interest of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Mr. Wolff says: "The new facility provided for sale and purchase of land has brought about a perfect revolution in Prussian landholding—a revolution very much for the better. Landlords are offering their estates in quantities which make the General Commissions cry out for more surveyors; they cannot master the business fast enough.

"Under the magician's wand of the General Commission desolate plains are being converted into populous villages. The old, worn-out order of things is giving place to a new. Communities of peasant proprietors, rich in houses, and children, and cattle, producing more plentifully, and making agriculture once more remunerative, are springing up in un-peopled solitudes which heretofore made their proprietors bankrupt; the tide of emigration is being stayed, population is once more on the increase. Not too rapidly, but surely, comparative plenty is being put in the place of want, contentment in the place of destitution, and the state is promised a rich harvest of taxes, an increase of purchasers for its commerce, and of recruits for its army.

"Here, then, at length, does the difficult problem appear to have been solved, of giving state aid to those who need it without deadening the spirit of self-help, nay, while quickening and stimulating it. And here has a means been found of re-peopling the land in the most satisfactory way, increasing its productiveness, making agriculture more remunerative—helping the poor without taxing the rich. Could we avail ourselves of the same machinery?

The Australlan Settlements.

Another paper that bears with the same subject is the Rev. Joseph Berry's account of the working of the Village Settlement act in South Australia: "When this Village Settlement act became law, its provisions were eagerly accepted. During three months, from March to May (1894), ten settlements

were formed, containing fifteen hundred souls. Some settlements contained about twenty members with, say, eighty souls, while two or three settlements were four times as large. About 10 per cent. have come away during the first half year, but their places are being quietly filled by others who understand better what they are doing, and will be more likely to remain. There seems to have been more discontent and friction in the larger settlements. Still the scheme bids fair to become a great success. The Government may have to increase the advance of £50 per member before the corner is turned and the settlements are independent of outside help; but that will not be a serious matter if a settlement succeeds ultimately, as the Government holds a lien upon everything until it is repaid with interest. Co-operative production, with life on a communistic basis, is surely having a fair trial here. There are no public houses allowed on these settlements, and, as the people have no money, there are not likely to be any shops; but no landlord comes round for his rent, and there are no bills coming in from grocer or draper. The villagers have concerts and entertainments, with an occasional dance, and on holidays there are sports on the village green. The noble river presents unlimited opportunities for boating, bathing, fishing and shooting."

ON SPAIN OF TO-DAY.

PROBABLY no country is as little known as modern Spain, and in his amusing account of a tour through that portion of Western Europe, M. Bazin gives in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* many quaint glimpses of the manners and customs of Spanish men and women.

The French traveler noticed first of all the extreme gallantry and politeness of the nation as a whole. The most extraordinary phrases are used both in conversation and correspondence: "Most mighty," "Doubly famous," "Great Lord worthy of all praise," are a few in current use; and in writing to a woman, a man always winds up by kissing (theoretically) her feet!

The Spanish girl is literally the slave of the man to whom she is engaged. He decides when she shall come and go, whom she shall dance with at a ball, and can even condemn her to stay at home and see none of her friends. Yet long engagements are the rule rather than the exception, and often last two to three years. Secret love affairs are also to a certain extent tolerated, and private engagements often ultimately lead to marriages.

M. Bazin gives a brief description of Echegaray, the great Spanish novelist—"a fine energetic-looking man, with green bright eyes, courteous, easy manners and who spends all his afternoons in the *Atereo*, a kind of club, public reading room and library, where for \$2 a month the citizens of Madrid can see all the papers and reviews, and consult forty thousand volumes."

THE POWDER MILLS OF THE DU PONTS.

IN the June *McClure's*, Cleveland Moffett makes an article of thrilling interest on the powder mills, which Eleuthère du Pont founded on the banks of the beautiful Brandywine in 1802, and which have been maintained as a family heritage by his lineal descendants ever since.

"The du Ponts monopolize the gunpowder business of America, controlling twenty-eight of the thirty-two mills in the country. They do this by confiding to no one, not even to the archives of the Patent Office, their secret methods of composition, their specially devised machinery, and all the lore of gunpowder-making that has come to them through generations. This inherited knowledge is the family treasure, and to guard it inviolate the du Ponts must be their own mechanics, chemists, superintendents and engineers; must spend hours every day in the mills; must live with the menace of sudden and frightful death always before them. The Czar knows no greater dangers than these silent, grave-faced men—Eugene du Pont, the present head of the family and the firm; Francis G. du Pont, whose mechanical and electrical inventions are the marvel of engineers; Dr. Alexis I. du Pont, who holds in his head chemical formulae for gunpowder worth millions; Colonel Henry A. du Pont, who personally directs the transportation of the gunpowder; Charles I. du Pont, who oversees the dangerous process of sealing it in cans and boxes, and Pierre and Francis du Pont, who between them manage the dynamite and nitro-glycerine works, to the constant risk of their lives."

These du Ponts have come to a family fortune of one hundred million through the powder making of nearly a century, but it has been at the cost of the lives of two of the bravest of them, and the others have imminently risked their lives scores of times. The dauntless bravery with which they always lead the attack on any dangerous point has procured the worship of the three hundred men for their employers.

THE DANGER OF POWDER MAKING.

Mr. Moffett gives some most grisly details of the explosions which have taken place at the powder works. One of them, which he calls "the greatest gunpowder explosion the world has ever known," occurred on October 7, 1890. "With their usual cautious policy the du Ponts have never stated just how great a quantity of powder exploded at this time, but it is certain that three magazines and three mills in the upper yard were blown up, one after another, and a safe estimate will put the quantity of powder exploded at one hundred and fifty tons. In this explosion thirteen men and one woman were instantly killed, while twenty-two men and nine women were injured, some fatally."

Another great accident cost the lives of thirteen men, too, and there have been numberless smaller explosions. Aside from the inherent danger of stray sparks, however, "gunpowder mills are exceedingly

healthy places. Such a thing as a workman dying of consumption is unheard of, the explanation being that the constant breathing into the lungs of dust containing charcoal, sulphur and saltpetre is beneficial to them. Even horses employed in gunpowder mills are found to be fatter and sleeker than their fellows from the same stable, worked elsewhere. As to the death rate in powder mills, the popular ideas are much exaggerated, the average freight yard being vastly more fatal than they. Statistics show that from the beginning of this century, when the du Pont powder mills were established, up to the present year, there has been an average of not quite one death a year from accidents or explosions.

"As among the employers, so among the men, fear is almost unknown, the black-faced fellows shoveling the gunpowder about as if it were coal, and walking through it knee-deep, as they would through so much flour. They are perfectly happy, these stolid Irishmen, who go on risking their lives year after year, for about the same wages as are paid in less dangerous employments—that is, \$40 or \$50 a month. And yet they are exceedingly superstitious, it being not uncommon for a man to throw up his job because he has had a warning or his wife has dreamed of a white horse. There are various dreams understood by powder men to foretell an accident or an explosion, and it is very difficult, often impossible, to get a man who has had one of these to go near the works."

The powder men assert that even a flame or hot iron may be applied to quantities of gunpowder without explosion, and that a spark is absolutely necessary. They are even more confident in their theory that concussion cannot explode powder. So it is driven about carelessly in jolting wagons, and loaded freely on ordinary freight cars. Not long ago the engine of an express train struck one of the du Pont's powder wagons and wrecked it completely without igniting the powder, which would go to prove this. An accident occurred forty years ago in which three wagons calmly driving through Wilmington exploded many tons of the powder with which they were loaded, wrecking the bishop's house and terrifying the whole population.

"The opponents of the concussion theory maintained that one of the drivers must have been smoking and let fall a spark from his pipe. But this could never be demonstrated, as neither the drivers themselves nor the eighteen mules nor any considerable fragments of them were ever found. Years later one of the heavy axles was found many feet beneath the road. Since then the du Pont company have been required, when carting powder to the river for shipment by boat, to make a long detour around the city."

All the mills are built with sides and backs of ponderous stone, three or four feet of the famous Brandywine granite, but the fronts facing on the creek are almost open, and the roofs are light sheets of corrugated iron. This peculiar construction is calculated to insure the least possible damage in the not infrequent event of an explosion.

CROWDED SCHOOLS AS PROMOTERS OF DISEASE.

UNDER the title, "Crowded Schools as Promoters of Disease," Dr. Henry Dwight Chapin sets forth in the *Forum* (together with remedial suggestions) the alarming conditions which he has found to exist in many of the public schools in New York :

"1. Many of them are overcrowded, with the result that individual classes are too large, especially in the lower grades. The rules of the New York Board of Education allow one teacher to fifty pupils in the primary schools, and prohibit any one class from containing more than seventy-five pupils. Under this system one teacher may be obliged to do the foundation work in a class numbering from fifty to seventy-five children. How sixty little children can be properly taught in one class is a problem in physiology as well as in psychology ; for the subject of overcrowding is one of great importance in respect to their health. No public school building should be constructed that will accommodate more than eight hundred or one thousand children, several buildings being put up, if necessary, to house larger numbers ; for the massing together of so many in one place cannot but favor insanitary conditions which are sure to induce ill health, and particularly the spread of infection.

"2. The ventilation is often extremely defective, and the cubic air space allowed to each pupil is insufficient. In the three lower classes of the primary schools, the prescribed allowance of space to each pupil in New York is 70 cubic feet, in the three higher grades 80 cubic feet, while in the four lower grades of the grammar classes the allowance is 90 cubic feet, and in the four higher grades 100 cubic feet. The Board of Health requires that in tenement houses the allowance shall be at least 400 cubic feet, and, in some cases, 600 cubic feet to each person. Four hundred cubic feet are required for each lodger in the lodging houses of New York City. With a low allowance of cubic space to each child, there is no suitable way in the older buildings of letting out the exhausted air and substituting fresh air in its place. It is obvious that even with a generous allowance of cubic air space, if there be no way of constantly removing foul air, a room full of children will soon become close and stuffy. Proper mechanical appliances are needed, therefore, to keep the air of these school-rooms pure by affording means of a constant exodus of the foul air and a steady supply of fresh air.

"This is a problem that has been solved by sanitary engineers who can accurately estimate the methods of supplying so many cubic feet of fresh air per hour to each individual in a room.

"3. The light is bad in many class rooms, especially in the lower grades. Most of the primary schools in New York are situated in the lower and inferior parts of grammar school buildings, which are closely surrounded, in many cases, by high structures. The upper stories of the school buildings may get sufficient light, but the lower rooms are often comparatively dark, and gas has to be more or less

constantly burned. The strain to which the children's eyes are subjected by artificial light, or by conflicting lights, cannot but result in weakening them. The importance of this aspect of the question will be realized when we consider the increase of faulty accommodation and various other eye defects in little children. The relation between the source and intensity of the light and the position of the children should always be carefully considered : no seat should ever face a window or other source of light.

"4. Many of the class rooms are not provided with proper furniture. The children are often forced to sit in constricted, uncomfortable positions, especially when at work. When we consider the tendency to slight degrees of spinal curvature in children, it is seen how important it is that chairs and desks should be specially constructed with reference to their size and development. In some cases the benches are too high for the smallest children, so that their feet are unable to touch the floor. This attitude tires the back, and they may try and rest themselves by stretching their legs to the next bench. Every child should have a single seat and desk for itself, regulated according to its size. Children should not be seated in a row, or at least not closely enough to touch one another. Slates should be abolished, not only in the interest of cleanliness, but because of the danger of their becoming infected by disease germs, and hence spreading contagion.

"Finally, in many schools there is no proper place to hang wraps and cloaks. Some of the class rooms have narrow wardrobes at the back where clothing is shut in ; in others the outer garments are hung directly upon hooks in the wall. Damp and dirty outer clothing should never be kept in a school room crowded with little children, for in case any of these articles are infected by germs of disease, especially of scarlet fever and diphtheria, many of the adjacent garments are liable to be infected. This is a subject of great importance in regard to the spread of contagious diseases among the poor. No better rough incubator of disease germs could be desired than a small, closed, unventilated wardrobe on a stormy day, packed with the wet and soiled outer clothing of children during the school hours. Proper drying and ventilating rooms should always be provided.

"While the newer public school buildings in New York conform, generally, to hygienic rules, the older structures, which are mainly in the poorer districts, are, most of them, in a bad sanitary condition. The life conditions of thousands of poor children in tenement houses are bad enough. It is at least the duty of our cities to see to it that their bad environment is not continued in the schools. What is needed is a more constant and regular sanitary oversight of the schools by experts in hygiene. When we appreciate the importance of school hygiene in relation to a proper and symmetrical development of child life, we shall give this subject the attention and thought that its importance demands. Boards of Education and trustees should be recruited more largely from the ranks of physicians and scientific men."

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

THE Hon. William T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education, reviews the recent report of the "Committee of Fifteen" on elementary school instruction in the *North American Review* for May. Apart from the special interest attaching to this important report, what Dr. Harris has to say on the general subject of elementary education is always well worthy of attention.

"The general trend of school reform," says Dr. Harris, "may be characterized as in the direction of securing the interest of the pupil. All the new devices have in view the awakening of the pupil's inner spring of action. He is to be interested and made to act along lines of rational culture through his own impulse. The older methods looked less to interesting the pupil than to disciplining the will in rational forms. 'Make the pupil familiar with self-sacrifice, make it a second nature to follow the behests of duty and heroically stifle selfish desires'—this was their motto, expressed or implied. It was an education addressed primarily to the will. The new education is addressed to the feelings and desires. Its motto is: 'Develop the pupil through his desires and interests.' Goethe preached this doctrine in his 'Wilhelm Meister.' Froebel founded the kindergarten system on it. Colonel Parker's Quincy school experiment was, and his Cook County Normal School is, a centre for the promulgation of this idea. Those who advocate an extension of the system of elective studies in the colleges and its introduction even into secondary and elementary schools justify it by the principle of interest."

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN.

Taking up the report in detail, Dr. Harris discusses the question of correlation of studies at some length.

"The report on the correlation of studies is an attempt to reconcile the old and the new in education by discovering what in the course of study is or should be permanent and what in the nature of things is transient. It admits the claims of the new education, as to making the appeal to the child's interest paramount, so far as this relates to the methods of instruction, but it finds a limit to this in the matters to be taught. It discusses the educational value of the five principal factors of the course of study in order to determine clearly where the proposed new branches of study belong and what they add to the old curriculum. These five components of a course of study are: 1, Grammar, as a study of the structure of language; 2, Literature, as a study of the art form of language—literature as furnishing a revelation of human nature in all its types; 3, Mathematics, as furnishing the laws of matter in movement and rest—the laws grounded in the nature of space and time; 4, Geography, as a compend of natural and social science—unfolding later, in secondary and higher education, into geology, botany, zoölogy, meteorology on the one hand, and into anthropology and sociology, economics and politics on the other; 5, History, as showing the origin and growth of insti-

tutions, especially of the State. It appears that these five branches cover the two worlds of man and nature, and that all theoretical studies fall within these lines. This is the correlation of study. Each essential branch has some educational value that another does not possess. Each branch also serves the function of correlating the child to his environment—namely, to the two worlds of nature and human society. . . .

"The committee have been at much pains to point out the importance of leaving a branch of study when it has been studied long enough to exhaust its educational value. It is shown in the use of arithmetic that it ought to be replaced by algebra two years earlier than is the custom in the public schools at present. The arithmetical method should not be used to solve the class of problems that are more easily solved by algebra. So, too, it is contended that English grammar should be discontinued at the close of the seventh year, and French, German or Latin—preferably the last—substituted for it. The educative value of a study on its psychological side is greatest at the beginning. The first six months in the study of algebra or Latin—it is claimed that even the first four weeks—are more valuable than the same length of time later on. For the first lessons make one acquainted with a new method of viewing things. . . .

"Perhaps the most important portion of this report is its attempt to draw a line between secondary and elementary studies. The recommendation to shorten the time devoted to the strictly elementary work, and to take up the two chief secondary studies in the seventh and eighth years, will, when generally adopted, largely increase the number of pupils who continue their school life into secondary and higher education. This, with the subordination of grammar to literary art and the shortening of the course in arithmetic, leaving what General Walker calls the 'conundrums' for algebraic treatment, makes a series of radical departures which ought to please the warm advocates of progressive measures, notwithstanding the fact that a strongly conservative position is taken regarding the educational value of the staple branches hitherto taught."

IS OXFORD A UNIVERSITY?

THE question whether or not Oxford can be said to conform to the German ideal of what constitutes a university proper is discussed by Prof. Richard Jones, of Swarthmore College, in the *Educational Review*. Professor Jones prefaces his article with the remark that to the thoroughgoing Oxonian this question is probably not a matter of any consequence. Nevertheless, the comparison which Professor Jones institutes between the lecture lists of Oxford and Berlin is interesting and suggestive. In theology he finds slight difference between the two universities, in respect to the number of courses offered. In law and medicine Oxford occupies an inferior position. The same seems to be true of the natural sciences in general. The strength of Oxford is in the Greek and Latin courses. In philosophy, Oxford dwells on Plato and Aristotle, while Berlin lays far more stress on

modern thought. In political economy Berlin is far in the lead. Strangest of all, one must go to Germany even for instruction in the English language and literature! Oxford offers only one course, of three lectures a week by a distinguished professor who obtained his training in Germany, on Middle English Literature. Berlin offers six courses in one semester, ranging from Old English to Tennyson.

"What is noteworthy at Berlin, aside from the number of courses offered in the established branches of learning, is the range of subjects expounded. If there is any branch of learning known anywhere in the world which is not lectured on at Berlin, it is an oversight. If there is any branch of learning in no way connected with Aristotle and Plato which is lectured on at Oxford, this also is an oversight! Or at least it is an irregularity, opposed at first as not in harmony with the traditions of the institution, and even now tolerated rather than esteemed. . . .

NOT IN THE GERMAN SENSE.

"Hitherto the accepted theory of the purpose of a residence at the university has been that it was not mainly for the sake of 'learning anything in particular.' To the English mind it has seemed of far less consequence to furnish at Oxford lectures on the Invariability of Phyllozoa than to furnish opportunities and influences to the Oxford undergraduate for the cultivation of manliness and manners, character and courtesy. Perhaps the matter might be rightly summed up by saying that one enters a German university largely for the sake of scholarship, while the great majority enter Oxford largely for the sake of culture. And while one would not be justified in concluding that there is no culture in a German university and no scholarship at Oxford, yet this broad line of distinction has hitherto prevailed. There is and always has been at Oxford exact scholarship, especially in the subjects of the *Literæ Humaniores*. And Oxford is now apparently becoming to some extent a university in the German sense of the word. It is not impossible that the spirit and the ideals of Oxford, under the transformation now going on, may take more and more the direction toward research and the extension of the boundaries of knowledge which characterizes the universities of Germany, and which has given her so unique a place in the world of scholarship. The adoption of some portion of this German spirit will doubtless improve Oxford as a home of learning, or at least as a home of modern learning, although the University of Oxford will undoubtedly always differ in important respects from the universities of Germany. Oxford is not as yet a university according to the German definition of what constitutes a university.

"But whatever the ideal university may be, if an ideal adapted to all nations be possible, or whatever may be the ideals of the Oxford of the future, it is but fitting that I close with an appreciation of the charm and the stimulus of the college life of the Oxford of the present, and with a hearty recognition of the disciplinary and inspirational value of Oxford's

Literæ Humaniores, on which she has nurtured a race of cultured men, who have led great movements in thought, and whose memories will always remain dear to the English-speaking race of whatever nationality."

ARTHUR CAYLEY.

DR. GEORGE BRUCE HALSTEAD contributes to the *American Mathematical Monthly* a short biographical sketch of the late Arthur Cayley, the distinguished mathematician, who, many will remember, delivered a series of lectures at the Johns Hopkins University in 1882. We quote as follows from Dr. Halstead's article:

HIS EARLY TRIUMPHS.

"Arthur Cayley was born on August 16, 1821. He was a pupil of King's College School, London, and entered Trinity College, Cambridge, already a well-equipped mathematician, at the age of seventeen. In 1842 he took the two highest honors in the University of Cambridge, he was Senior Wrangler and First Smith's Prizeman. At that time, more than half a century ago, the Senior Wrangler was almost always as a matter of course a Johnian, so a Trinity Senior Wrangler was apt to be an object of curiosity. One of his college mates describes him at that date as a crooked little man, in no respect a beauty, and not in the least a beau. On the day of his triumph, when he was to receive his hard-earned honors in the Senate House, some of his friends combined their energies to dress him, and put him to rights properly, so that his appearance might not be altogether unworthy of his exploits and his college. He was already a man of much varied information, and that on some subjects the very opposite of scientific; for instance, he was well up in all the current novels, an uncommon thing at Cambridge, where novel reading then was not one of the popular weaknesses. His Johnian competitor for first place was a fearfully hard student, and had once worked twenty hours a day for a week together at a college examination. But now he almost broke down from overexertion just as the time of trial was coming on, and actually carried a supply of ether and other stimulants into the examination, in case of accidents. Nevertheless he made a good fight of it, and having great pace as well as style in addition to his knowledge, beat Cayley a little on the bookwork, but was beaten two hundred marks in problems, which decided the contest.

AS A MAN AND MATHEMATICIAN.

"In 1841 Cayley published his first paper, thus commencing the astounding series of 800 memoirs with which he so enriched his science. The collected edition of his works now being published by the University Press will extend to ten or more quarto volumes, a scientific monument equally unique in amount, range, and quality.

"After his election to a Fellowship, which, as he

was unwilling to take Holy Orders, could be only temporary, he studied conveyancing in London, and at Lincoln's Inn first met his greatest and life-long friend and fellow genius, Sylvester, for they had never met at Cambridge, where Sylvester was Second Wrangler in 1837.

"He practiced as a conveyancer for fourteen years, but during this time his real occupation was pure mathematics, and in those years some of his most notable discoveries were made. The law was always drudgery to him. The superabundant verbiage of legal forms was always distasteful to him. He once remarked that 'the object of law was to say a thing in the greatest number of words, of mathematics to say it in the fewest.'

"Cayley was a very gentle, sweet character. Sylvester told me that he never saw him angry but once, and that was when a messenger broke in on one of their interviews with a mass of legal documents, new business for Cayley. In an access of disgust Cayley dashed the documents upon the floor.

"In 1863 Lady Sadler's various trusts were consolidated, and a new Sadlerian Professorship of Pure Mathematics was created in the University of Cambridge, especially for Cayley. As chairman of the Association for Promoting the Higher Education of Women he did most to raise Newnham College to its present influential position.

"In Cambridge he was accustomed to give the small classes of advanced students who were prepared to follow him no mere routine course, but, like the best German professors since Jacobi, the latest and highest work on which he was at the time engaged.

"As early as 1852 he was a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1858 he joined Sylvester and Stokes in starting the *Quarterly Journal of Pure and Applied Mathematics*. In 1882 he delivered a special course of lectures at the Johns Hopkins University, where Sylvester was still professor. Baltimore was then the apex not only of the Western Continent, but of the world, for Salmon soon after said that if European mathematicians had to elect themselves a head, it would be Cayley. In 1863 he married and settled permanently in Cambridge.

"Cayley was assuredly the most learned and erudite of mathematicians. Of him it might be said, he knew everything, and he was the very last man who ever will know everything. I have heard Sylvester say that when he wished to know anything he simply asked Cayley, for to Sylvester it was not only often irksome to study what had been done by others, but impossible, since the very beginning of such study was sure to start in him a train of original thought and research which absorbed him irresistibly. This wideness of knowledge made Cayley invaluable as a mathematical referee. To the Royal Society, the Mathematical Society, the Royal Astronomical Society, the Cambridge Philosophical Society he was long the principal adviser as to the merits of mathematical papers presented for publication. Cayley's erudition gave his originality always the most fertile fields."

GENERAL BOOTH ON THE SACRAMENTS.

THE Rev. Dr. Lunn, writing in the *Review of the Churches*, thus describes the answer which General Booth gave to him when he asked him point-blank what was the teaching of the Salvation Army on the subject of the Sacraments. The following extract shows that General Booth has arrived at conclusions very much akin to those of George Fox:

"In my opinion it was a mistake to suppose that Jesus Christ instituted these ceremonials as they are practiced to-day, and made the obligation to partake of them binding upon His people in all circumstances and for all time."

HIS POSITION DEFINED.

"'Would you define, General, for the benefit of my readers, your general position with reference to the Sacraments?'

"'Certainly,' said the General. 'In the first place, we do not consider that the Sacraments are essentials of salvation. We hold that, through our Lord Jesus Christ, faith, hope and charity, with or without any formulæ or ceremonies, will carry a man into heaven.

"'Secondly. With reference to the question as to our Lord's intention to institute these as permanent ceremonies in the Church, we reply that there are other ordinances that are apparently commands of a similar character which the Church has universally agreed in not observing. The most striking example of that is the command to wash one another's feet. We stand in relation to the ordinances of baptism and the Lord's Supper where the whole Church stands to-day in relation to many customs which were prevalent in the apostolic days.

"'Thirdly. We came into this position originally by determining not to be a Church. We did not wish to undertake the administration of the Sacraments and thereby bring ourselves into collision with existing Churches.

"'Fourthly. We were further driven to take up our present position by clergymen of the Church of England refusing to administer the rite to our soldiers because they had not gone through the form of confirmation. This created difficulties which seemed to me only to be solved by the declaration of my own conviction that these Sacraments were not essential to salvation.

"'Fifthly. We have found the existing notions with reference to these ordinances seriously interfering with the inculcation of right views of penitence and holy living. Men and women are constantly in danger of putting their trust in ordinances, and thinking that baptized communicants must be in a secure position, no matter how inconsistently they are living. This leads us to say that as circumcision is nothing, so baptism is nothing—but the keeping the commandment of God. We attach great importance to that wonderful statement of John the Baptist, 'I indeed baptize you with water . . . but . . . He shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost and with fire.'"

“‘Sixthly. Moreover I should like to emphasize the fact that this with us is not a settled question. We never declaim against the Sacraments; we never even state our own position. We are anxious not to destroy the confidence of Christian people in institutions which are helpful to them.’

“‘Do you substitute anything,’ I asked the General, ‘for the Sacraments?’

“‘Only so far,’ he said, ‘as to urge upon our soldiers in every meal they take to remember, as they break the bread, the broken body of our Lord, and as they drink the cup, His shed blood; and every time they wash the body to remember that the soul can only be cleansed by the purifying blood of Christ.’”

GENERAL BOOTH'S AMERICAN CAMPAIGN.

IN the Easter number of *All the World* General Booth tells Englishmen what his transatlantic campaign has taught him, under the following six heads:

“I. I have seen new evidences that sooner or later the world will recognize and be grateful for any labor or sacrifice endured on its behalf.

“II. I have been further impressed by the great influence for good exercised by the Army on the Christian workers outside our own ranks.

“III. This campaign has confirmed me in the conviction that the faithful adhesion to Salvation Army principles and methods will insure success anywhere and everywhere.

“IV. I have been impressed with the fact that everywhere the Army produces the same kind of loving, holy and devoted soldiers.

“V. My campaign has further shown the general willingness, nay, eagerness, of all classes of men to listen to plain and faithful talking about their souls.

“VI. In such a campaign as I have just concluded no one could help being impressed with the wonderful facilities modern civilization presents for carrying on the salvation war.”

SOME STATISTICS.

Under this last head he gives some curious statistical particulars concerning the work that he did in Canada and the United States: “It would have been incredible had any one foretold the possibility of such a campaign one hundred years ago—to have carried it out then would have been impossible. To have traveled 21,610 miles, addressed between 400,000 and 500,000 persons, suffered 217 press interviews, answered 216 letters, given 845 addresses, traveled 453 night and 1,085 day hours—all this in 25 weeks! All this time, the main features of every service and the substance of every discourse of the day before, have been reported in the press the following morning—often, in the largest cities, to little less than a million readers (to say nothing of the general lines of operation being published to the whole nation, and occasionally to many other countries as well).”

THE PARLIAMENT OF RELIGIONS.

Projected Extension.

UNIVERSITY extension is a familiar idea. Of that germ of a university of all faiths which is known as the Chicago Parliament of Religions there is now projected an “extension” on a large scale. An immense assembly in the Chicago Auditorium witnessed the solemn inauguration of what is entitled “The World's Religious Parliament Extension.” By this it is proposed “to promote harmonious personal relations and a mutual understanding between adherents of the various faiths, to awaken a living interest in religious problems, and above all to facilitate the attainment and actualization of religious truth.” Such is the account of it given in the *Monist*, the editor of which, Dr. Paul Carus, is the secretary of the new movement. Mr. C. C. Bonney, rehearsing once more the objects of the Parliament, describes it as “an exemplification of Monism in religion,” and wonders that criticisms of it have come mostly from Christian quarters. He is confident that the Parliament will be perpetuated by the new enterprise.

“The committee recommend to all religious organizations in Christian and non-Christian countries the holding of meetings devoted to the aims of the World's Religious Parliament Extension; to invite men of different faiths; to listen to their presentation, and to discuss the differences in a brotherly and unprejudiced manner.”

Messages of sympathy with the extension movement have been received from Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Ireland, Bishop Arnett and Dr. Joseph Cook, as well as from eminent Buddhists and Christian missionaries. Rev. G. T. Caudlin, of Tientsin, writes to suggest that leading representatives of all faiths should join in subscribing to the following articles:

1. Personally never to speak slightly of the religious faith of one another.

2. Officially to promote among their partisans by all means in their power . . . a like spirit of brotherly regard and honest respect for the beliefs of others.

3. To discourage among the various peoples they serve as religious guides all such practices and ceremonies as *not constituting an essential part of their faith*, are inimical to its purity and are the strongest barriers to union.

4. To promote all such measures as will advance reform, progress and enlightenment, political liberty and social improvement among the people of their own faith and nationality.

5. To regard it as part of their holiest work on earth to enlist all men of ability and influence with whom they are brought into contact in the same noble cause.

Dr. Carus concludes by hoping “that the World's Religious Parliament Extension will contribute toward that common ideal of all religious minds which will at last unite mankind in one faith and prepare the establishment of a church universal. Rituals and symbols may vary according to taste, historical tradition and opinion, but the essence of religion can only be one and must remain one and the same among all nations, in all climes and under all conditions. The sooner mankind recognizes it the better it will be.”

FAIR PLAY FOR CATHOLIC CHRISTIANS.

THE *Homiletic Review* gives space in its miscellaneous department to an article by John Talbot Smith in answer to an editorial "Romanism in America," appearing in that *Review* for January.

Mr. Smith says: "Five charges were made in this article against the Catholic Church in the United States, which it would take a volume to sustain, which have never yet been sustained, and which in our honest belief can never be proved, no matter how clever and convinced may be the special pleader who shall undertake the case. They have been repeated a thousand times, have been denied regularly, have never succeeded in convincing any honest mind of their truth, and yet they never die, never surrender, but run away with the intention to fight another day. We are weary answering them. We assert our innocence in vain. At the same time they give us a certain consolation: if no better case than these charges indicate can be made out against us, we are forever safe. They give us also a certain suspicion that our opponents need these things for the destroying of a legitimate interest in our doctrines. We have confidence in our religion, we feel certain it would attract; but we know it will never attract the American while he believes it the enemy of the American Government.

"These five charges are:

"1. With steadfast persistence and increasing success, Rome has been seeking to obtain master-hold upon the Government of the United States.

"2. She has used her ecclesiastical power to control the votes of her members, and thus secure official position for those who support her claims.

"3. She has laid her hand upon municipal, state and national treasuries, and enriched herself at the public expense, coercing those who are hostile to her into an unwilling support of her institutions, educational, eleemosynary, and other.

"4. In not a few cities her great cathedrals and churches, her protectories and hospitals, stand on ground for which she has paid nothing, or but a nominal price.

"5. In New York City six Roman Catholic institutions received, from 1883 to 1898, fifteen times as much money as all the Protestant institutions together.

"Let us now examine these five charges as closely as limited space will permit. They are all taken for granted by their author, as if the case had been settled by the Supreme Court; but Roman Catholics enter a flat denial to each and all, and ask for the proofs, which no living being has ever yet seen. They are fictions or visions.

THE CHARGES AGAINST CATHOLICS DENIED.

"1. We deny that Rome has been seeking to get a master-hold on this Government. Where is the evidence? We are one-seventh of the population, and by right we ought to have one-seventh of the representation in the legislatures, state and national; one-seventh of the official positions, foreign and domestic;

one-seventh of the educational offices, one member of the cabinet, and one out of every seven presidents. If there were no thought of Rome at election times, as there is no thought of the Methodist bishops or of any other religious body, we might have that representation. If we had been seeking to get a hold on the Government at any time within the last ten years, we might now be near our lawful proportion. Perhaps we get one place in twenty out of all positions in the gift of the people and the Government; these we are compelled to earn. For the most part all high executive offices are closed to the Catholic; so are the foreign missions. Had we more than our share—had we one place in six, for example—men might find color for a charge of power-grabbing; but while for our faith we are deprived of our lawful and natural representation in the government of the land, this particular charge is ridiculous. But let the accusers bring on the proofs.

"2. We deny that the Church has used her ecclesiastical power to control the votes of her members, and thus to secure official position for those who support her claims. It has been very clear to the public for the last few years that no body of clergymen has such a record for non-interference in politics as the bishops and priests of the Catholic Church. Neither in the pulpit, nor in the press, nor on the platform have they favored any man's candidacy, or any party platform. Had they done so in all parts of the nation, steadily and regularly, we might now have a just share in the government, and Catholic Christians might be filling the places now held by atheists and blatant Ingersollites, who are so often preferred before us. The clergy have carefully refrained from interference, even when attacked unjustly, as in the recent Constitutional Convention. They left it to the laity to defend the interests of the Catholic body, and suffered much injury rather than offend their own traditions. Let the accusers bring on the proofs.

"3. We deny that the Church has taken anything not her own from the public treasury, or enriched herself at the public expense, or coerced her opponents into unwilling support of her institutions. Where is the evidence? On the grounds of conscience, we have built up a school system for our children which educates a million children. We pay for them, and the treasury is thus much in pocket. We pay again for the support of the public schools; therefore, it is we, not our opponents, who are coerced into unwilling support. . . .

"4. We deny, finally, that our cathedrals and churches in not a few cities, our protectories and hospitals, stand on ground for which little or nothing has been paid. This is an allusion to an old lie that has been tramping over the land for years, and has all the brass, vitality and raggedness of the American social and psychological puzzle, Weary Watkins. In New York City, its particular form is the charge that the site of St. Patrick's Cathedral was slyly stolen from the municipality. Again and again this story of robbery has been paraded in the public eye, and as

often exposed as a lie. The history of the cathedral site is briefly this: One Robert Sylburn bought it from the city in 1799 for £405; the same Sylburn in 1810 conveyed it to one Francis Thompson by deed; within a month Francis Thompson conveyed it by deed to Andrew Morris and Cornelius Heeney; these two owned it for eleven years, and then conveyed it by deed to Dennis Doyle, with an encumbrance in the shape of a mortgage to the Eagle Insurance Company; this mortgage was foreclosed in 1828 by a decree of the Vice-Chancellor, and sold to one Francis Cooper for \$5,500, by a deed dating from November, 1828; nearly two months later Francis Cooper transferred the property to the trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral and the trustees of St. Peter's Church for a like sum, plus the interest for two months. Thus thirty years elapsed from the time the city relinquished ownership of the site to one of its own citizens until it came into the hands of Catholic ecclesiastics as Church property. In the mean time it had passed through the hands of five owners, and each had paid the price asked, demanded or accepted by the previous owner. All this is on record, as the corporation counsel, Mr. Henry Beekman, recently testified, and the first promoter of the falsehood had only to go through the public records to have saved himself a crime.

"From the above statements it can be seen that we Catholics have suffered not a little from the hardness or carelessness of men who believe, with us, in the divinity of Jesus Christ; who recognize, with us, no salvation except through Him; who call, as we do, upon the names of the ever blessed Trinity; who hope for everlasting life, with all the elect, in the presence of God. Fair play for Catholics is therefore in order, and we demand it as Christians."

THE POPE'S EARLY LETTERS.

THE *Revue de Paris* contains nineteen letters written by the present Pope, when a young man, to his family. These specimens of Leo XIII's early epistolary talent are, we are told by M. Boyer d'Agen, carefully preserved in the old Pecci family house at Carpinento. At the time the letters now published were written the Pope was still at college and not yet twenty. Curiously enough, most of these epistles deal with the deaths and elections of Leo XII and his successors.

Both the writer and the brother, to whom he wrote so freely, took the keenest interest in papal matters, and the letters read somewhat like the intelligent vivid outpourings of a clever Etonian writing from a great political stronghold the details of a contested election to some school friend. "The Cardinals have already been in conclave three days. Who will be the new Pope? A difficult question to answer, an impossible riddle to solve. Castiglioni, Guistinani, and, above all, Pacca, are named as having the most chance." And then some days later, after having kept his correspondent informed of all the gossip and *on dits* as to the conclave, the boy, who himself was

destined to go through the same ordeal, told the great news as follows:

"ROME, April 2, 1829.

"My dear Brother.—At last, thank God, we know who is to be the new Bishop of Rome, our Pontiff. It is, as you know, his eminence Francesco Saverio Castiglioni de Cengli, a man of about sixty-eight years of age. No one thought that on Tuesday, the 31st of March, would such an event take place. On Sunday, the 29th, it began to rain; it poured all Monday; accordingly, on Tuesday, the streets were like little lakes, and no one would have been surprised to see the Tiber overflow. Who would have expected the new Pope to arrive in such weather! and yet this event came to pass, and toward ten o'clock the castle at St. Angelo announced the news by means of cannon. . . .

"Now I should like to know, Tato, what impression this election makes on you and papa, who hoped, I know, to see Cardinal Gregorio become Pope. Here, as always, public opinion is divided; the new Pope pleases some and is unpopular with others. The politicians, as usual, are in doubt, but the learned are delighted to have a clever Pontiff, who is known to be full of knowledge. On the whole, however, the election is popular. The new Pope has a stiff neck, and when he walks he seems to dance along. I rather fancy having once heard that this Castiglioni once stayed with us at Carpinento; if this is really so, I think the fact ought to be put up on the house. Papa would certainly remember the fact. By-the-way, is he as eager for news as ever? If so, please repeat to him all this gossip."

Much in the same fashion, but a trifle more seriously, he tells the story of the death of Pius VIII and the election of Cardinal Capellari. Altogether these glimpses in the Pope's early manhood give a very pleasant and frank picture of the young Italian noble, and show how strong and sure were the links that bound him to his family and home life.

CATHOLIC HEROISM IN JAPAN AND COREA.

IT is a wonderful story which Father Casartelli tells in the *Dublin Review* of the Catholic Church in Japan. Evangelical Protestants have been pardonably fond of dilating on the marvelous vicissitudes of Christianity in Madagascar—its first successes, its apparently utter extinction, its real but hidden persistency, and its glorious resurrection. Catholic Japan offers a similar and in some respects more striking parallel. St. Francis Xavier landed in the Island Empire in 1549 and about fifty years later the Japanese Church counted one million eight hundred thousand adherents. But the intolerance of native Christian princes, the rivalries of Franciscans and Jesuits, and the intrigues of Dutch Protestants led to a terrible persecution. There was a noble army of native martyrs, whose consistency lends fresh glory to the annals of Christian heroism. But by the end of the seventeenth century Christianity seemed to have been utterly trampled out. Yet in 1831 the crew of a Japanese vessel, wrecked on the coast of the Philippines, were found by the Spaniards to be wearing venerated Christian medals, which they said they had received from their ancestors. In 1865 a Catholic Church was consecrated in Nagasaki to the memory of the Japa-

nese martyrs of 1597, but as yet only sanctioned for use by foreign residents. This event led to the discovery of the astonishing fact that, in spite of the supposed suppression of Christianity, there were whole Christian villages which had never abandoned the faith, but through two centuries had persevered without priests of any kind in their devotion to the See of Rome.

Says M. Launay in his *résumé* of this marvelous episode: "In spite of the absence of all exterior help, without any sacraments—except baptism—by the action of God in the first place, and in the next by the faithful transmission in families of the teaching and example of the Japanese Christians and martyrs of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the sacred fire of the True Faith, or at least a still burning spark of this fire, had remained concealed in a country tyrannized over by a government the most despotic and the most hostile to the Christian religion."

Persecution followed on this rediscovery of Catholic Japan, some six to eight thousand Christians having suffered between 1868 and 1873. Since then there has been peace and progress, until in 1891 the Catholics in Japan numbered 44,505. Native Protestants are said to number 34,650.

CHRISTIAN FIDELITY IN COREA.

Scarcely less remarkable is Miss Clarke's account in the same *Review* of the Catholic Church in Corea. First introduced from Japan in 1594, Christianity was suppressed for a century, then reintroduced from Peking on native initiative, then again subjected to fearful persecution. She says: "In reading its history we scarcely know which most to admire, the heroism of the missionaries in braving toil, torture and death in order to bring spiritual succor to the neophytes, or the invincible tenacity with which the latter clung to religious truth even when presented to them in the most imperfect outline. Deprived for years and decades of years of all visible anchorage for their devotion, without priests or churches, books or forms of prayer, since the scanty writings they possessed were seized and destroyed by their persecutors, their fidelity to an almost unknown faith furnishes a unique chapter in the annals of the Church."

It seems a great pity that sectarian prejudice should have kept concealed from the great mass of Protestant Christians the wonderful proofs of the vitality of Christianity which have been afforded by Corean and Japanese constancy.

THE June *McClure's* contains a paper on Victorien Sardou, by Ange Galdemar, which is redolent of personal anecdote, and such characteristics of the great French playwright as are brought out in the rotation of his neckties and such. He does his work at his country home of Marly, an old estate at which his donkey stopped once while its driver was in a fit of creative abstraction, and which he at once decided to buy. He rises at seven, breakfasts at half past eleven, and retires at ten.

THE YOUNG MAN AND THE CHURCH.

THE discussion started by Mr. Edward W. Bok's article in the January *Cosmopolitan* on the reasons for small church attendance on the part of American young men is still continued with undiminished ardor. The Rev. Dr. F. C. Iglehart, of New York City, makes an extended reply to the article in the pages of the current *Methodist Review*. Dr. Iglehart takes exception to each of Mr. Bok's main propositions: 1. That young men do not go to church. 2. That the reason for their non-attendance is that they get little or nothing from the pulpit when they do attend. "Why is it that if a vessel be filled with water and a fish be dropped into it the water will not run over?" said a certain king to the scholars of his realm, who forthwith prepared various profound explanations of the supposed phenomenon; but the king replied: "When the fish is put into the vessel the water *will* run over." "The young men *do* go to church," says Dr. Iglehart. That is, more young men attend church services now than ever before. And yet, many do not. Various causes operate against church attendance these days. Among these causes Dr. Iglehart specifies: 1. The disposition to make Sunday a purely social day. 2. The Sunday newspaper. 3. The drinking saloon. But notwithstanding these and other unfriendly influences, the Church, says Dr. Iglehart, has more than held her ground.

THE GROWTH OF THE CHURCH.

"There are more people attending church now than ever before in the history of this world. There are more young men belonging to the church and attending church than ever before in the history of this country. This is owing to the fact that, under the blessings of the Holy Spirit, the members have been loyal and the ministers true to the interests committed to their care. The members of evangelical Churches in this country at the beginning of this century numbered less than four hundred thousand. Now they number over fifteen million. The growth has been three times as great as that of the population. From the statistics of Dr. H. K. Carroll we take the figures indicating the growth of the leading Protestant Churches from 1890 to 1894:

	—Communicants—	
	1890.	1894.
Methodist.....	4,589,224	5,124,636
Baptists.....	3,717,900	* 3,785,740
Presbyterians.....	1,278,332	1,416,204
Lutherans.....	1,231,072	1,327,134
Disciples of Christ.....	641,461	871,017
Episcopalians.....	540,500	603,764
Congregationalists.....	512,771	560,000 "

* Figures for 1893. Those for 1894 not obtainable.

So much for the general growth of the Churches. Now what part have young men had in this growth?

YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN IN CHURCH WORK.

"The close of the century has been signalized by the gigantic efforts of the Church to organize, utilize and sanctify to the service of the Master young men and women. The King's Sons and Daughters, the

Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, with its two million members, the Epworth League, with its one million members, and similar societies in almost all the denominations are exhibiting such zeal in bringing the world to God as has scarcely been seen since the days of Christ. The Church of to-day has become almost a young people's institution. Specific efforts are made to save young men. There are the Young Men's Christian Associations, whose members number 230,000, the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, comprising 12,000 men, each of whom agrees to try to bring at least one young man each week within the sound of the Gospel, and other similar organizations. After a gracious revival in a church in Portland, Me., the pastor, anxious to hold and strengthen the young people who had been converted, organized a society which grew into the Society of Christian Endeavor. The other day we wrote that pastor, the Rev. Francis E. Clark, D.D., who now lives in Boston and who is president of the great society which he founded, asking him two questions, to which he sent the following answers: 'I do not think the attendance of young men at the church on the Sabbath is growing less. Rather, I believe it is increasing every year. The number of young men between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five in the Christian Endeavor Society of the United States is about seven hundred and fifty thousand.' We do not understand how Mr. Bok could have overlooked these three-quarters of a million young men in one society, who not only attend church services faithfully, but also take an active part in those services. At Cleveland, Ohio, in agonizing prayer for the young of the land, was born the Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal Church. We sent a note to the Rev. Edwin A. Schell, D.D., the general secretary at Chicago, receiving the following reply: 'We have at least four hundred thousand men between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five in our Epworth League. There were never as many men in our congregations as there are to-day.' Nearly half a million in this one organization does not look as though the Church were losing its hold on young men."

Dr. Iglehart also calls attention to the increasing interest in religious matters among college students, and adds the testimony of prominent pastors of city churches as to the attendance of young men at Sunday services. After thus disposing of Mr. Bok's first proposition, it would seem almost a waste of energy to proceed with a refutation of his second, but Dr. Iglehart will not permit the pulpit of to-day to rest under the imputation that it is "sluggish and stagnant." "The thing that characterizes the ministry of to-day is the very thing which Mr. Bok says it lacks—its vital relation to the intellectual, social, moral and religious questions of the day. . . . It is rather strange that the brilliant young editor should go to so stupid a profession, one so much out of date, to find a man who shall be responsible for at least one page of his paper every month. In answer to our question, 'Is

the pulpit losing its power?' Mr. Chauncey M. Depew said, 'No, it is stronger in America than ever before. It is much in advance of what it was when I was a boy. It is better educated. It is in closer touch with the questions of the day. It is more up to date.'"

THE MIRACLE BOOK OF THE WORLD.

THE current number of the *Quarterly Review* opens with an admirable article concerning "The Bible at Home and Abroad." The writer has a noble theme, and he does not fall below its level. "Archæology and philology, history sacred and profane, all the natural sciences, all the ingenuity of scholarship and criticism, have been directed against its authority and integrity; with the result, as we hope briefly to indicate, that the Bible never before had such a hold on the mind and heart of mankind as it enjoys at the present moment."

In proof of this he mentions many facts, among others the extraordinary circulation of English Bibles. He says: "Even so massive and costly a work as Cassell's Illustrated Bible has reached a circulation of a million; their Child's Bible of one hundred and fifty thousand, and the fifth serial issue of their Doré's Bible started with a sale of seventy thousand."

SOME THINGS THE BIBLE HAS DONE.

A part of the article is devoted to the story of its translation in various languages: "The history of Bible translation is unique in the chronicles of literature. Nothing at all like it has the world ever known. Begun 2,050 years ago with the translation of the Seventy for the library of the Ptolemies, carried on by believers in every age, despite long intervals of apparent indifference, throughout the Christian centuries, the work is still pursued amid the conflicting and competing claims of a civilization richer to-day in the variety of its intellectual elements than at any former period, with an ever growing intensity of devotion and breadth of aim. For purely literary interest nothing can compare with it. Think of the languages it has embalmed—the Hebrew, the Mosso-Gothic, the Old Syriac, the Gothic, the Old Slavonic—some to remain the sole monuments of the speech of dead and buried nationalities, others after the trance of centuries possibly (as in the Nestorian Churches of Armenia) to awake and speak with a tongue of fire to hearts that it alone could move. Think of its manifold points of contact with the wider knowledge of the nineteenth century, and of the light which it has cast directly or indirectly upon the deepest problems of geography and ethnography and philology; while commerce has been largely stimulated through the investigations of men who have labored to make its message intelligible to new found races. Think of the unparalleled vitality of a single version, the Vulgate, flowing on with undiminished force throughout a whole millennium, and ask whether any one man ever exerted such power over his fellow men, despite the mediæval darkness which largely enshrouded his work, as Jerome did?—or, to regard the subject from

another point of view, let the reader consider the little streamlets of versions, stealthily opened and sedulously choked up again, as men, at the peril of their lives, risked all to give their fellows a taste of the living waters which others in their blindness as eagerly withheld, and it will, we think, be acknowledged that the story is unrivaled in thrilling romance and chivalrous endeavor."

THE STORY OF BISHOP STEERE.

In proof of this he gives many illustrations, from which we may extract two: "The pages of modern missionary biography afford full insight into the daily life of the most recent translators. We may take them almost at random. Bishop Steere, whose labors in the Swahili materially helped to make that language the *lingua franca* across the entire continent of Africa, first occurs to us. He sits at work in his library, a whitewashed room with a sloping floor, which has a hole at the lower end through which the water sluiced over it can drain away; its furniture, a table and chair, a few cupboards, and a bed with mosquito curtains. A thousand distractions, all of which he endures with gentle equanimity, divert him from his work. Visits to the schools or the printing presses, superintendence of packing and unpacking parcels, plaiting grass for thatch, digging, planting, trimming lamps, prescribing medicines, directing cookery, attending services—such multifarious occupations alternate with correspondence on the deepest problems of religious faith and life, at once so penetrating and so practical as to be of lasting value. And amidst all these demands upon his time the Bishop plods steadily onward—his work as architect, clerk of the works and builder of the noble church he erected in the Slave Market at Zanzibar being only another legacy to us in addition to that of his dictionaries and grammars in African languages, besides himself translating into the chief of them all the Prayer Book and New Testament, with half the Old, as well as one hundred and eighty hymns, with tracts and elementary books in almost endless variety.

THE LABORS OF BISHOP HORDEN.

"Bishop Horden, the son of an Exeter printer, accepts the chaplaincy at Moose Fort under the Hudson's Bay Company, to which a single vessel is dispatched with stores once in a twelvemonth. Here he passes a life of apostolic simplicity and untiring labors, his earliest effort being to master the difficult Indian language. Greek and Latin he declared to be tame in comparison with Sakehao and Ketemakalemão. Through indefatigable perseverance after eight months he no longer required an interpreter in preaching, and presently he commenced a translation of the Prayer and Hymn Book and the Four Gospels. The work is combined with the pastoral charge of a diocese that extends to the North Pole, involving long and tedious journeys to distant settlements abroad, and the duties of schoolmaster, surgeon and universal referee at home. To these are presently added the labors of a printing press sent out for his Cree

Gospels, and the acquisition of Norwegian and Ojibewa and Eakimo, that he may minister to some of his flock in those tongues. Twice only during forty-two years does he return for a brief visit home from the great lone land of his adoption. He has no time for repining, or, as his Indians express it, 'thinking long;' and after forty-one years have expired, the last word of the Cree Bible is written. Such examples might be largely multiplied. No intellectual gifts have been deemed too high, no acquired knowledge too various, to be devoted to the service of Bible translation."

DEMOCRACY AND CHARITY.

IN the *Charities Review* for April, Mr. J. K. Paulding discusses the apparent antagonisms existing between charity organization and the working people:

"If we look to the methods pursued by the representatives of modern charity, too often we find them to sin against the principles of democratic coöperation. The practitioners of charity too frequently make of their benevolence a platform from which to address advice, as futile as it is impertinent, to the poor in general, or to all who come within the circle of their activity. They do not scruple to arraign misfortune and to call it names. Because they possess superior knowledge in some things, they do not hesitate to assume it in all things. Because they have sometimes been imposed upon, they take distrust and suspicion to their hearts until their very natures become corrupted by them. While professing to help others help themselves, they offer help upon terms so difficult that no man can accept them and retain his self-respect. This is, indeed, the most serious aspect of the charity problem,—the theory, namely, that a man or woman can first be made to suffer degradation, and then out of such an experience be restored to the ranks of the self-supporting. As Herbert Mills long ago pointed out, in speaking of the English workhouse system in his book, 'Poverty and the State,' such a theory is directly productive of paupers, and the paupers it produces have suffered a moral shipwreck more complete than that in which their fortunes were first shattered. It is unnecessary to impugn the motives of those who have given themselves to such a theory; they have done so in the faith that all that is needed to discourage pauperism is to attach a stigma to its relief. On the assumption that a man's misfortune is always his fault, it is but just that he should accept the punishment it entails. The drawbacks to this view are: first, that it is not always punishment of which he stands most in need, even supposing that he is himself at fault; and second, that it involves a judgment, which it is not easy to find a jury competent to pronounce. It is possible to question the profundity of such a view without attacking those who profess it. It would be grossly unfair to omit to recognize the fact that there are large numbers of charity workers in the field to-day, whose service is one of love and of 'charity' in its older and better meaning; even among those who

profess the sterner theory, there are many who deny in practice what they assert in principle, and are not as ministrants the less helpful on this account. But it is by reason of its professed principles, of the practice of too many of its representatives, and of its identification, apparently willing, with the class interests of a particular section of the community, that modern charity lies under the suspicion of all the more thoughtful members of the laboring population, who are themselves the pioneers of democracy."

THE WORLD SEVERAL MILLIONS OF YEARS HENCE.

A Vision of the Fate of Man.

THE powerful imaginative romance which Mr. H. G. Wells has contributed to the *New Review* under the title of "The Time Machine" is brought to a close in the May number. There is no falling off in the thrilling and ghastly interest of the story. The idea is that a man invented a machine by which he could travel backward and forward in time, and the inventor in this story describes what he sees and hears when he projects himself several millions of years into the future, and sees the fate of our planet in its last days. In April the story broke off when mankind had developed backward on two lines—the well-to-do and aristocratic section becoming weak, helpless, amiable and refined creatures, who lived in the light of day on flowers and fruits, while the working-class, relegated to underground caverns, had grown into loathsome vampire fiends, who at nightfall came to the surface of the earth and killed the delicate civilized race that lived in the sunlight, and carried them below to stock their larder. In the new number he projects himself many more millions of years ahead. All trace of civilization has disappeared, and the world is given over, so far as he can see, to degenerate men and monstrous insects.

MAN OF THE FUTURE.

Here is his description of the man of the future: "I became aware of a number of faint-gray things, colored to almost the exact tint of the frost-bitten soil, which were browsing here and there upon its scanty grass, and running to and fro. I saw one jump with a sudden start, and then my eye detected perhaps a score of them. At first I thought they were rabbits or some small breed of kangaroo. Then, as one came hopping near me, I perceived that it belonged to neither of these groups. It was plantigrade, its hind legs rather the longer; it was tailless, and covered with a straight grayish hair that thickened about the head into a Skye terrier's mane."

Seizing a stone, he knocked one of them on the head, and on taking it up he was horrified on discovering that it was indeed a degenerate and miniature man. "The thing had five feeble digits to both its fore and hind feet—the fore feet, indeed, were also as human as the fore feet of a frog. It had, moreover, a roundish head, with a projecting forehead and forward-looking eyes, obscured by its lank hair."

When studying the miserable little object he heard a sound as of the clanging of armor and looking round he saw a monster approaching which filled him with horror, and no wonder. He says: "I can only describe it by comparing it to a centipede. It stood about three feet high and had a long segmented body, perhaps thirty feet long, with curiously overlapping greenish-black plates. It seemed to crawl upon a multitude of feet, looping its body as it advanced. It had a blunt round head, with a polygonal arrangement of black eye spots."

All the decadent men fled like rabbits. He also fled on his machine, and when he returned there was not even a trace of the bones of the miserable man whom the colossal centipede had devoured. He says: "Evidently the physiological difficulty that at present keeps all the insects small had been surmounted at last, and this division of the animal kingdom had arrived at the long awaited supremacy which its enormous energy and vitality deserve."

AN UNSETTING SUN.

After this he comes upon no more traces of humanity in the world. His machine carries him forward some more millions of years, and then he alights again: "The sun had ceased to set—it simply rose and fell in the West, and grew ever broader and more red. All trace of the moon had vanished. The circling of the stars, growing slower and slower, had given place to creeping points of light. At last, some time before I stopped, the sun, red and very large, halted motionless upon the horizon, a vast dome glowing with a dull heat, and now and then suffering a momentary extinction. At one time it had for a little while glowed more brilliantly again, but it speedily reverted to its sullen red-heat. I perceived by this slowing down of its rising and setting that the work of the tidal drag was done. The earth had come to rest with one face to the sun, even as in our own time the moon faces the earth."

THE END.

He finds himself on the shore of a slumbering sea, the rocks overgrown with dark green lichenous vegetation, and the shore alive with monster crabs, one of which attempts to eat him. Forward again for another vast space, and he once more finds himself on the shore of the silent sea, but all the crabs have disappeared, the sun, which glows continuously, its great red dome shuts out half the western sky, is temporarily eclipsed. This is his last picture of the end of the world: "The darkness grew apace; a cold wind began to blow in freshening gusts from the east, and the showering white flakes in the air increased in number. From the edge of the sea came a ripple and whisper. Beyond these lifeless sounds the world was silent. Silent? It would be hard to convey the stillness of it. All the sounds of man, the bleating of sheep, the cries of birds, the hum of insects, the stir that makes the background of our lives—all that was over. As the darkness thickened, the eddying flakes grew more abundant, dancing

before my eyes ; and the cold of the air more intense. At last, one by one, swiftly, one after the other, the white peaks of the distant hills vanished into blackness. The breeze rose to a moaning wind. I saw the black central shadow of the eclipse sweeping toward me. In another moment the pale stars alone were visible. All else was rayless obscurity. The sky was absolutely black.

"A horror of the great darkness came on me. The cold, that smote to my marrow, and the pain I felt in breathing overcame me. I shivered and a deadly nausea seized me. Then like a red-hot bow in the sky appeared the edge of the sun. I got off the machine to recover myself. I felt giddy and incapable of facing the return journey. As I stood sick and confused I saw again the moving thing upon the shoal—there was no mistake now that it was a moving thing—against the red water of the sea. It was a round thing, the size of a football, perhaps, or, it may be, bigger, and tentacles trailed down from it ; it seemed black against the weltering blood-red water, and it was hopping fitfully about. Then I felt I was fainting."

The daring navigator then climbed on to his machine and hastened back across thirty millions of years to his own home and the present time. Such, with the exception of the epilogue, is the end of a very powerful story, which impresses the imagination more than anything of the kind since Richard Jefferies' marvelously powerful tale, "After London."

THE AGE OF THE EARTH: 400,000,000 OR 4,000,000,000 YEARS.

THE writer of "Notes on the Progress of Science" in the *New Science Review*, says: "To those who have fondly held to the notion that the doctrine of evolution was disproved, or at least rendered doubtful, by a mathematical demonstration of the comparative newness of our planet, and the inefficiency of its life period to bring about that wonderful divergence of plant and animal forms which we everywhere see about us, the redetermination of the age of the earth by Professor Perry, with the aid of the formulæ used by Sir William Thomson (Lord Kelvin), will come as a rude shock. It is now upward of a quarter of a century since Sir William Thomson published the results of his calculations, based upon the study of the loss of heat of the planet, tending to show that the period of solidification of the earth could not have been less than twenty million years ago, nor more than four hundred million years, and in general it was assumed that one hundred million years most nearly represented the actual period. This determination has been very generally accepted on the part of physicists, and has even crept into many of the standard works of geology, despite the feeling on the part of most geologists that the facts in their possession, derived from a study of the slow processes of denudation and sedimentation, argued strongly against this short

period. Professor Perry, who is himself a pupil of Lord Kelvin, now comes to the assistance of the geologist by asserting that if we assume a higher conductivity of the rocks of the interior of the earth than for those of the surface, which is rendered extremely probable through the conditions of high temperatures which there prevail, the time period of cooling can be very materially increased ; and, indeed, the rather startling conclusion is reached that 'even for a perfectly solid earth an age one thousand three hundred times the age given by Lord Kelvin' is not incompatible with the facts that are now accessible. Lord Kelvin, in a personal letter addressed to Professor Perry, and bearing date of December 18, 1894, with a true scientific spirit, admits the force of Professor Perry's criticism, and states, 'I thought my range from twenty millions to four hundred millions was probably wide enough, but it is quite possible that I should have put the superior limit a good deal higher, perhaps four thousand instead of four hundred.'

PROFESSOR DANA AS A TEACHER OF GEOLOGY.

AN appreciative study of the late Prof. James D. Dana appears in the current number of the *Journal of Geology* (University of Chicago), from the pen of Oliver C. Farrington, who shows how freely the time and services of the great geologist was devoted to his students.

"One way in which he evinced this was by the long walks which he was wont to take with his students about New Haven, or other trips to places more distant. Though these were over the same ground year after year, he never seemed to weary of the journey so long as his students showed any desire to be instructed by what they saw. Even to the very last of his life these trips were continued, the teacher of nearly fourscore years traveling over rocky steepes and through brambly thickets with all the ease and sprightliness of youth and at a pace which his younger followers found difficult to imitate. The number and variety of illustrations of geological principles which he could point out in such walks of a few hours were indeed remarkable, and taught his students that they need not go to distant parts of the earth to make geological observations, for they could find material sufficient for study at their own door. The trap ridges, kettle holes and bowlder trains of the vicinity of New Haven have thus become of classic interest, not because they presented any unusual features, but because Professor Dana resided near them, studied them, and gave to the world the results of his observations.

"No operation that was carried on within the range of his observation, the details of which could add to the sum of geological knowledge or help solve any of its problems, seemed to escape his notice. Every railroad cut, every survey, every excavation and every boring he carefully watched and gained from them facts which helped him interpret the past history of the earth."

THE HONEY-BEE AND HIS WORK.

IN the June *Cosmopolitan* there is concluded a very charming and thorough description of bee-keeping, by W. Z. Hutchinson, the first chapter of which appeared in the May number. Mr. Hutchinson, who heads his papers "The Pleasant Occupation of Tending Bees," is very enthusiastic over the advantages and interesting characteristics of the industry, and he tells so many things worth knowing about the habits and home of the honey bee, that it is quite impossible to do justice to them in our short quotations.

The great possibilities of bee-keeping opened with the discovery that smoke frightens the stinging workers into submission, and the first great improvement in the methods, which increased a hundredfold the value of the industry, was the invention of movable comb hives. Our grandfathers hived their bees in a box or barrel or a section of a hollow tree; but in this primary form of hive the comb was very irregular, and a great deal of the honey was lost or spoiled. Nowadays the bees can be examined at any time, and the honey comb removed as it is perfected without harming the hive or startling the bees.

There are three classes of inhabitants in a bee hive, the most important of which, in the economy of the family, is the queen.

THE QUEEN OF THE COLONY.

"According to the old poetical notion, the queen is the revered and admired sovereign, whose will is law in the beehive kingdom; but modern bee-culture has proved that her sole function is that of egg-laying; and this she does with an energy that is fairly startling, as the height of the season often finds her laying two thousand eggs each day. In a colony forty thousand strong, each bee is the offspring of one mother—the queen, or 'mother bee.' That the same egg can be made to produce either a queen or a worker-bee will not appear so strange when it is known that worker-bees are undeveloped, or partially developed, females, while the queen is a perfectly developed female. The workers are reared in small cells, and during the larval period of their growth are scantily supplied with food; while the queen is reared in a large cell of peculiar construction, and so bountifully is she supplied with rich food called 'royal jelly' that large quantities often remain in the cell after she has left it.

"Before bees swarm they build from five to fifteen or twenty queen-cells. When the first queen-cell is capped over the swarm issues accompanied by the old queen. In about eight days the young queens begin to emerge from their cells, and the first one to hatch leaves the hive accompanied by a second swarm. The next queen that hatches destroys the remaining cells and thus becomes queen of the hive, or else she leaves with a third swarm, allowing the young queens that are then hatching to decide which shall become the 'mother bee' of the colony, by engaging in royal combats, thus illustrating the law of 'the survival of the fittest.' Good queens are to the

apiarist what blooded stock is to the farmer, with the additional advantage that results are more quickly obtained. A queen bee can be mother, grandmother, great-grandmother, and great-great-grandmother, all within the short period of one hundred days.

"As there are different breeds of cattle, sheep and poultry, so there are different varieties of bees, and, as the life of a worker-bee during the summer season is only about six weeks, it will be readily seen that with a change of queens soon comes a change of stock. With proper precautions, it is an easy matter to remove a queen from a colony and introduce another in her place. As there are men who make a business of raising and selling fancy stock of various kinds, so there are men whose business is that of rearing for sale queen bees of pure varieties."

WORKERS AND DRONES.

The smaller working bees are hatched from the same eggs that produce the queen; the only difference is that in hatching out the working bees there is very much less food supplied than to the queen cells. In other words, the workers are undeveloped queens. The big, stout-bodied drones exist to the number of perhaps a few hundreds in the working season, and have no reason for this existence except the function of becoming fathers to more workers and queens.

HOW A BEE STINGS.

"The sting is, of course, a bee's only weapon. It is not the single spear that it appears to the naked eye, but consists of three prongs each beautifully grooved into the others, thus forming a sort of tube through which flows the poison from the sac to which the sting is attached. As soon as the point of the sting enters the flesh, two of the prongs, which are barbed, begin to work forward alternately. When one has been thrust forward, its barbs catch in the flesh and hold while the other is being thrust forward, and this motion, which also pumps the poison from the poison sac, is continued until the sting has penetrated to its full length. The sting, accompanied by its appendages, is almost invariably torn from the bee, and remains in the flesh of the unfortunate victim. Unfortunate bee, too, as the loss of its sting is eventually followed by death! Hence it can be said that a bee literally defends its home with its life. It is also well to remember that a bee seldom uses its sting except in defense of its home. Out in the fields, flitting from flower to flower, a bee is the most harmless creature in existence. If one strays into the building, there is no danger that it will sting the inmates; its only thought is to again find its way out."

HOW HONEY IS EXTRACTED.

"After the movable comb hive, the most important apicultural invention is that of the honey extractor; and, like many another invention, its origin was accidental. A bee-keeper gave his little son a piece of comb containing some unsealed cells of honey. The

boy put it into a basket having a string attached to the handle, and, boy like, began swinging it over his head, only to find the honey running out and flying through the bottom of the basket. Seeing this, the father decided that it was no longer necessary to smash the combs and strain out the honey in the old-fashioned way—it could be removed by centrifugal force. A rude machine was at once constructed and put into successful operation. The modern honey extractor consists of a large tin can, in the center of which, in an upright position, is a shaft to which are attached two or more 'comb baskets' of tinned wire cloth. By means of a crank and gearing the shaft and comb baskets may be whirled around with considerable speed. To extract honey, the combs are taken from the hive, the bees shaken and brushed off in front of their hive, then the cappings over the honey carefully shaved off with a wide, keen edged knife, and a comb put into each basket. Upon turning the crank the honey is thrown from the cells upon the outer sides of the combs and flies against the sides of the can, from whence it runs down to the bottom and is drawn off through a faucet."

THE PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF BICYCLING.

THE June *Scribner's* contains a symposium of articles on various phases of the bicycle fashion which has come into full bloom this spring. The most valuable of them for practical purposes is the short paper by Dr. J. West Roosevelt, entitled "A Doctor's View of Bicycling." He points out that the fashionable exercise has effect on a great number of muscles besides the legs; in fact, the ubiquitous soreness that a novice enjoys will convince him easily that the trunk, loins, shoulders and arms have had their part of the work too. "In previously sedentary persons a considerable increase in the circumference of the chest takes place, the increase often amounting to one or two, and sometimes even three inches. The arms and forearms also grow firmer, and it is said that in them also quite a marked increase in size has been seen."

The legs and the muscles connected with respiratory processes are directly exercised of course. The others are more indirectly benefited.

"There are two reasons for this. One is that exercise, if not excessive (and especially exercise which is pleasurable and which is taken in the open air), almost always makes the appetite greater, the digestion completer, the heart stronger and the circulation better; there is a generally improved tone in every organ of the body, simply because all are better and more abundantly fed, including the muscles, both those which are actively used and those which are not. The second reason for the increase of power and size of many muscles which are not connected with the lower extremity, and which the superficial observer would think were not called into play in bicycling, is that they really are in active use, although they appear to be at rest. For example, a

large number are concerned in maintaining the equilibrium, so that the wheel does not fall sideways. This requires at times only a perfect balance of the forces of opposing muscles, and at others enough contraction of some of them to shift the weight by inclining the body to one side or the other. Others fix the lower portion of the spine and hip-bones so as to enable the great thigh-muscles to work effectively. In the arms and forearms very delicate adjustment is required in steering, and when hill climbing or increased speed demand it, a great deal of force is expended by the arms in the firm grip and strong upward pull on the handles which counteracts the strong downward push on the pedals."

THE EFFECT ON THE HEART.

"There is one muscular structure which bicycling, like every form of physical exertion, compels to do extra work—the heart—and upon its integrity depend not only health and physical vigor, but also life itself. It has often been asserted that wheeling is apt to injure the heart. Is this so? I can only say that, theoretically, it is impossible for such harm to result in sound people, save from attempts to attain a high rate of speed, or from prolonged and fatiguing rides, or from climbing hills which are either very steep or very long; and practically I have been unable to find authentic records of any case in which heart disease has been caused by the use of the wheel in a sensible and moderate way. It may be added that the existence of organic heart disease does not, in the opinion of a number of physicians of great ability, always debar cycling. Indeed, the wheel is actually recommended by some as a valuable aid in the treatment of certain affections of this organ. There is a striking resemblance between bicycling and walking, so far as their effects on the heart are concerned; either may be healthful or harmful. Excessive exertion in either is dangerous, and moderate exertion is beneficial. That cycling is *more apt* to do harm than walking can hardly be denied: there is much more temptation to ride than to walk too fast on the level; and the hill climbing on the machine, even at a moderate speed, is far more of a strain than walking up the same hill at a speed proportionately moderate, and very few people seem to have sense enough to get off and walk when going up hills. It is safe to assert that for a person capable of acting with common sense no harm will come from either, and certainly no more from one than from the other. If either in wheeling or walking shortness of breath is felt, one knows that an unwonted strain has been thrown upon the heart and lungs—and the intensity and duration of the breathlessness fairly measure the degree of strain. It is safe to assume that if neither shortness of breath nor palpitation of the heart be felt, the strain is not excessive. A physician who has given much thought to the subject says that, so long as the cyclist can *breathe with the mouth shut*, he is certainly perfectly safe so far as heart strain is concerned."

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

FROM the June *Cosmopolitan* we have selected the article by W. Z. Hutchinson, entitled "The Pleasant Occupation of Tending Bees" to quote from among the "Leading Articles."

In the symposium of literary criticisms on the books of the month, Mr. Walker has now such names as Sarcey, Zangwill, Boyesen, Lang and Repplier. This month Mr. Andrew Lang tackles Balfour's "Foundations of Belief," and it is rather amusing to see the attitude of this most distinctively literary man toward that, from his point of view, somewhat formidable volume. Says Mr. Lang:

"Where I can follow him, I read Mr. Balfour with a perpetual happy smile. He is so gravely and courteously provoking. I bow before this prodigious mass of knowledge—all of it entirely out of my province—this athletic agility of mind, this cunning fence. But I know nothing of metaphysics, nothing of idealism, nothing of Kant, less than nothing of physics and biology. Where is the general reader who can tackle all that Mr. Balfour knows? Intellectual ladies will have the book on their tables, but, if honest, they will confess that it is 'too deep.' Having gone through the usual Mill, not to mention Aristotle, and Hegel, and Kant 'in cribs,' and the Greek philosophers, and having sat at Mr. Green's feet and heard him demolish Hume, a strong yearning for facts, not facts of physical science, possesses me. Now Mr. Balfour writes (in the most diverting way) on the moral consequences of the doctrine of evolution. 'We have learned too much,' he says, and one can only be thankful that one has not learned it. It is 'to put all nobility out of the conception of conduct,' and then we are led to see the lack of certainty in 'naturalism,' and then our 'need' of Christianity is dwelt upon. But like Mr. Wilkins Micawber, junior, with his good intentions, we have never carried out Christianity in any direction whatever."

James Brooks undertakes to tell "How Successful Plays are Built." He uses the verb "built" advisedly, and to let his readers understand distinctly that plays are not, according to the popular supposition, written. "The play-writer is the conventional fiction; the playwright is the actual fact. I do not mean that in order to build a good play a man must be a manager or an actor; but he must live with the actors to a large extent, must be their associate on intimate terms, criticising and being criticised, knowing their ways, their capabilities, their limitations, their likes and dislikes."

There is a sympathetic article by Professor Boyesen on "The Chautauqua Movement," interspersed with some beautiful pictures from photographs and from drawings by Harry Fenn, of the Chautauqua grounds and buildings. Professor Boyesen says that although he considered it, when he first heard of the Chautauquan scheme, to be entirely Utopian, he was almost at first sight converted to it. "Never in all my experience have I found a more delightfully intelligent and sympathetic audience than at the various Chautauqua assemblies. In the first place, to these people information, science, learning is a precious thing, the opportunity to secure which has cost them many a sacrifice. A goodly proportion are school teachers from nearly every State of the Union, who come because they

feel the deficiency of their education, and are anxious to keep abreast of the science and literature of the age. They are by no means uncritical of whatever is offered them; but discriminate with great readiness between pretentious shallowness and trained maturity of thought and judgment."

THE CENTURY.

THE June *Century* contains a discursive essay by William Dean Howells, entitled "Tribulations of a Cheerful Giver," in the novelist's best vein of humor and kindly, half-sad philosophy.

Professor Newman Smyth contributes a paper which he calls "The New Old Testament," in which he sums up the practical advantages which may result from the higher criticism. Not the least of these good results is the possibility of the acceptance of the theory of evolution, together with Christianity. In general, he thinks that faith may be strengthened and benefited from the science of Biblical criticism. He asks that the fruits of this science should not be hidden from the people or kept within the ken of scholars only.

"Little use has as yet been made of the higher criticism in the average Sunday-school instruction; but it should be regarded as hazardous *not* to give to the young the benefit of the best Biblical study and criticism. For the youth who are to be the believers or the unbelievers of the coming generation need even more than adults of settled beliefs the best that can be thought and said with regard to the Bible, its structure, its history and its teachings. In some Sunday-schools where a wise constructive use of the freest methods of Biblical study has been made, most hopeful results have been secured."

The poet, naturalist and discoverer, John Muir, tells how he, first of all white men, visited Glacier Bay in Alaska, and gives some very beautiful word-pictures of the marvelous Arctic effects in that land of icebergs, fossil forests and snow-covered mountains. Where the glacier meets the water there is a constant succession of breakages from its edge—a sheer precipice of ice nearly two miles long, and more than a thousand feet high. "The number of bergs given off varies somewhat with the weather and the tides, the average being one every five or six minutes, counting only those loud enough to thunder loudly and make themselves heard at a distance of two or three miles. The very largest, however, may on favorable conditions be heard ten miles, or even further. When a large mass sinks from the upper fissured portion of the wall, there is first a keen, piercing crash, then a deep, deliberate, prolonged, thundering roar, which slowly subsides into a low, muttering growl, followed by smaller, grating crashing sounds from the agitated bergs that dance in the waves about the newcomer as if in welcome."

This number opens with an excellent article by Thomas A. Janvier, "The Comédie Française at Orange." These performances were in the Roman theatre founded in the time of Marcus Aurelius, which was abandoned 200 years later, and which now, after fifteen centuries, "seems destined to rise reanimate from its ruins, and be the scene of periodic performances by the Comédie Française; the first dramatic company of Europe playing on the noblest

stage in the world." Mr. Janvier describes with vivid enthusiasm the representations of "Oedipus" and "Antigone" which he witnessed there in August last.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

FROM the June *Harper's* we have selected Mr. Howells' "First Impressions of Literary New York," Professor Borges' "The New Czar and What we may Expect from Him," and Hon. Seth Low's paper, entitled "Some Questions of the Day," to be reviewed among the Leading Articles of the Month.

Mr. Andrew Lang's article on "Golf, Old and New," is the first deliverance on the subject that we have seen in the American periodicals which assumes the reader to be acquainted with the ins and outs of drivers, brasseys, cleeks, bunkers and the rest. Mr. Lang talks as a golfer to golfers, and discusses with technical delight the question as to whether the greatest experts at the game to-day are better than the best players of the past,—which question, by the way, is answered by the initiated in the negative. Mr. Lang tells us that the game is very old; that the Scots Parliament in 1457 tried to check it for the purpose of fostering archery; that the great Montrose was a famous golfer, and that most of the Stewarts were players.

Mr. Richard Harding Davis contributes one of his sketchy descriptive papers on Paris, this time about "The Grand Prix and Other Prizes," in which he tells us the sights he saw at the French Derby, and other national institutions of amusement. He says:

"The Grand Prix is the only race at which you are generally sure to win money. You can do this by simply betting against the English horse. The English horse is generally the favorite, and of late years the French horse-owners have been so loath to see the blue ribbon of the French turf go to perfidious Albion that their patriotism sometimes overpowers their love of fair play. If the English horse is not only the favorite, but also happens to belong to the stable of Baron Hirsch, you have a combination that apparently can never win on French soil, and you can make your bets accordingly. When Matchbox walked on to the track last year, he was escorted by eight gendarmes, seven detectives in plain clothes, his two trainers, and the jockey, and it was not until he was well out in the middle of the track that this body-guard deserted him. Possibly if they had been allowed to follow him round the course on bicycles he might have won, and no combination of French jockeys could have ridden him into the rail, or held Cannon back by a pressure of one knee in front of another."

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

IN the June *Scribner's* Melville E. Stone writes on Chicago, and Dr. J. W. Roosevelt contributes his professional views on the advantages and disadvantages of bicycling. We quote in another department from each of these articles.

This number of *Scribner's* is quite given over to the prevailing subject of wheeling. Philip G. Hubert, Jr., discusses "The Wheel of To-day." He records the well-known landmarks of history in the evolution of the bicycle, of which the most prominent are, of course, the reduction of the high 52-inch wheel to the safety, and the invention of pneumatic tires. A particularly pertinent question which he raises in his discussion of the wheels

which we buy to-day is the matter of the price. While he agrees with every one else who has made any trial of the subject that a poor bicycle is extremely costly, no matter what you pay for it, he inclines to the opinion that there will be a considerable further drop in the price of the first-class machines. In fact, in the past year one-fifth of the cost to the consumer, or \$25, has come off the standard machines. "It is said that a good sewing machine costs less than \$10 to make, and it is hard to see why a good bicycle cannot be sold at a fair profit for \$50 or less. Probably when the supply catches up with the demand it will be. This year's cut in prices is a promise of better things to come."

Mr. James B. Townsend, writing on "The Social Side of the Bicycle," seems to think that the mushroom growth of this form of recreation among fashionable people does not mean that it is destined to be merely a fad and short-lived. He maintains that not only has bicycle riding come to stay among the 400, but that its popularity has not yet reached its height. The exercise with this class is apt to be less dangerous than with others, since they have no interest, in all probability, in the phases of the sport which lead to racing or "scorching," and care not a jot for the constant wrangles of professional bicyclists.

Mr. Robert Grant continues his essays on "The Art of Living," discussing this month "The Use of Time." He is inclined to believe that of all the ways in which the modern man is apt to waste spare time, the most insidious is the reading of newspapers. He maintains his appreciation of the value of the "great daily" as a short cut to omniscience, and of course admits it to be necessary to read a morning and evening newspaper. "But persistent reading of many newspapers, or the whole of any newspaper, is nearly as detrimental to the economy of time as the cigarette habit to health. Fifteen minutes a day is ample time in which to glean the news, and a busy man who aspires to use his time to the best advantage may well skip the rest."

MUNSEY'S.

ARTHUR HORNBLow, writing in the June *Munsey's* on "The Homes of Opera," gives the places of honor to the Grand Opéra of Paris, as "unquestionably the most important in the world, as it is certainly the most beautiful and the most costly. It is, in fact, one of the conventional sights of the stately French capital. Its construction entailed an expenditure of over \$10,000,000, and its maintenance necessitates an annual appropriation by the French Government of about \$60,000 more."

"It is now more than twenty years since the Paris Opéra was completed, yet it is commonly referred to, even by Parisians themselves, as the new Opéra. After the destruction by fire of the old opera house in the Rue Taitbout, an imperial decree, in 1860, invited plans for a new home of music on a scale of unequalled magnificence. A hundred and seventy-one designs were submitted, of which five were selected by the jury. The five men chosen competed again, and the coveted honor was finally obtained by an architect who has since become famous—Charles Garnier."

Ernest Jerrold tells about "The Makers of Our Popular Songs." These sentimental and popular ballads occupy the attention of a greater number of men than one would believe, to judge from the scores of leaders in the profession whose pictures are printed here. Some of these cheap ballads net their inventors such sums as \$15,000, as in the case of "The Little Lost Child."

MCCLURE'S MAGAZINE.

FROM the June *McClure's* we have selected Cleveland Moffett's account of "Life and Work in the Powder Mills," and Ange Galdemar's paper on the French dramatist, Sardou, to quote from among the Leading Articles.

Mr. Moffett has also an article written in his graphic and readable style on "How the Circus is Put Up and Taken Down"—an operation which requires most admirable executive audacity, accuracy and skill, not to speak of perfect discipline and "team work" among the employees. After the "Greatest Show on Earth" is over, all the heaviest paraphernalia of the circus tent and menagerie is hustled on a special train running in three sections. The first of these must be ready to pull out at fifteen minutes after midnight "with 300 workmen packed away in tiers in the three brown sleepers, with 200 horses ranged along in seven stock cars, with all the canvas of the twelve tents, and all the poles and stakes, and all the apparatus and utensils of the cook-tent securely stowed away. Then there are two other sections, equally long, both of which must be loaded and in motion by one o'clock in the morning.

"The second section contains eleven flat cars and six top cars, and carries all the ponies and ring-horses, at least a hundred in number, and some of them animals of great value; all the seats and supports for the great circus tent, all the stringers, and the wardrobe-wagon. The third section has nine flat cars for the cages, a trunk car, four elephant cars, and four sleepers, including the proprietor's private car and the cars for the performers, the Congress of Nations, and the side-show 'freaks.' This section carries 200 people, while some 500 more, including forty-five grooms, twenty-four animal men, six elephant men, thirty-two ring-stock men, twenty-eight wardrobe men, sixty-five cook-house men, eighty-five canvasmen, eighteen property men, are carried in the first two trains; some in the animal cars, watching over their charges, others tiered up in narrow bunks, some sleeping in a narrow space above the elephants and camels, some in the baggage-car.

"By one o'clock the last one of at least a hundred wagons, cages and chariots has found its place, the three sections are under way, and a circus day's work is finished."

This number of Mr. McClure's very pleasing magazine has quite a historico-biographical flavoring, with further instalments of Napoleon matter; with Mr. E. J. Edwards' paper, entitled "Before Grant Won his Spurs;" Archibald Forbes' contribution, "After Sedan," supplemented by a letter from General Sheridan to General Grant, embodying the former's observations at Sedan, and Col. A. K. McClure's reminiscences of Lincoln's journey to Washington in 1861. Of the last, Col. McClure says that he had the best reason to believe Lincoln regarded it as the gravest mistake in his public career. In fact, he convinced himself that not only was it wrong to have fled, but as a matter of fact he had fled from a purely imaginary danger, which caused him much shame and mortification. Col. McClure's own opinion is that it is quite needless to discuss the question as to whether the danger was real or imaginary. "There was certainly grounds for a suspicion that an attempt might be made on his life, even if the detectives were wrong in their exact diagnosis. His presence in the city would have called out an immense concourse of people, including thousands of disloyal roughs who would easily have been inspired to any measure of violence."

THE NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.

BARR FERREE contributes to the June *New England Magazine* a paper entitled "Artistic Domestic Architecture in America," which is considerably more interesting than its title is melodious. He tells us that our effective attempts at artistic architecture only date back to the Philadelphia Centennial. Our architects have done their best work, too, on the country house—a statement which can be easily accepted after a walk of observation through some of our wealthy metropolitan streets. In the country house, "American architects have found their most numerous and most readily available opportunities, and here they have most frequently taken advantage of them. The American country house has a position of unique value in the history of current American architecture, and not only is it of importance at home, but its extraordinary development, its positive graces, its genuinely artistic nature, are readily and eagerly recognized by foreign architects, who, neither in England nor in France, have developed a type of domestic dwelling at once so beautiful and so graceful, so varied and so charming, so bounteous in its forms, so excellent in its plan and its adaptability to the needs and circumstances of modern life. Nothing is more dreary than the average modern French small country house, which is often scarce more than a covering to the people it shelters. It is only when the French architect has a large scheme to work out, a costly chateau to build, that he produces a design of any interest."

There is a careful and readable article on Concord, "The Capital of New Hampshire," illustrated with a score of good photographs.

THE MIDCONTINENT.

IN the June *Midcontinent* James L. Onderdonk has a careful and impartial estimate of Poe, whom he can call in his title "The Lyric Poet of America," but whom he can also criticize sharply in certain directions. The supposititious scholarship of the author of "The Raven" is one of his points of attack:

"Poe enjoyed nothing so much as to hoax the reading public, and through the verisimilitude of some of his tales and sketches, often produced the desired effect. But the most successful of all his impositions were the displays of erudition which inspired such awe in the minds of some of his admirers. Poe's singular error concerning the authorship of 'Oedipus at Colonus' may have been uttered through carelessness rather than ignorance, but no such excuse can be urged for other inaccuracies scattered throughout his works. Mr. Woodberry was probably the first to do full justice to Poe's pretensions in this respect. It is sufficient to cite one flagrant example, the case of the note to his well-known lyric 'Israfel.' Originally it read, 'And the angel Israfel, who has the sweetest voice of all God's creatures: *Koran*.' The passage, as Mr. Woodberry points out, is not in the *Koran*, but in Sale's 'Preliminary Discourse.' In the notes to Moore's 'Lallah Rookh,' where Poe found it, it is correctly attributed to Sale. At a later time Poe interpolated the entire phrase, 'whose heart-strings are a lute' (the idea on which the poem is founded), which is neither in Moore, Sale nor the *Koran*."

The magazine begins with a handsomely illustrated article, "Midwinter Travels in Mexico," which gives in pictures and text an excellent idea of our semi-tropical neighbors. Morrison H. Caldwell answers his title question, "How Shall we Pronounce English?" and there are several pleasant stories and essays with many creditable pictures.

THE MIDLAND MONTHLY.

A FEW choice bits of Mississippi Valley scenery have been exploited by the *Midland*. "The Switzerland of Iowa" and "Resting at Okoboji" are the titles of attractive illustrated articles in the May number. The "Midland War Sketches" are continued with a second paper by Major George H. Smith on the "History of the U. S. Military Telegraph." The Rev. Eugene May gives an account of a bicycle ride to the Custer battle-field:

"Perfect silence seems to reign to-day in the valley of the Big Horn. There are no animals to be seen; there is no flight of bird or buzz of insect. The whole region is hushed into the eloquence of silence that moves me more than speech or sound. Silent now, but what sounds were once heard here! Here were buffalo—250,000 slain in one winter in this valley and the adjoining region—elk, deer, and other game in abundance; Indians in the hunting expedition or on the warpath; frontiersmen with their prophecy of civilization and soldiers sent to subdue the savage. Along this way General Terry and his army marched in '76, and just over yonder ridge of hills went the gallant Custer and his brave band on their fated way to death."

PETERSON'S.

"PETERSON'S" for June begins with an article by Margherita Arlina Hamm on "Women in the Lyceum," interspersed with dozens of portraits of women who have figured prominently in such work. Miss Hamm sketches many individuals among these Lyceum lecturers, and explains their difficulties and the methods of overcoming them. She considers the widespread enthusiasm for such effort among high-bred women as a factor of the first consequence.

"In the struggle for wealth, in the endless whirl of social gayety, and in the continuous uproar of dissipation which mark daily life, it is reassuring to find so large and well-trained an army in the cause of a greater intellectuality. It is doubly reassuring when we recall the fact that these women occupy the positions they hold by reason of the demand of hundreds of thousands of men and women, principally women, in every part of our great country, who see something in life greater and better than wealth, frivolity or pleasure. These lecturers indicate that a revolution has occurred in the present century such as our ancestors never dreamed of, and that the twentieth century will start upon the basis mental, moral and spiritual, higher than any the world has yet known."

S. Turner Willis writes about "The Proposed Public Library of New York," and thinks it only a question of time when the Tilden Trust Fund will be economically and effectively applied to its true purpose.

LIPPINCOTT'S.

SIDNEY FAIRFIELD makes a protest in the June *Lippincott's* against the vice of over-illustration in our latter-day periodicals.

"Let it not be supposed that I would do away entirely with the illustrator. Far from it. What I object to is over-illustration, the picture-on-every-other-page idea. Let us have things proportioned to their true value. Let the reading-matter have the most of the space. The written word is the first and the highest expression of thought, and it ever will be. To illustrate the perfect literary production does not necessarily improve it artistically. To assume that it does improve it implies that

the writer has produced an unfinished work. Are the works of the best modern literary artists improved by illustration? Can an artist with his brush or pen add anything to the well-developed characterizations of our successful novelists? In other words, is not the literary art of a master amply sufficient to portray to the appreciative, intelligent reader all in his book that is charming or thrilling or pathetic or humorous? I believe that it is, and also that it is a literary crime for the average illustrator to inject an unsympathetic personality into the pages of a great work of fiction, of whose creative forces he can know no more than the reader. Some of this sort of illustration is amazingly clever, but most of it is just the opposite. To distinguish the pictorial opportunity in a book-manuscript is a work requiring rare discretion, and too many of our illustrators, with the approval of the publishers, take their cue for a picture from some such inadequate and puerile suggestion as that conveyed in the familiar climax of love-stories: 'And she fell on his breast and wept tears of unutterable joy.'"

C. C. Abbott glorifies Thoreau in a short essay, and even points the finger of scorn at James Russell Lowell for presuming on a well-remembered occasion to edit the copy of him of Walden. "Thoreau had no predecessor, and can have no successor. He was the product of conditions that can never again arise, for to expect another Concord with its galaxy of intellectual giants is utterly vain. He was one whose influence will last as long as our language shall remain."

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

IN another department we have quoted from the sketch of Charles A. Dana, by Franklin Morris, in the June *Chautauquan*.

Alice Morse Earle's concluding paper in her series on "The Fashions of the Nineteenth Century" demonstrates the improvement that has been wrought in woman's dress since the early seventies:

"A retrospective survey of the fashions of the nineteenth century does not give us as a whole the notion of a dignified, graceful, or comfortable epoch in dress. There is not in the entire century a fashion so graceful, so dexterously negligent as the prevailing mode of the eighteenth century from the time of the Regency of Watteau to the time of Marie Antoinette. For half a century—a long time—from 1725 to 1775, the fashions in gowns retained the same lines, the same clouds of filmy lace, the bunches and loops of ribbons, the swelling skirts. From 1750 to 1770 the best form of this 'Louis Quinze' dress prevailed. This was under the reign of the beautiful, artistic, clever Madame de Pompadour. There is not a costume worn during that half century, not a detail of costume, which is as preposterous, hideous and shapeless as many of the modes foisted upon us by the Empress Eugénie."

Mr. Franklin Matthews, in an essay on "Newspaper English," takes the ground that our great newspapers actually exercise unusual care in editing "copy," and that, as a consequence, the English used in them is superior to the English in common use:

"I am, therefore, inclined to think that much of the criticism of newspaper English, so far as it relates to its tendencies, is undeserved. Instead of being deplorable as a whole, it is really an agency for good in the use of our mother tongue. It is much better than we use every day, and it is almost the sole source for improving the English of the masses. With the exception of the common schools I think the newspapers are doing the most

effective work in preserving and in adding to the flexibility of the English tongue. Much of our newspaper English may be hopelessly bad, but much of it also has its good traits and most encouraging characteristics."

Consul Gracey contributes an interesting account of the Chinese "letter shops" that do the work of government post offices in other countries.

"How the Poor Live in Paris" is the title of an illustrated article by Thomas B. Preston: "Although they lack the earnest view of life common in Anglo-Saxon communities and partly perhaps because they lack it, the French as a rule are gay and happy, even the very poorest; they are frugal, patient and industrious, so that there is not the hard, grinding poverty found among them that is seen where the competitive system flourishes in unrestricted force."

THE ATLANTIC.

THE papers by Percival Lowell on the planet Mars are continued in the June *Atlantic*, and many facts about the surface of the absorbingly interesting star are given. One of the most striking conclusions of the astronomers is that the so-called seas of Mars have really no longer any water in them, "and to be at the moment midway in evolution from the seas of the earth to the seas of the moon."

"Now, if a planet were at any stage of its career able to support life, it is probable that a diminishing water supply would be the beginning of the end of that life, for the air would outlast the available water. Those of its inhabitants who had succeeded in surviving would find themselves at last face to face with the relentlessness of fate—a scarcity of water constantly growing greater, till at last they would all die of thirst, either directly or indirectly; for either they themselves would not have water enough to drink, or the plants or animals which constituted their diet would perish for lack of it—an alternative of small choice to them, unless they were conventionally particular as to their mode of death. Before this lamentable conclusion was reached, however, there would come a time in the course of the planet's history when water was not yet wanting, but simply scarce and requiring to be husbanded; when, for the inhabitants, the one supreme problem of existence would be the water problem—how to get water enough to sustain life, and how best to utilize every drop of water they could get."

"Mars is, apparently, in this distressing plight at the present moment, the signs being that its water supply is now exceedingly low. If, therefore, the planet possesses inhabitants, there is but one course open to them in order to support life. Irrigation, and upon as vast a scale as possible, must be the all-engrossing Martian pursuit. So much is directly deducible from what we have learned recently about the physical condition of the planet, quite apart from any question as to possible inhabitants. What the physical phenomena assert is this: if there be inhabitants, then irrigation must be the chief material concern of their lives."

"At this point in our inquiry, when direct deduction from the general physical phenomena observable on the planet's surface shows that were there inhabitants there a system of irrigation would be an all-essential of their existence, the telescope presents us with perhaps the most startling discovery of modern times—the so-called canals of Mars. These strange phenomena, together with the inferences to be drawn from them, will form the subject of the next paper."

Hiram Carson writes on "Vocal Culture in Its Relation to Literary Culture," and advocates the very early teaching of melodious reading. He thinks it a better form of literary examination to have a pupil read a passage than to catechise him upon it.

"A college student whose voice was neglected in early life, and, worst of all, whose feelings were not then so attuned to good literature, by the influences and atmosphere of his home, that he came to have an inward impulsion to vocalize whatever he specially enjoyed in his reading, will not be much profited by a course in soulless elocutionary spouting. One may have an extraordinary natural gift of vocal expression which is superior to all adverse circumstances; but such an one is a *rara avis in terris*. Unless there be an early initiation into literature and its vocalization, in advance of the benumbing technical instruction of the schools, much cannot be expected from the great majority of students, in a literary or elocutionary direction."

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

IN another department we have reviewed the article on elementary education, by Commissioner Harris.

The opening article of the number, on "The Preacher and his Province," was contributed by Cardinal Gibbons, and gives expression to that eminent prelate's well-known views on the subject in hand: "As the minister of Christ is pre-eminently the friend and father of the people, he cannot be indifferent to any of the social, political and economic questions affecting the interests and happiness of the nation. The relations of Church and State, the duties and prerogatives of the citizen, the evils of political corruption and usurpation, the purification of the ballot-box, the relative privileges and obligations of labor and capital, the ethics of trade and commerce, the public desecration of the Lord's day, popular amusements, temperance, the problem of the colored and Indian races, female suffrage, divorce, socialism, and anarchy—such are vital, and often burning, questions, on which hinge the peace and security of the Commonwealth."

Goldwin Smith discusses "Our Situation" (meaning that of the United States) "as viewed from Without." He declares that President Cleveland is already almost out of his party, his Presidency having become a "condition" rather than a "theory." The war issues have died, and a return to the tariff debate does not seem probable. "The Republican party is, in the main, the party of national aspiration and extension, to which its rival shows itself indifferent, and it may draw a new life from that source." In the event of a division on the line of state socialism, Professor Smith is inclined to think that the Democrats, despite their Jeffersonian traditions, will furnish the new socialistic party.

Prof. Arminius Vambéry avows his belief that there can never be a permanent cessation of rivalry between Russia and England, notwithstanding recent reports of an understanding between the two nations.

"Diplomacy and the Newspaper," by Editor Godkin, is a protest against journalistic "Jingoism," couched in the language of the *Evening Post's* editorial page.

The original decision of the Supreme Court on the income tax is reviewed by the Hon. George S. Boutwell, while "Plain Speaker," who is said to be a well-known writer on economic questions, vigorously assails the spirit of the law.

The Japanese Minister at Washington pictures "The Future of Japan" in glowing colors.

THE FORUM.

THE answer made by Dr. John G. Bourinot to the question, "Why do Canadians not favor Annexation?" and the article by Dr. Chapin on the crowding of our public schools, have been reviewed elsewhere.

Col. Theodore A. Dodge's brilliant sketch of Bismarck, "the strongest personality since Napoleon," is one of the notable features of the *May Forum*. The nature of the article hardly admits of effective quotation by single paragraphs or sentences. It should be read as a whole. The estimate of the great Chancellor is distinctly laudatory—perhaps at times extravagantly so.

Commissioner Carroll D. Wright applies the statistical method in seeking an answer to the query, "Have we Equality of Opportunity?" His conclusion is that progress is steadily being made toward greater opportunity in social and industrial life. He denies that machinery operates, in the long run, to displace labor, so far as society is concerned.

Prof. Paul Shorey, of the University of Chicago, advances certain reasons for believing that a genuine revival of the Olympic Games in our day is impossible. Even assuming that we can successfully banish the commercial and professional spirit, Professor Shorey asserts that the athletic habit is wholly incompatible with the "incessant, feverish, nervous activity imposed by the conditions of the modern world." The Greeks knew nothing, he says, of "the pitiless, unrelenting drain on the nervous forces, which the mere running of the complicated machinery of modern civilization inflicts upon us."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Librarian Spofford tells what is done by our government as a publisher. President Jordan, of Leland Stanford, Jr., University, exposes some of the evils resulting from the "pettifoggings law-schools" which abound in this country. Prof. R. H. Thurston defends our system of patent laws. Mr. Balfour's "Foundations of Belief" is critically reviewed by President Schurman, of Cornell, and McMaster's "History of the People of the United States," by Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard.

THE ARENA.

ELSEWHERE we have quoted from Mr. R. I. Hemphill's article on the South Carolina State Dispensary.

An elaborate article by Mr. Robert Stein, of Washington, discusses the Armenian situation, and urges the appointment of a European governor.

Prof. Frank Parsons, in the second of his series of articles on "The People's Highways," endeavors to prove that a two-cent fare is practicable on many of our city street car lines.

E. P. Powell questions the desirability of an immediate abolition of war. "Until we can say and demonstrate that a simple individual blow is always criminal, we cannot demonstrate that a compound social blow is a necessary crime. Not till we refuse to permit an officer of order to strike a burglar, or a householder to protect his children with bludgeon or pistol, can we believe that a state or people can never rightfully fight for its rights and its liberties. In fact, we are always in a state of internecine war, a struggle of law and order with disorder and lawlessness."

In an article entitled "A Partial Solution of the Railway Problem," Mr. C. J. Buell declares that every rail-

way corporation owes its existence to a public grant, and that the one reason for its existence is its obligations to run trains and serve the people. "The moment trains cease to run regularly, that moment the company forfeits all claim upon the Government for protection to its property. Any government that fails to compel corporations to run their trains and serve the people fails in its duty, proves treacherous to its trust, and it should be promptly supplanted by a government of the people, not one owned by the railway companies."

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

THE first paper in *Popular Science* for June is a discussion by Dr. Andrew D. White of the character of the older interpretation of Scripture as given by early rabbis, church fathers, Erasmus, Luther, Sir Isaac Newton and others. This and the articles to follow in the same line constitute a series under the general title "From the Divine Oracles to the Higher Criticism," which will form the final division of Dr. White's "New Chapters in the Warfare of Science."

Henry T. Newcomb has an article in the same number on "The Decline in Railway Charges," in which he discusses the reduction in profits to railway investors caused by this decline, and suggests certain savings possible to be effected through further consolidation of roads.

Prof. G. T. W. Patrick gives the results of an elaborate study in "The Psychology of Woman." His article contains much information as to the peculiar traits and capabilities possessed by woman.

THE INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ETHICS.

THE current number is more international than usual, the six leading articles coming from Wales, United States (two), Russia, Italy and Germany. Professor Lutoslawski boldly declares personal immortality to be a matter of knowledge, since he knows his soul to exist, and what truly exists persists and cannot cease to exist. He tells us that he introduces test-experiments in telepathy and thought transference into his lectures on psychology in the University of Kayan, just as a chemist introduces chemical experiments. Professor Luigi Ferri discourses of national character and classicism in Italian ethics. He finds that feeling and imagination are more patent than in northern people, and often command the reflection and will. They have roused the loftiest ideals and the most intense enthusiasms; but the results have not been lasting, the heat of passion failing for want of force of will. Professor Döring discusses motives to moral conduct. He dismisses the religious as visionary, and the altruistic as incalculable and exceptional. The true motive is suggested in "our instinctive need for self-esteem," which appears in subjection to moral custom, devotion to honor or sentiment of honor, but reaches its best satisfaction in conscience. Conscience is an endeavor to acquire genuine value for one's own personality. "The most perfect and unstinted disposition to goodness is attained by the endeavor to acquire in conscience a true value for oneself, a true warrant for one's existence." Dr. Lea gives a historical sketch of the distinction between theological and philosophical sin, the conscious offense against God, and the offense against the light of merely human reason. The whole number supplies plenty of food for the intellect if not equal stimulus to the conscience.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary Review* for May is a good, strong number, and well up to date. The article relating to the Russian and English in China is noticed in the preceding department.

THE BRITISH COLONIAL EMPIRE.

Mr. M. G. Mulhall has one of those figure-crammed statistical articles of his, in which he sets forth the progress of Britain's three great colonial dominions—Australia, Canada, and South Africa—in his accustomed lucid fashion. He says: "Population has nearly doubled, revenue more than doubled, and we may search the world round for any parallel to this in ancient or modern times. The population exceeds the figure reached by Great Britain at the beginning of the century, and the aggregate revenue of the above colonies is almost as much as was that of the United Kingdom at the accession of Queen Victoria. In a word, three great nations are rapidly growing up in as many distinct quarters of the globe, based on the laws, language and traditions of England. In fine, whether we look to Australia, Canada or South Africa, we have every reason to be proud of the energy and progress of our colonial brethren. In the hurly-burly of British politics, the incessant cares and occupations of every-day life, we are apt to lose sight of the marvelous advancement of those three great colonial settlements, which are in some respects without parallel in ancient or modern times."

IS THE BRITISH EMPIRE A FEDERATION?

Mr. J. A. Spalding writes a paper on "The Pulse of Parliament," the object of which is to show that the British Empire is in reality a federation, and that it is suffering from not recognizing that fact. He illustrates the point by a series of diagrams, which have been compiled with much research, illustrating the comparative number of acts passed by the Imperial Parliament that were federal in their nature, or that concerned solely one or other of the three kingdoms. He says: "For the purpose of discussing the problem which has been proposed, an analysis will be submitted of the whole of the legislation of the Parliaments of the United Kingdom from 1801 to 1890, showing the proportion of federal to state legislation. The average number of acts passed yearly between 1800 and 1890 is 120.1. Of these, the yearly average of acts which applied to the whole of the United Kingdom, or to the Empire, was only 34.6; while the yearly average of acts which applied to the constituent portions of the United Kingdom (including an average of 5.1 which applied to India and the colonies) amounted to 85.5. Let us admit that we are in spirit a federation, that the federative tendency is growing, not decreasing, that the attempt to conduct a really federative system under the simulation of unity has been always disadvantageous, so far as legislation is concerned, to the weaker members of the union, and that recently, owing to the pressure of parliamentary business, it has been disadvantageous even to the 'pre-dominant partner.'"

THE DEAN OF RIPON AND DR. CLIFFORD.

The Dean of Ripon, better known of late as Canon Fremantle, has a paper on Dr. Clifford's recent essay on "The Religion and State." As may have been expected, the Dean chortles in his joy over the conversion of a great Nonconformist. After setting forth Dr. Clifford's present view, he says, as a Broad Churchman, he does not find it a novelty: "It was the creed of Burke, of Arnold, of Maurice, and of Stanley, and we hail in a great Nonconformist leader the acceptance of what we have always

held and have striven to impress. I devoutly hope that the mass of Nonconformist opinion may go with Dr. Clifford in his whole-hearted acceptance of the principle that the nation is the prime organ of Christian righteousness, and is capable of acting effectively as a branch of the Christian Church."

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

MISS Balfour's "Twelve Hundred Miles in a Wagon" is continued in the *National Review* for May, and alas! apparently concluded. Her letters are among the brightest sketches of life in South Africa that have been published for some time. She herself never saw a lion, hippopotamus, or crocodile, but she had the pleasure of riding in a country where railway trains are struck at by snakes. In describing her journey down to the Beira River, she says: "As we passed through one of the cuttings a snake, which had evidently fallen in over the top, reared itself up and struck at our truck with all its force, falling back impotently, as with the indifference of fate the train pursued the even tenor of its way."

MISS BALFOUR'S LION STORIES.

Although Miss Balfour did not see any lions herself, she has collected some very interesting lion stories from other people, of a kind very different from the ordinary stories of the king of beasts. On one occasion, she says, "A lioness came up the road and seized the first living thing she came to, which luckily happened to be an ox, and not a 'boy.' The ox and the lioness rolled over together, and somehow the trek chain got twisted round the body of the lioness and was held there by the rest of the oxen pulling hard in the opposite direction.

"Morning broke to find the lioness twisted up so badly in the trek chain that she would have been squeezed to death if she had not been shot first. Mr. Coope gave Mrs. Grey the skull of this lioness. She was old and in very poor condition, with her teeth much worn, and had three porcupine quills in her, two stuck in her fore-paws, and one long one running upward through her lower jaw and piercing her tongue. They had all made bad festering wounds, so that the poor beast must have suffered greatly."

The nearest approach Miss Balfour had to seeing a lion was under somewhat curious circumstances: "Four days after we came down the Pungwe some 'boys' going along in a boat some miles above the town saw a lion half sunk in the soft mud at the edge of the river, so they rowed up to him, and as he could not extricate himself, they beat him to death with their oars and brought him down to Beira." On the whole Miss Balfour is to be congratulated that she did not see that lion, for what could be more destructive to all our romantic ideas concerning lions than to see the noble beast, hopelessly stuck in river mud, beaten to death by boys with oars?

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. James W. Lowther sketches in outline some of the outstanding points of difference between France and England in Newfoundland, Siam, the Niger, and the Nile Valley. Mr. Lowther thinks that England has behaved with the most scrupulous regard for the policy and the feelings of the French Government. Mr. Leslie Stephen contributes a review of Coleridge's *Letters*, Dr. Eccles shakes his head over the headaches of other people and the attempts they make to cure them by taking drugs. Mr. Joseph Pennell, in a paper on wood engraving in England and America, replies to a previous paper by Mr. Spellmann on the same subject.

THE NEW REVIEW.

WE have noticed elsewhere the close of Mr. H. G. Wells' remarkable story, "The Time Machine." There are several articles which call for remark, but hardly for extracts; one of these is Mr. G. W. Stevens' remarkable attempt to describe four Roman Emperors in a paper entitled "Four Cameos." They deal with Nero, Vespasian, Titus and Caligula; there is power in the writing and vivid characterization. Mr. Lilly's "New Divine Right" is the old story told over again.

A NEW CANDIDATE FOR THE LAUREATESHIP.

Vernon Blackburn, in a paper called "A Poet's Corner," depreciates William Watson, praises up John Davidson with some critical reservations, but reserves his chief eulogy for Mr. Francis Thompson, who, he says, has "a more persistent and complete poetical gift, a greater quality, than in any other new poet of the time. His great quality, which I should like indeed to see somewhat subordinated, is a conception of intensely vital imagery. Both imagery, expression, and metre show Mr. Thompson as a most accomplished writer and a truly inspired poet. Of all these younger writers, he alone appears to me to be worthy and unquestionably worthy of the name of poet. To assign his particular place in the ranks of English letters would be certainly rash and might be frantic; but it is something that it should be possible to say so much even as this. He forbids a little; he does not welcome readers with open arms; his intimacies are austere, his confidences are mournfully solemn; his verse, though critically guarded, round about, has little of lightness, of airy rejoicing, of gay humanity. Yet with all possible limitations—and contemporaries are doubly bound to protect the gates for posterity—I frankly recognize in him one whose Muse must, in the records of English letters, do honor, and great honor, to the generation which first heard his song."

HAS WOMAN A SENSE OF JUSTICE?

A paper entitled "The Art of Justice" roundly asserts that this question must be decided in the negative. A sense of justice is, the writer is inclined to think, the differentiating mark between the sexes. "Justice does seem to supply a distinctive line identical with that between the sexes. I never knew a woman who either was just or seemed to have any conception of what justice was, and I do not believe there is one in the world. I do not mean to suggest that the fact is lamentable, but merely that it is the fact, and that it is noteworthy."

THE FUTURE OF MADAGASCAR.

Mr. Pasfield Oliver, writing on the French invasion of Madagascar, assumes that the French will conquer. Then he asks: "How is the great island to be colonized? French colonists there are none; at least there are none to spare." Mr. Oliver thinks that it is not improbable that the chief practical result of the French conquest of Madagascar will be that the island will be colonized from South Africa, but not by French-speaking men: "Ere long, however, crowds of visitors—hardly colonists, perhaps—will seek the great gold-and-diamond-bearing regions from British South Africa; for the declaration of '90 expressly lays it down that British subjects are to enjoy all the rights and immunities they have hitherto enjoyed by treaty. As matter of fact, there will be plenty of colonial expansion. But it will be from a quarter little dreamed of by M. de Mahy et Cie."

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

PROFESSOR WRIGHT'S paper on "Color Shadows" is noticed elsewhere.

A RATIONALIST PRAYER OF THE FUTURE.

Norman Pearson, writing on "True and False Notions of Prayer," spends considerable ridicule upon the conception of prayer which has been almost universal throughout the human race. All that kind of thing he believes to be an exploded superstition, but he holds: "It is surely possible to strip prayer of its outworn components, and yet leave much that is well worth retaining. Prayer, however, of this kind, has nothing in common with the narrow and often selfish petitions for special benefits, or the wailings of the 'miserable sinner' which at present pass under its name. So far, at any rate, as this world is concerned, man stands at a height on the upward path from which he can 'say of the past, "*Quorum pars magna fui*," and of the future, "It is mine alone;" and he need not, albeit in all reverence, fear to stand face to face with a Deity who must needs share with him the responsibility, if such there be, for human imperfection. Speaking in the general terms which alone are possible in reference to this subject, prayer will then become the expression of man's recognition of the Divine power and intelligence manifested in the universe, frank submission to its order, ready acceptance of the burdens of his high part therein, and earnest resolve to play that part well."

WOMEN IN FRENCH PRISONS.

Mr. Spearman has an article on "Women in French Prisons." He says: "Serious endeavors are made not only to humanize her, but also to raise her self-respect. She is encouraged to support her present position as an atonement to society which she has offended, and to her family whom she has disgraced. She is not treated as if she were dead to all family affections; on the contrary, frequent communication with her family is considered of the very greatest assistance in the work of reformation."

"Prisoners may see their relatives twice a week, on Thursday and Sunday, and though they may only write once a month, there is an absolute discretion left with the governor to allow more frequent communication. Letters to and from prisoners are, of course, read, and must be confined to mere personal matters. The hair of female prisoners is not cut. Nursing mothers, and women whose pregnancy has been duly certified by a prison doctor, are not removed from departmental prisons to *maisons centrales*. Even after the children are weaned they remain under their mothers' care until the age of four."

MR. RUSKIN AND HIS MAY QUEENS.

The Rev. John P. Faunthorpe, writing on "May Queen Festivals," gives some account of what Mr. Ruskin has done in the way of restoring May Day in England. Mr. Faunthorpe says: "Mr. Ruskin has succeeded in a real revival of May games, in a real giving of elevating pleasure to the young. For all the students, one hundred and sixty-four of them, are to be schoolmistresses, and one of the most gratifying facts is that every year we have accounts of May Queen celebrations in national and other schools up and down England. One of the best was at Blackheath, near Dudley. Mr. Ruskin has also a Rose Queen in the High School for Girls at Cork under Miss Martin, a former Whitelands governess."

"Whatever his failures, he has been pre-eminently successful in what surely needs to be taught—viz., simple and healthy, human and ennobling pleasures. He does not greatly believe in the teaching we hear so much about

—arithmetic, science, compulsory attendance, and competitive examinations. Most of these things he cordially hates. Most of our boasted teaching he likens to loading a barge with rubbish until it sinks. He would have only those taught who wish to learn, and no others. What a Land of Goshen for teachers! Religious education, and technical education, he utterly approves; and he would have every girl taught how to sing, sew, dance, cook, and look pretty. And he has taught many successive generations of our students how much real and keen enjoyment can be obtained; how much pleasure, with no sting in it, can be had from simple but pretty dresses, wild flowers, dance and song; and these students in turn have introduced such pleasurable enjoyment into hundreds and hundreds of girls' and infant schools all over England. Such a mighty increase is a crowning success."

PROHIBITION IN MANITOBA.

Mr. C. T. Down has an article on "An Object Lesson in Prohibition." He describes how drinking was carried on in the Northwest Territories until such time as the inhabitants were allowed to deal with the question themselves. For ten years they were forbidden to interfere with the prohibitory law. Mr. Down says: "They were powerless to do anything except to petition the Dominion Government through their representatives in the Territorial Council. This was the course which was adopted year after year, until, to quote the words of Lieutenant-Governor Royal in a speech from the throne, 'in response to repeated memorials from the Territorial Legislature, the Parliament of Canada finally yielded to them the power of legislating in respect to intoxicating liquors, an exception being made regarding the portion of the territories not represented therein,' thus acknowledging that prohibition in the settled districts was a failure. Out of twenty-six candidates at the election which followed the granting of this power to the Assembly, there was only one who stood on the absolute prohibition platform, and he was defeated. The whole question was disposed of by this Assembly at their first session after the power to legislate on the matter was put into their hands, for they forthwith set to work and enacted a licensing law, which came into operation during the summer of 1892."

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

MR. JOSEPH KING, writing upon "An International Agreement as to the Laws and Customs of Warfare," pleads for a new Geneva Conference to revise the famous convention. "The occasion seems fitting, the circumstances favor, and international law requires, that our diplomatists and politicians demand that a conference of representatives of the powers should assemble to codify and revise, and to finally agree upon, the laws and customs of warfare, which all civilized nations should observe, and especially to revise the Geneva Convention, which, though admittedly imperfect, is still the law which governs the treatment of the sick and wounded in war."

A PLEA FOR CLOSURE.

Mr. Hugh H. L. Bellot, in a paper entitled "The Unification of the Liberal Party," insists strongly that the one thing necessary to put backbone into the party is to use the closure remorselessly, and drive political and social business through the House of Commons: "Nothing would do more to unite the Liberal party than a deliberate attempt by the Government to push not only the purely political, but also some of the social economic measures, through the House of Commons in spite of any and every opposition by using those weapons which lie to their hand."

A NEW CRINOLINE AGAINST TORPEDOES.

An anonymous article upon the defenseless condition of ironclads under water pleads for the adoption of a modified crinoline: "Dr. Jones' invention consists of a solid casing of steel, an eighth of an inch or more in thickness, which is much more manageable than the crinoline now employed, as it can be lowered from the deck to protect the ship's bilge, and worked by the engines. It can also be raised above the water-line, so as not to impede the ship's speed, and hence does not require the whole ship's company to put it into gear."

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THERE is a sense of dullness about the *Fortnightly Review* for May, with the exception of Mrs. Tweedie's article, noticed elsewhere, and Mr. Hudson's pleasant observations upon "The Common Crow."

A POLITICAL FORECAST.

The first place in the number is devoted to an anonymous article on "The Future of Irish Politics," the writer of which thinks that when the new British Parliament is elected, the Irish will adopt obstruction systematically as their best method of hampering their adversaries: "Irish obstruction is now the only policy by which the Unionist position can be weakened, because it is the only policy by which Unionism can be made a practical inconvenience to the English people. Although the first efforts of obstruction in the first session or sessions of the new Parliament may be tentative and feeble, it will gather sufficient strength to leave its mark upon the records of the new Parliament before its close."

The other political article is by Cosmo Wilkinson; it is entitled, "A Plague on Both Your Parties," but is a somewhat heavy dissertation upon the good things that are to arrive from a Unionist administration led by Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain.

THE FUTURE OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Mr. M. S. Constable, British Consul at Stockholm, writes on the present quarrel between the two Scandinavian nations. The following is his estimate of what is likely to happen: "Two other developments of the present difficult situation are possible. Either there may be a separation without war, or else some definite and permanent arrangement may be come to whereby Sweden and Norway may maintain their defensive union under one king upon conditions satisfactory to them both. Of these two developments it is to be sincerely hoped that the first is not a probable one to occur. If, on the other hand, the second alternative is to come to pass, and the Act of Union is to be remodeled on a basis satisfactory to both countries alike, then it will be needful for the Norwegians to give proof of possessing some slight spirit of compromise, and also to restrain their undoubted powers of exasperation within reasonable limits. Surely Sweden has had forbearance enough already, and ought not to be pushed farther."

THE COMMON CROW.

Mr. W. H. Hudson has a short but very pleasant article on the common crow, a bird which is regarded as a kind of feathered villain by the gamekeeper. Writing on the increase and decrease of British birds, Mr. Hudson says the wood pigeon increases and the wheatear decreases in numbers; the wryneck, goldfinch, and kingfisher are decreasing, and the crow is also on the decrease. Mr. Hudson says: "The result of the replies I have had up till now from bird-lovers and local naturalists, from whom I have asked for tidings of the crow, is, that he is no longer

to be found as a breeder, or is exceedingly rare, in districts where game is very strictly preserved; but that in the wilder counties where game is not strictly preserved, in wooded hilly places, he still exists in diminished numbers as a breeding species. So far the information which I have gathered refers to a very few widely-scattered districts; and I have written this paper in the hope that some of its readers who are interested in the subject may be willing to send me further news; and not of the crow only, but also of some of the other species which are believed to be going, and which when lost will be more regretted than the crow."

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THE *Quarterly Review* is an exceptionally good number. The first article, on "The Bible at Home and Abroad," is noticed elsewhere, but almost all the articles are above the ordinary standard. This number of the *Quarterly* is one of those which recall the days of periodical literature, when literature was much more literary and less journalistic than it is at present.

THE PERISHING STATE OF BRITISH AGRICULTURE.

In an article which is entitled "Perish Agriculture" the reviewer calculates that owing to the fall in prices after an average harvest, "there are about £88,000,000 a year less to distribute among owners, tenants and laborers in the first place, and afterward among all the persons who directly or indirectly supply those classes with their requirements, than there was twenty years ago." It is no wonder that there are "splendid paupers," as the land yields £88,000,000 a year less to those who live upon it than it did twenty years ago; the only wonder is that they have kept the splendor of their pauperism up so long. The reviewer hankers after protection and relief of the rates.

CHAUCEER'S MASTERPIECE.

The writer of the article on "The Poetry of Chaucer" maintains that Chaucer's masterpiece is not "The Canterbury Tales," but his "Troilus and Criseyde." He says: "Chaucer learned from Boccaccio the art of construction; the design of the 'Filostrato' is, in the main outline, the design of Chaucer's 'Troilus and Criseyde'; but in working out his story of these 'tragic comedians' the English poet has taken his own way, a way in which he had no forerunners that he knew of, and for successors all the dramatists and novelists of all the modern tongues. No other work of Chaucer's has the same dignity or the same commanding beauty. It would be difficult to find in any language, in any of the thousand experiments of the modern schools of novelists, a story so perfectly proportioned and composed, a method of narrative so completely adequate. It is difficult to speak moderately of Chaucer's 'Troilus.' It is the first great modern book in that kind where the most characteristic modern triumphs of the literary art have been won; in the kind to which belong the great books of Cervantes, of Fielding, and of their later pupils—that form of story which is not restricted in its matter in any way, but is capable of taking in comprehensively all or any part of the aspects and humors of life. No other mediæval poem is rich and full in the same way as 'Troilus' is full of varieties of character and mood."

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

The article devoted to the memory of Stevenson is written in a somewhat grandiose style, and is dithyrambic exceedingly, as may be seen from the following extract: "Louis Stevenson has set up and decorated with every

precious stone a building so magnificent that it deserves to be called the Taj Mahal of our prose literature. He sleeps on the peak of Vailima, a sign, a memory, a regret to all that pass by in ships—one of the glories of his native land, fit to be named with Burns, who flung his heart into the fire, where it glowed and shone unquenchably; with his worshiped Scott, the rhymers, the story-teller, whose legends and humors will outlast revolutions; with Carlyle, a dreamer also, and denizen of the great, immortal and high-soaring realms of imagination where the spirit is free and creative; with all who have joyed in the detachment from things of dust which is a child's inheritance, and which genius alone preserves when the battle of life closes round it."

SCOTT AND ANGLICANISM.

An essay on the Waverley Novels leads up to the conclusion that Sir Walter Scott was the real originator of modern Anglicanism and New Conservatism. The following is the passage in which Sir Walter is hailed as the forerunner of Lord Randolph Churchill and Dr. Pusey: "As far as the greatness of any writer is to be measured by the effect which he produces on his own age, Scott in modern times has had but one equal, if indeed he has had that—namely, Carlyle. When Macaulay spoke of the harm which Scott had done, this is what he meant. The harm is the good. The influence of the Waverley Novels operated in two directions. They contributed powerfully to the growth of that younger Toryism from whose loins sprang the powerful and popular Conservative party of the present day; and they prepared the soil for the reception of that Anglo-Catholic revival which, with all its errors, has been the salvation of the English Church."

WANTED—A NEW ARISTOTLE.

An article on "A Century of Science" is devoted to a survey of the life and work of Buckland and Owen. The writer brings his sketch of the latter to a close by proclaiming that he was a John the Baptist of the philosopher who is to come. "The ideas promulgated by Owen, his 'ordained becoming' of organisms, his belief in 'final causes,' the evident realization in Nature of 'Divine prototypal ideas,' and the facts that the physiological phenomena of each living being are the results of an immanent and individual force dominating it, will not only be justified but recognized as necessary truths. Then, in due time, there will doubtless arise a master in both science and philosophy who will be able to gather together and present to our gaze the main facts of inorganic, organic and rational life in one harmonious picture. Such a man—a new Aristotle—will be able to put before us a conception of the universe which shall accord with the evidence of our senses, our intellectual intuitions, our ethical perceptions, and our highest conceptions of what is good, beautiful and true. Of such a philosopher, the venerable anatomist, whose views we have here endeavored to describe, will be hereafter regarded as a prophetic precursor."

THE CONCIERGE.

An article describing the associations which are occupied with the Conciergerie, is vividly and powerfully written; the theme, however, is a great one, for as the reviewer says: "No building in Europe—if we except the dungeon houses and torture-chambers of the Inquisition—has witnessed such unmerited cruelties. The most impressive scenes and the most expressive emblems of the bloody drama which we call the French Revolution are to be sought and found within the haunted precincts of the Conciergerie."

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

THE first place in the *Edinburgh Review* is devoted to an article which may be read as a corrective to the lugubrious prognostications of Mr. A. J. Wilson of the *Investors' Review*. The writer, however, does not attempt to deal with the pessimists, but simply puts the case for Canada as brightly as he can. He says frankly: "It has been our object to refer only to those salient features of the development of Canada which stand out in remarkable contrast with the state of things in 1837, and to point out how much reason Canadians have for congratulating themselves on the events of a reign in which they have laid the foundations of their happiness and prosperity as one of the great communities which make up the Empire. It is not within the scope of this paper to point out the shadows that may obscure the panorama as it unfolds itself to us."

MRS. CRAVEN: APPRECIATIVE.

There is a very bright and appreciative review of the life and letters of Mrs. Craven, one of the best representatives of a vanishing type of the *grande dame*. The reviewer says: "Coming from the very *fine fleur* of that French society at a period more unlike the present than in our steadier order we can well understand, profoundly pious, brilliantly *mondaine*, at home in half the courts of Europe and in all the convents, with all the wit and logic of France in her talk, and the mystic worship of a devout Catholic in her heart, Pauline de la Ferronnays in herself is more interesting than anything she has produced or anything that could be said about her; for words have to follow one line at a time, and she was half a dozen different things at the same moment, flashing like the facets of a diamond from the point of view at which you looked at her."

THE WORK OF FREDERICK THE GREAT.

The article entitled "Alter Fritz" is hardly up to the mark. It is a very solid but not very luminous sketch of Frederick the Great, according to the latest lights that research has shed upon his character. The following sentence summarizing the work which Frederick did is one of the best in the article: "Frederick's hereditary dominions consisted of eight separate patches of territory, largely composed of moors, morasses, and sand-flats, scattered between Russia and the Rhine, which made their master, as Voltaire put it, a mere 'king of strips.' Two short campaigns and two victorious battles had changed all that. Confirmed by later wars, undertaken on pretended necessities of self-defense, and followed by the criminal partition

of Poland, the conquest of Silesia opened to the later Hohenzollerns, after a short eclipse in the Napoleonic age, a road to the highest civil, military and material greatness, and to the foundation, under Prussian ascendancy, of an empire of which neither Frederick nor the 'Great Elector' ever so much as dreamed."

ST. SOPHIA.

An article on "Saint Sophia and Byzantine Building" speaks enthusiastically of the great church which has become a mosque: "As an experiment in building, it is one of the grandest and boldest on record, representing the carrying out, all at once and on a great scale, of a problem in construction the true solution of which had only previously been partially suggested in buildings on a much smaller scale. The fountain-head of a great and important style of architecture, it was never equaled or even rivaled by any succeeding effort in the same manner, and still remains unapproached as the most complete example of the domed system of construction, and the most sublime interior ever raised by the hand of the architect."

THE LEARNING OF DANTE.

An article entitled "The Classical Studies of Dante" is quite one of the most erudite that has appeared in any of the quarterlies for some time. The essay is simply laden down with a panoply of questions and references, the object of the writer being to set forth before English readers some survey of the extraordinary breadth of Dante's studies. In Dante's writings, he says, "The Vulgate is quoted or referred to more than 500 times, Aristotle more than 800, Virgil about 200, Ovid about 100, Cicero and Lucan about 50 each, Statius and Boethius between 30 and 40 each, Horace, Livy and Orosius between 10 and 20 each; with a few scattered references, probably not exceeding 10 in the case of any one author, to Plato, Homer, Juvenal, Seneca, Ptolemy, Æsop, and St. Augustine; if we may be allowed to extend the term 'classical authors' so as to embrace all those mentioned."

OTHER ARTICLES.

"The History and Local Antiquities of Somersetshire" are described in the monthly article which is devoted to one of the English counties. "The Sutherland Book" deals with another county at another end of the island. The most interesting article in the *Review* for the general reader is that which summarizes with copious extracts the memoirs of General Thiébauld. A review of Mr. Stopford Brooke's "Tennyson" concludes the number.

THE FRENCH AND ITALIAN REVIEWS.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

WE have noticed elsewhere M. Bonet-Maurey's critical essay on Mrs. Humphry Ward and her work.

M. R. G. Levy contributes a short, clear picture of the present financial condition of the German Empire. Each German householder pays taxes, it seems, both to the Empire and to the particular kingdom or Grand Duchy to which he belongs by birth or residence; but if the French writer says truly, the condition of Germany is not, as far as her finances are concerned, to be at all envied by other nations; for though the German national debt, in comparison to that of France and of England, is slight, it has quadrupled during the last ten years, and fresh loans have had to be raised each year to meet the deficit in the budget. A great many plans have been proposed to remedy this state of things; among others, that the Government should take to itself a monopoly of tobacco and alco-

hol. But the various schemes proposed for raising money have never been approved by either the people or their Parliament; and it is evident, from the very clear table of expenses given by M. Levy, that in Germany as in the other Continental nations, the great source of waste and expense is the army and navy. Were it not for the Frankenstein monster created by the Franco-Prussian war, united Germany would be, and probably remain, in a very satisfactory financial condition.

Another article in the same number is by M. Valbert, and deals with the candidature of Prince Leopold Hohenzollern to the throne of Spain in 1870, or in other words, with the beginnings of the war of 1870. The article is really a review of the book lately published in Stuttgart by a friend and confidant of the present King of Roumania; and if M. G. Valbert reports truly, this work, which contains transcripts from the King's—then Prince Charles—private journal, throws a new light on Bismarck's con-

duct. During the eventful days which preceded the declaration of war, Bismarck, it seems, wished to carry the Spanish election of the German Prince by a kind of *tour de main* and he had hoped the news would only be announced to Napoleon III after Prince Charles had definitely become King of Spain. But an accident, or the indiscretion of General Prim, prevented the fulfillment of this plan, and led to the events with which we are all familiar.

A LAND WITHOUT CLASSES AND MASSES.

M. Hervé tries to give French readers an adequate account of modern Greece, and the crises, political, social and financial, through which she is now passing. There are not, he explains, in Greece, as in almost every other European nation, a Liberal and a Conservative party. The population to a man are upholders of a monarchical democracy, and of "classes" and "masses" there exist not a trace. This, however, does not prevent the existence of two very distinct political parties, of which the one is headed by Tricoupis, and the other by Theodore Delyanny. Yet, strange as it may appear, these men's principles and methods are much the same, and their rivalry is personal rather than political. M. Hervé pays a high tribute to both these Greek statesmen and their supporters. "Whilst men and institutions are being discredited," says the French writer, "the royal family alone have gained in public estimation. The Greeks, as a people, present the singular contrast of being both democratic and ardently royalist. In Greece all men are equal; this equality is a fundamental part of the nation. There is no aristocracy either of birth or by military prowess. One institution alone stands above all others, and that is royalty. King George, who has now reigned for thirty-one years, has acquired, little by little, a great personal prestige and authority, won him, it must be admitted, by his tact, his prudence, and the cleverness with which he has overridden the frequent crises he has had to encounter. Now all the Greek world turns to him as their only hope, and so far from blaming him for taking strong measures, there is not a Greek patriot who would not be delighted to see the King provoke, even more than he has done, a small *coup d'état* against the parliamentary and constitutional methods by which Greece is supposed to be governed."

THE STAPLE GREEK INDUSTRY.

The chief source of Greece's wealth is her raisins. The beautiful country which runs from Corinth to Patras, and from Patras to Calamanta, is covered with vines; and of late years, through King George's personal influence with the late Czar, Greek raisins are allowed to enter Russia without paying any tax. This favor has increased the Greek export from three thousand to twenty-one thousand tons; and as long as England considers plum pudding her national dish there will always be a sure market there for about sixty or seventy tons a year of Greek raisins.

Greek tobacco, especially that grown in the plains of Argos, is justly renowned, and of late years the peasantry have been sending market-garden produce to Smyrna and Constantinople.

"The Greek population," says the writer, "is sober, industrious and economical. The fortune of the country would soon be built up by the efforts of private individuals if public expenditure could be restrained."

Other articles deal with the Italian painter Marcello, of whose career in mediæval Italy M. Bellaigue gives a vivid account, an anonymous dissertation on modern infantry tactics, and a *résumé* of the financial reforms inaugurated

by the Laffitte Ministry after the revolution of 1830. The centenary of the École Normale has inspired M. G. Perrot with a volume on the famous scientific college and a summary of the work is published by him in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

IN spite of its powerful rivals, Madame Adam contrives to make her *Nouvelle Revue* interesting and individual among French publications. She is a great believer in youth, and among her contributors are often to be found such names as Georges Hugo, Leon Daudet, and that of a score of other young writers who are trying to prove themselves worthy of names already famous in French literature.

M. Hugo, in his "Sailor's Recollections," follows, but with a certain originality added, the line traced by Pierre Loti, and though it is difficult to find any touch of his grandfather's Titanic power in the slight, vivid narration, M. Hugo in these few pages proves that he is a true writer.

ZELLER ON LUTHER.

M. Zeller continues and concludes his history of the later years of Luther's life. He describes at great length the efforts made by Charles V to bring about a reconciliation between the reformers and the Papacy, and, indeed, tells rather the story of the whole Reformation than about the part played by Luther himself. In summing up the character of the latter, the writer's singular impartiality will probably offend both his Protestant and Roman Catholic readers. He says: "Luther was a man of sincere faith, but acrimonious humor; bold in theory, inconsequent in practice, devoted to truth but more devoted to his own opinions. He appealed to Reason, hoping to prison her in the Gospels; and to the freedom of human thought in order to bind it by grace. He desired to withdraw religion from Roman authority, but delivered it over to temporal powers. Beginning as a Republican, he became a determined Conservative; he possessed the rare power of destruction, combined with that of creation; he struck down the Papacy and lifted high up the Bible; he founded Protestantism and drove out Anabaptism, and he has left after him much evil and much good, gifting the world with the Scriptures but handing them over to the various interpretations of sectarians. And the Church, deeply wounded, divided, and in full schism, has resolved, even at Rome, to reform herself by the aid of authority in the face of the reforms achieved by Liberty."

ENSLAVED JOURNALISM.

M. Case discusses, in the same number, "The Press of To-Day," and he compares, with stinging irony, the French journalism of the past, innocent of puffs, advertisements and blackmail, with that of the present. He further adds that the press—and it is evident that he refers to the French and, we may add, the Parisian press—is without influence. "The modern journalist is a slave, his business is to improvise prospectuses; his left hand is always open to receive compensation for what his right hand writes;" but M. Case believes that the journalism of the future will be honest and powerful. He declares that the French people are tired of the present state of things, and that there is a great fortune awaiting the man who is courageous enough to start an honestly conducted newspaper.

GERMANY'S NEW STRATEGY.

The second number of the *Revue* is less interesting than the first, but it contains two features of interest—the first chapter of M. Leon Daudet's new novel, "Les Kamtchatka," and a very striking article by "G. G." on the mean-

ing and consequences of German military law. The writer, who seems thoroughly at home with the problem he discusses, and the state of things he attempts to describe, points out both the strength and the weakness of German militarism. He declares that quality rather than quantity is now aimed at by Moltke's successors, and he beseeches his fellow-countrymen not to be taken in by the constant references in the Reichstag and elsewhere to the enormous number of men Germany might at a given moment put into the field. He further insists on the mistake made by those who imagine that any man who can carry a knapsack and a gun is necessarily a soldier. "Whilst France," he says, "is trying to equal her neighbor in the question of numbers, Germany is quietly eliminating useless and cumbersome material, in order to make her army a strong, useful, and admirably prepared force." The great Napoleon once said that a general should change his tactics once in ten years. In 1870 Germany overcame the French owing to the efficiency of her reserves; and with a view to her next trial of strength she is concentrating all her strength, power of organization and wealth to rendering thoroughly efficient that portion of her army which would first be put into the field.

THE REVUE DE PARIS.

WE have noticed elsewhere Leo XII's early letters. Both numbers of the April *Revue* are of exceptional interest, fiction being represented by a powerful fragmentary story by Guy de Maupassant dealing with an incident of the Franco-Prussian War, and an installment of Dostoevsky's "Eternal Husband."

CRISPI'S RISING RIVAL.

M. Giacometti traces the career of a famous Italian writer, orator and Republican statesman, Felice Cavallotti, a friend of Garibaldi's and a kind of Don Quixote of modern days, who has, in his time, fought over thirty duels. At the present time he is Crispi's most formidable rival, and as he is considerably younger than the Italian Bismarck will probably survive him. M. Giacometti gives an interesting picture of his hero's daily life. Cavallotti stands quite apart from most of his colleagues, inasmuch as he bears the highest private character. He gets up early, takes a cold bath, goes for a walk, and settles into the Parliament House for the rest of the day, spending long hours in the library, and listening and talking to his many friends and supporters. The few holidays he gives himself he spends at his villa close to Lake Maggiore; being a bachelor, when in town he lodges in a small room let to him by a respectable Roman middle-class family. So simple is he in his habits that he has no secretary, and answers himself the innumerable letters he receives each day; and alone he prepares his speeches, pamphlets and the many documents of which he has a constant need, and if his present biographer is to be believed, he will probably play a not unimportant part in the Italy of the future.

M. Leret gives in the same number a long account of M. Waldeck Rousseau, the French statesman who has of late years retired into the background, although he had at one time played a great part in the French Government.

BEFORE AND AFTER YALU.

The second number of the *Revue* contains an interesting anonymous account of the late Japanese-Chinese naval battle of Yalu. The writer, who speaks from a personal knowledge of Japan, declares that the Japs owe their supremacy on the sea to the teaching and efforts of two

French naval officers, Messieurs Verne and Florrent, who in 1866 took charge of the Mikado's navy. Even after the blow given by the Franco-Prussian War to French prestige a certain Colonel Munier was placed in charge of the military schools in Japan. Not content with this, the Japanese Government sent a number of intelligent naval and military officers to study in Europe, and a commission, headed by a certain Admiral Yto, visited the great European shipbuilding centres. The somewhat over-technical account of the battle itself should prove of great value to military experts, for the writer points out how comparatively few have been the great naval battles in the history of the world, and he evidently considers Yalu as a godsend to the European naval instructors of the day, if only it enables them to reduce their theories to practice.

THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

THE most notable article in the *Riforma Sociale* is one on English political life. Signor Ferrero has studied his subject well, and describes with accuracy the main features of the English parliamentary system. The power of English parliamentary leaders and the obedience of the rank and file fill him with astonishment. He notes, too, that "this devotion of the party to their leader is independent of any element of personal friendship. The leader does not know personally the great majority of his soldiers." The pomp and dignity of the office of Speaker call forth the writer's warmest eulogy. On the other hand, what he regards as the secrecy of English political life seems to him simply ridiculous, and he refers with amazement to Gladstone having resigned the Premiership without first taking the whole of the Liberal party into his confidence. But the official who is most incomprehensible to the Italian mind is the Whip, "for in all the European parliaments there is not a single trace of such a personage." The very name seems to him coarse. The custom of pairing and of asking questions of Ministers also strike him as novel and ingenious parliamentary devices. In conclusion he remarks: "We are in the habit of speaking with extraordinary admiration, and as of a thing never since seen, of the Roman Empire, and we do not perceive that we have an empire far greater than the Roman—the British Empire."

In the *Nuova Antologia*, which contains much solid reading, Signor Venturi continues his articles on early Christian art with one on the development of representations of the Crucifixion in the early centuries. Curiously enough, the first extant representation is a rough drawing made by a heathen youth in derision of Christian worship, in which the crucified figure is represented with the head of an ass; a figure stands facing it, and below are the words, "Alexamenos adores his God." The early Christians had pious scruples about making representations of the Saviour of the world in human form. The Cross was represented, but adorned in the centre with the mystical Lamb. It was on a door of cypress wood at Santa Sabina, on the Aventine Hill, built in the fifth century, that the first primitive representation of the Crucifixion as we now know it was carved; but it was two centuries later (692) before a council of Greek bishops, by recommending the representation of the actual figure of Christ on the Cross, helped to establish what was soon to become a universal custom. In an article (April 15) on "The Future of Our Colonies," L. Franchetti recommends the organized emigration of Italian settlers to Eritrea.

The *Civiltà* (April 6) continues to maintain with much energy that the Catholic voters will not take part in the approaching elections in Italy.

THE NEW BOOKS.

OUR LONDON LETTER ABOUT CURRENT LITERATURE.

THIS," they tell me, "is a fiction month"—as witness the following list of the volumes which have been selling best :

The Woman Who Did. By Grant Allen.
Bog-Myrtle and Peat: Tales chiefly of Galloway. By the Rev. S. R. Crockett.
Tryphena in Love. By Walter Raymond.
Tess of the D'Urbervilles. By Thomas Hardy.
The Honor of Savelli. By S. Levett Yeats.
The Decline and Fall of Napoleon. By Field Marshal Viscount Wolseley, K.P.
The Works of Tobias Smollett.

And it is imaginative work certainly which, among new publications, has most held the attention. There has been Mr. Zangwill's "The Master," so long expected, and a new collection of Galwegian stories by Mr. Crockett, "Bog-Myrtle and Peat," besides new books of varying length by Mr. C. E. Raimond and Mr. Coulson Kernahan. Next month, no doubt, will see the balance adjusted and the novel deposed. In the mean time "The Woman Who Did" is the sole representative, among books "most in demand," of the "sex novel;" while the presence, second on the list, of Mr. Crockett's collection shows that the boom in Scottish fiction has not seriously abated. "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," too, has leaped into new vigor—an immediate result of bringing it out as the first volume of a new edition of all Mr. Hardy's novels—a sort of definitive edition which has come none too soon. "Tess" has been thoroughly revised, and Mr. Hardy has written a new preface, and drawn a key map of the whole of Wessex, while the volume, one of the most handsome that Messrs. Osgood have published, also contains a new etched portrait of the author, and two etched views by Mr. Macbeth Raeburn. Another West Country story that is selling, but pitched in far less strenuous a vein, is Mr. Raymond's pretty idyllic "Tryphena in Love;" and, to show the variety of readers' tastes nowadays, Mr. Levett Yeats's "The Honor of Savelli" has a place. It is an Italian historical novel in the manner of Mr. Weyman. That Smollett's novels should suddenly have come again into prominence is surprising at first sight. It is because two new editions have appeared simultaneously; so possibly more people have bought him than will read him. Mr. Saintsbury edits one edition (Hibbings), and to the first volume of "Roderick Random"—which is in three volumes altogether—adds an excellent critical introduction to all Smollett's work. Mr. Frank Richards illustrates the stories—well on the whole; while typographically, and as far as the binding goes, the little volumes could not be improved. The other edition marks the inclusion of Smollett in Bohn's Novelists' Library (Bell). Here the illustrations are the originals by Cruikshank; a bibliography is added to each story by Mr. Isaacs; and the edition is spread over far less, although considerably larger, volumes, a fact which will be to most people a commendation. But for daintiness of appearance you will prefer the edition Mr. Saintsbury edits.

The first book you will come across this month is a literary curiosity in its way. You know Madame Novikoff well, and have often admired the trenchant severity with which she has wielded her patriotic pen in defense of the interests of Russia, and of a good understanding with Eng-

land. Hence you will naturally be interested in the little book which she has published on the eve of her departure to Russia. It is entitled "Christ or Moses: Which?" (Williams & Norgate)—a telling title, but one which hardly indicates the exact nature of the book. It is in reality the translation of a German pamphlet compiled by a friend of Madame Novikoff's many years ago, in which he subjected the evidence of the Old Testament Scriptures to a very close examination in order to ascertain how far it could be said that the Jews had any faith in the immortality of the soul. Madame Novikoff's view is that the Jews from Moses downward were materialists through and through, and that not a Jew of them all was ever able to rise to the conception of a persistent individual soul surviving the dissolution of the body. Her pamphlet, which has as frontispiece a beautiful picture of Jesus wearing the crown of thorns, by the Russian artist Astafieff, who has made the portraiture of the Man of Nazareth the preoccupation of his lifetime, can hardly fail to command universal attention and create a deep and wide interest. It is published with that intent, and Madame Novikoff has been fortunate enough to secure from Mr. Gladstone an expression of his belief on the subject. It is of interest to know that Mr. Gladstone does not believe man is immortal, but that immortality is a kind of divine grace given to some and denied to others.

In history, the late Professor Froude's "English Seamen in the Sixteenth Century" (Longmans) is the most important of the new books. It is made up of lectures delivered in Oxford during 1893 and 1894, and its theme is, of course, the seamen who served against the Armada, "the poor Protestant adventurers," to quote Mr. Froude's final peroration, "who fought through that perilous week in the English Channel, and saved their country and their country's liberty." Along with these lectures should be mentioned Robert Southey's "English Seamen: Howard, Clifford, Hawkins, Drake, Cavendish" (Methuen), a series of valuable papers by Southey which it has been left to Mr. David Hannay to resuscitate; and "The Lives and Voyages of the Famous Navigators Drake and Cavendish" (Blackie), a sixteen-penny volume in the exceedingly cheap School and Home Library. An attractive volume is the Hon. Mrs. Maxwell Scott's "The Tragedy of Fotheringay" (Black), a valuable contribution to our knowledge of the life and death of Mary Queen of Scots, "founded on the journal of D. Bourgoing, physician to Mary Queen of Scots, and on unpublished MS. documents." The rather famous Blairs portrait, in an admirable reproduction, is the frontispiece of the volume. Then there are Mr. Walter Stephens' "The Life and Writings of Turgot, Comptroller-General of France, 1774-6" (Longmans), a work of historical biography that cannot be said to be superfluous when it is known that the only other biography of Turgot was published in London in 1797. To English students of the period this is an invaluable volume, and one that you will welcome. Lord Wolseley's "The Decline and Fall of Napoleon" has a place on the list of books "most in demand." Another volume of the same series, the *Pull Mall Magazine Library*—Lord Roberts's "The Rise of Wellington" (Low)—is a companion

work in every way, and one likely to have a similar popularity. Another book, notable because of its English interest, is M. Grand-Carteret's "Napoléon en Images: Estampes Anglaises (Portraits et Caricatures)" (Firmin-Didot, Paris), a rather elaborate work on the British caricatures of Napoleon, illustrated by nearly a hundred and fifty engravings from the original prints.

In religious history there are two books to be noted, and in history of a miscellaneous character two more. Dr. Allan Menzies' "History of Religion" (Murray) is necessarily, considering its size, a somewhat brief sketch of its subject. To provide an adequate account of primitive religions, beliefs and practices, and of the origin and character of the great systems, in some four hundred pages, is a difficult undertaking. But the book is readable and handy for reference. Mr. Richard Heath has only fifteen years for his province in his "Anabaptism from its Rise at Zwickau to its Fall at Münster, 1521-1536" (Alexander & Shephard). The miscellaneous histories are, Mr. G. A. Sekon's capital "History of the Great Western Railway" (Digby), a sketch rather of the development of the broad gauge, of which Mr. Sekon is a determined advocate, than of the Great Western Railway to the present day; and Mr. William Pole's "The Evolution of Whist" (Longmans).

A very business-like book is "Aspects of the Social Problem" (Macmillan), a series of papers combining "trained observation in the social field with reasonable theory," which Mr. Bernard Bosanquet has edited. There are eighteen papers in all—some by the editor himself and some by Mr. C. S. Loch and others—of which nine have already appeared in the reviews. It is a cheap book obviously destined to provide ammunition in many an electoral contest in the near future. Its calm, sensible papers will be found very useful for reference. The late Thomas Hill Green's "Lectures on the Principles of Political Obligation" (Longmans) is more abstract and historical in its interest. Practically the book is a reprint, with a brief supplement, of a portion of Professor Green's philosophical works. It contains a chapter on the different senses of the term "Freedom," and is now issued as "the best conceivable" text-book "for a projected course of instruction on political theory." It is odd to see the Grey of "Robert Elsmere" the guide of a young generation of politicians. Then we have a new and very useful series of Lord Brassey's "Papers and Addresses" (Longmans), dealing this time with imperial federation and colonization from 1880 to 1894. The editors have so arranged and added to Lord Brassey's papers that the book is almost, as they say, "a history of the colonial question during a period of rapid and very important development."

In biography of a literary kind nothing is likely to be more interesting this spring than the two volumes in which Mr. Ernest Hartley Coleridge publishes "The Letters of Samuel Taylor Coleridge" (Heinemann)—volumes containing many letters, never before published, to Southey, Wordsworth, Charles Lamb, and John Murray, and throwing no inconsiderable light on the character of the poet. The portraits in the volumes are not their least interesting feature. Then to the cheap and deservedly popular Great Writers Series, Mr. Francis Espinasse has added a "Life of Ernest Renan" (Scott); and a new edition has appeared, none too soon, of "Men and Women of the Time" (Routledge). With all its faults, both of commission and of omission, this is an invaluable book of reference.

Now for essays and literary criticism generally. The most welcome book is Mr. A. J. Butler's unusually good translation of the "Select Essays of Saint-Beuve, Chiefly

Bearing on English Literature" (Arnold), in which the style of the original is as well retained as it is ever likely to be in a translation. And the essays selected are of the best. They include "What is a Classic?" "Of a Literary Tradition," and the papers on Lord Chesterfield, Cowper, Gibbon, Bonstetten and Gray, and M. Taine's "History of English Literature." It is a volume you will place near Matthew Arnold's "Essays in Criticism." In "The Elizabethan Hamlet" (Mathews), Mr. John Corbin has been at pains to study "Hamlet's" sources, and Shakespeare's environment, with the object of showing "that the mad scenes had a comic aspect now ignored;" and as his essay has the advantage of a commendatory introduction by the new Regius Professor of History at Oxford, Mr. York Powell, it is sure to win attention. But the "truth" is not nearly so new as the Professor and Mr. Corbin seem to think. Other critics have constantly pressed home the fact, in regard to "Hamlet" and other plays, "that the sixteenth century audience's point of view, and, of necessity, the playwright's treatment of his subject, were very different from ours of to-day in many matters of mark." And while we are on the subject of the theatre I had better mention Mr. William Archer's "Theatrical 'World' of 1894" (Scott), a reprint, with the addition of an index, of his *World* theatrical criticisms for the past year. Mr. Archer is almost the only critic worthy of sustained attention. The most trivial farce seems to suggest to him something worth writing. In "Thackeray: a Study" (Macmillan), Mr. Adolphus Alfred Jack flashes his critical sword to some purpose, for his "study" of Thackeray's work and character, if not wonderfully illuminative, is always bright and interesting. For the rest, in this section there are two volumes of essays reprinted from the *Fortnightly* and *North American Reviews*, by "Ouida" and Mr. W. H. Mallock respectively. "Ouida's" collection is called simply "Views and Opinions" (Methuen), and is to all intents and purposes a very unreasoned shriek against the present social state. She dedicates her book to Mr. Mallock, whose own volume is more pretentiously entitled "Studies of Contemporary Superstition" (Ward & Downey), displaying him once again as a clever man lacking entirely the sense of humor. It contains, *inter alia*, the series of papers on "Fabian Economics."

Among miscellaneous literature there is an excellent little pocket botany book of an elementary kind in Mr. Edward Step's "Wayside and Woodland Blossoms" (Warne), an unfailing guide to all British wild flowers. The process of identification is aided by colored plates of some hundred and fifty species. The little manual will prove a good stepping-stone to the more scientific floras of Hooker and Bentham. I must only briefly mention the rest. Mr. Francis Walker's "Letters of a Baritone" (Heinemann) is published with the laudable desire "to make easier for others" the way which for the author was fraught with difficulties; Mr. Thomas Farrow's "The Money-lender Unmasked" (Roxburghe Press) describes and exposes in popular style the methods adopted by the majority of money-lenders in the ordinary course of their business; Dr. Yorke Davies's "Health and Condition in the Active and Sedentary" (Low) is a new edition of a popular work, whose object is sufficiently explained in the title; and Mr. Charles Eyre Pascoe's "London of To-day" (Hazell) is the eleventh annual edition of an illustrated record and handbook to London and its amusements. To the visitor "London of To-day" will be invaluable. Finally, to the Library of Humor "The Humor of Russia" (Scott) has been added.

The short farcical story by Dostoyévsky shows the author of "Crime and Punishment" in quite a new light. Further specimens of Russian humor are by Gogol, Stepaniak, and others.

Travel and topography of one sort or another comes off rather well this month. Miss Marie Fraser's "In Stevenson's Samoa" (Smith & Elder), "a chance record," says Mr. James Payn in his preface, "and therefore, in some respects, the more valuable, of the character of Robert Louis Stevenson," is one of the most interesting. It has for a frontispiece a picture of Mr. Stevenson, his family, and his horses at Vailima, and it gives an excellent description of Samoan life. The Rev. W. E. Cousins's "Madagascar of To-day" (R. T. S.), an illustrated sketch of the island, with chapters on its past history and present prospects, is up-to-date and efficient; while Miss Anne C. Wilson's "After Five Years in India; or, Life and Work

in a Punjaub District" (Blackie), is an illustrated account of native life and English government in a secluded district of the Punjaub well worth reading. Three other books of topographical interest are the Miss Quiller-Couch's "Ancient and Holy Wells of Cornwall" (Clark), an illustrated series of descriptions; a handsomely illustrated new edition of Lane's "An Account of the Manners and Customs of the Modern Egyptians" (Gardner), which, although it was written in Egypt as long ago as 1835, is still fresh and instructive to a high degree; and Mr. Douglas Sladen's jaunty description of his Canadian tour, "On the Cars and Off" (Ward & Lock), a sumptuous volume described as "the journal of a pilgrimage along the Queen's highway to the East from Halifax in Nova Scotia to Victoria in Vancouver's Island," and illustrated in a profuse manner that would make the fortune of a far less interesting book of travel.

RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY, POLITICS AND BIOGRAPHY.

Adoption and Amendment of Constitutions in Europe and America. By Charles Borgeaud. Translated by Charles D. Hazen. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$2.

This work was the successful competitor for the *Prix Rossi*, awarded in 1892 by the Faculty of Law of the University of Paris. Dr. Borgeaud is a native of Switzerland, and writes with genuine appreciation of the institutions common to all modern democracies. American readers will naturally be chiefly interested in the author's discussion of questions connected with direct legislation—a subject which is now receiving more consideration than ever before in this country. It is to be regretted that the initiative and referendum as applied to ordinary statute law could not be treated in the same volume, but the author's purpose comprehended only constitutional adoption and amendment. The introduction by Dr. Vincent contains several wise and helpful suggestions to students of the treatise.

The Rise and Development of the Bicameral System in America. By Thomas Francis Moran, A.B. Paper, octavo, pp. 54. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press. 50 cents.

Mr. Moran has concerned himself in this study with the evolution of the bicameral system in our federal and state legislatures rather than with the philosophic aspects of the subject. He concludes that the separation of each legislature into two houses was an American device, furthered by English influence. The immediate causes of this separation were different, he thinks, in the different colonies. The principle was opposed by Franklin, whose influence postponed its adoption in Pennsylvania.

Chronicles of Border Warfare. By Alexander Scott Withers. Edited and annotated by Reuben Gold Thwaites. Octavo, pp. 467. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke Company. \$2.50.

The publishers have rendered a notable service to students of trans-Alleghany history by reprinting this rare work, the value of which is materially augmented by the notes of the editor, Secretary Thwaites of the Wisconsin Historical Society, and of the late Dr. Lyman C. Draper, who died while engaged in the task of editing the "Chronicles" for this republication, but whose memoir of Withers had happily been finished and appears in this volume. The original edition of the "Chronicles" was printed at Clarksburg, in what is now West Virginia, in 1831. The work embraced the narratives of many actual participants in the later Indian wars and of immediate descendants of the pioneers who had taken part in the early border fights. It was long regarded as the best description of Western frontier life in existence.

How the Republic is Governed. By Noah Brooks. 16mo, pp. 169. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

This little volume aims to describe the workings of our national government. The details of local administration do not fall within its scope. The author is qualified by an extended Washington experience to write intelligently of the methods of procedure employed in the business of the execu-

tive departments and in federal legislation, but this has been done by others, perhaps quite as effectively. The stronger demand at present seems to be for treatises on the various phases of local government. People are showing less interest in the doings of Congress, and more in the conduct of city councils and state legislatures.

The Building of a Nation. By Henry Gannett. Octavo, pp. 272. New York: Henry T. Thomas Company. Sold by subscription. \$2.50.

Mr. Gannett's book might be fairly described as a popular manual of the census. It succeeds admirably in the difficult art of picturing statistics. Graphic illustration is the strong point of the work. There are forty colored plates, numerous maps and diagrams, and a colorotype reproduction of a water-color sketch of the Capitol at Washington, by Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith.

The American Republic and the Debs Insurrection. By Z. Swift Holbrook, M.A. 12mo, pp. 48. Oberlin, Ohio: Bibliotheca Sacra Company. 35 cents.

A reprint of recent articles in the *Bibliotheca Sacra*, which have been quoted in the *Review of Reviews*. Prof. G. Frederick Wright, of Oberlin, has written an introduction to the present edition.

The Great War with Russia: The Invasion of the Crimea. By William Howard Russell, LL.D. Second edition. 16mo, pp. 334. New York: George Routledge & Sons. \$2.

That veteran war correspondent, W. H. Russell, has compiled his personal reminiscences of the Crimean War in an attractive volume which has now reached its second edition. The battles of Alma, Balaklava and Inkerman are vividly described, and the distinctness of events is apparently undimmed in the writer's retrospect of forty years. While in no sense supplanting, the book well supplements, the exhaustive work of Kinglake.

Julian, Philosopher and Emperor, and the Last Struggle of Paganism Against Christianity. By Alice Gardner. 12mo, pp. 384. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

To rank the Emperor Julian among national heroes may seem to the cursory reader hardly permissible. Yet it may be said of the title adopted for this excellent series of biographies—"Heroes of the Nations"—that so long as the works themselves are well written and treat of men whose lives were for any reason worth writing about, slight exception can be taken to the caption under which they are grouped. Judged by the reforms he attempted, rather than by what he actually achieved, Julian was an eminently worthy leader and citizen, if not a popular "hero." Miss Gardner has written a bright and readable sketch of his career, and the publishers have heightened the effect of her work by the use of a large number of admirable illustrations.

Prince Bismarck. By Charles Lowe, M.A. 12mo, pp. 245. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.25.

Mr. Lowe, who is the author of a large two-volume biography of Bismarck, which appeared ten years ago, has been

able to incorporate in this brief sketch much material that has come to light since the publication of the former work, and to cover the closing years of the Chancellor's political career.

Historic Doubts Relative to Napoleon Bonaparte. By Richard Whately, D.D. 16mo, pp. 88. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75 cents.

A neat reprint of Archbishop Whately's famous essay. The "postscripts" to various editions are appended. The work was first published, anonymously, in 1819, and has been a popular book ever since, if we may judge from the number of editions.

Historic Doubts as to the Execution of Marshal Ney. By James A. Weston. Octavo, pp. 310. New York: Thomas Whittaker. \$3.

This book was written not merely to show the grounds of doubt as to the alleged execution of Napoleon's great marshal, but to exhibit what the author regards as positive proofs that the Peter Stuart Ney who lived in America nearly thirty years and died in North Carolina in 1846 was the real Marshal Ney. The evidence cited consists mainly of the statements of persons who knew P. S. Ney in North Carolina as his pupils, and of supposed resemblances in his handwriting to that of the Marshal's disclosed by *fac-simile* reproductions of autographs. As to the weight to be given to this testimony, each reader must decide for himself. Probably few, if any, will be so thoroughly convinced of the truth of the hypothesis as the author seems to have been.

The Science of Finance. By Gustav Cohn. Translated by T. B. Veblen. Octavo, pp. 800. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. \$3.50.

It augurs well for the "Economic Studies" of the University of Chicago that the very beginning of the series is marked by so substantial a service to the cause of sound economics in the United States as is rendered through the publication of the first English translation of the great German treatise on the science of finance. The proof-sheets were revised, it is stated, by Professor Cohn himself, and there is every reason to believe that the translation is in every respect a successful one.

Monetary Systems of the World. By Maurice L. Muhleman. 12mo, pp. 198. New York: Charles H. Nicoll.

Most of the essential facts related to the money problem seem to have been collated by Mr. Muhleman in this volume. The necessity of bringing so much statistical matter within the compass of a brief manual has required condensation and abridgment throughout the book. The work seems to have been done with great care and discretion, and the author's twenty years of experience in the Treasury Department should afford assurance of his intimate knowledge of the topics which he has essayed to treat. His manual should be in the hands of every one who attempts to write or speak on current financial questions.

Money. By Abbot Kinney. Paper, 12mo, pp. 24. Los Angeles: Stoll & Thayer. 10 cents.

Pocket Edition of the Wilson Tariff Bill, as Passed by Congress August, 1894, together with Schedule of 3,000 Articles with Rate of Duty and Paragraph of Law. Paper, 16mo, pp. 100. New York: American News Company.

Municipal Consolidation: Historical Sketch of the Greater New York. By Albert E. Henschel. Paper, 12mo, pp. 72. New York: Published by the Author.

RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY.

Comte, Mill and Spencer: An Outline of Philosophy. By John Watson, LL.D. 12mo, pp. 322. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.75.

This "Outline" was originally prepared for the use of the author's students, and it aims to fix the main lines of a complete system of philosophy. Dr. Watson declares his creed to be "Intellectual idealism, by which I mean the doctrine that we are capable of knowing reality as it actually is and that reality when so known is absolutely rational." He attempts to prove this view by showing that our ideas underlying mathematics, biology, ethics, religion, art, etc., "are related to each other as developing forms or phases of one idea—the idea of self-conscious reason." He examines, in order to discover their inadequacy, certain views of Comte, Mill, Spencer, Darwin and Kant. Dr. Watson's

argument seems eminently clear and his new volume may be commended for either private reading or class room use. There is no index, but the table of contents is closely analyzed.

The Unity of Fichte's Doctrine of Knowledge. By Anna Boynton Thompson. Paper, octavo, pp. 215. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.50.

In noting the appearance of the seventh in the series of "Radcliffe College Monographs" (originally "Fay House Monographs") we can only call attention to the profundity of the studies undertaken at that institution for the education of women. Professor Royce introduces the monograph with an interesting discussion of some of the philosophic points.

Æsthetic Principles. By Henry Rutgers Marshall, M.A. 12mo, pp. 201. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

Mr. Marshall's new contribution to Æsthetics embodies the substance of a series of lectures given under the auspices of Columbia College, and it is based upon the author's earlier work, "Pain, Pleasure and Æsthetics." These six chapters present "The Field of Æsthetics," and "Pleasure and Pain," from the observer's standpoint; "The Art Instinct," from the artist's standpoint; "Æsthetic Standards," from the critic's position; the "Negative Principles" and the "Positive Principles" of "Algedonic Æsthetics." Mr. Marshall approaches his subject in an independent, stimulating spirit, and discusses it decidedly in the analytical, psychological method, as distinguished from the historical. His treatment is intelligent and will prove fascinating to students of the philosophy of art, liberally interpreted. The work is not intended for the technical psychologist.

The Teaching of the Vedas. By Maurice Phillips. 12mo, pp. 248. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.75.

As a missionary of many years' experience in India Mr. Phillips has had unusual opportunities for close continued study of the Vedas. His present volume is mainly occupied by a detailed analysis of the literature, theology, cosmology, anthropology and soteriology of these ancient Aryan works. The arrangement of the matter seems excellent, and foot notes offer the reader numerous references. The author's extended investigation of successive stages in the development of religious thought in India leads him to the conclusion that the tendency has been uniformly downward, and that "the theory of a Primitive Divine Revelation alone is capable of explaining all the religious ideas of the Vedas, such as are objects of worship, sin, mercy, sacrifice, a future state." Mr. Phillips' work, aside from this theoretical leaning, is commendable for thoroughness and lucidity. It seems to fill well a niche, heretofore not occupied, as a popular English exposition of the primitive Aryan religion.

Occasional Addresses and Sayings. By Rev. Samuel J. Wilson, D.D., LL.D. 12mo, pp. 415. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25.

Rev. Samuel J. Wilson, D.D., LL.D., was for more than a generation a professor in the Western Theological Seminary, at Allegheny, Pa. (Presbyterian), and for some fifteen years before his death, in 1890, the senior professor of that institution. A memorial volume has been prepared by his friends which includes a memoir, press tributes, and extended selections from Dr. Wilson's biographical and historical addresses, patriotic speeches and sermons. These pages reveal a man of strong, consecrated personality, loyalty to his denomination, intellectual, impassioned as an orator, stern with something of that persistent seriousness which we associate with the old Scotch Presbyterianism—a man who under any circumstances must have become an important influence among his fellows. It seems well to preserve a printed record of such characters as Dr. Wilson. The book is given a striking portrait in photogravure.

Story of the Life of Jesus for the Young. Told from an Ethical Standpoint. By W. L. Sheldon. 16mo, pp. 148. Philadelphia: S. Burns Weston. 50 cents.

Mr. Sheldon is lecturer of the Ethical Society of St. Louis, and in relating once more the story of the life of Jesus he has presented matters of ethical significance only, desiring to waken no questions of theology. His account, intended for young readers, has had the benefit of criticism from teachers and parents. Many sayings of Jesus are printed in italics, and a memorization of them is advised. From the orthodox point of view Mr. Sheldon is open to criticism; the method by which he explains portions of the New Testament narrative may be considered arbitrary; but his spirit is intelligent and reverent, and his unpretentious, picturesque style will be attractive to many children. Aside from its intrinsic merits, the volume is of significance in connection with a large and growing movement toward ethical instruction of the young.

Christ and the Church. With an Introduction by the Rev. Amory H. Bradford, D.D. 12mo, pp. 321. New York : Fleming H. Revell Co. \$1.50.

This volume, introduced by Rev. Amory H. Bradford, D.D., contains twelve lectures, delivered before the American Institute of Christian Philosophy, at Chataqua, in July, 1894, and bearing largely upon the subject of the unification of Christian sects. The lectures were presented by eminent American clergymen and theologians of various Protestant denominations and fall into three groups, dealing respectively with the Incarnation, the Church and the Reunion of Christendom. There is considerable theological theory in the course of the book, but a practical view of the problems is prominent and the general spirit is that of modern inquiry and co-operation. The volume is of value to serious students of the functions of organized religion in our complex civilization.

The World as the Subject of Redemption. By the Hon. and Rev. W. H. Fremantle, M.A. With an Introduction by Richard T. Ely. 12mo, pp. 431. New York : Longmans, Green & Co. \$2.

It is significant that a second edition of this volume of lectures, which is described in the full title as "an attempt to set forth the functions of the church as designed to embrace the whole race of mankind," should have been demanded by American rather than English readers. The author states in his preface that his lectures have excited little attention in England. Their preservation, he says, is due to their reception in America, and particularly to the interest shown in them by Professor Ely, who contributes an introduction to the present American edition. All who believe in the social mission of the church universal will find in Dean Fremantle's pages much of stimulus and inspiration.

Civic Christianity. By William Prall, S.T.D., Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 202. New York : Thomas Whittaker. \$1.

A series of sermons on the present duty of Christians, some of which have appeared in the *Churchman* and in other journals. Dr. Prall's point of view, as a clergyman preaching civic righteousness in Detroit, is not unlike that of Dr. Parkhurst in New York. Among the specific problems attacked in these sermons are "The Education of the Young," "The Prevention of Crime and the Reformation of Criminals," "The Sin of Gossip," "The Social Evil and the Low Saloon," and "Good Government."

The Jew and the German ; or, From Paul to Luther. A Historical Study. By Franke Kelford. 12mo, pp. 212. Philadelphia : John C. Winston & Co.

A condensed sketch of church history from the time of St. Paul to that of Martin Luther and the Protestant Reformation. The book is intended for the use of Sunday schools. A brief introduction is signed by the Rev. Dr. J. G. Morris, of Baltimore.

Man and the Bible in the Light of Reason. By William Waldo Brimm. 12mo, pp. 251. Atlanta : Franklin Printing Company. \$1.10.

Another volume, from a rather severely orthodox standpoint, which deals with such weighty questions as the nature, origin and destiny of man, the inspired authority of the Bible and the punishment awaiting infidelity. The author's argument is apparently sincere and serious and may satisfy a belief; it can hardly prove convincing to a critical questioner.

God's Light as It Came to Me. 16mo, pp. 123. Boston : Roberts Brothers. \$1.

The anonymous author of this booklet laments the prevalence of self-interest and the lack of faith, ideal truth, a vital religion and a deeper sense of God. An account is given of personal religious experiences which developed in a mystical, symbolical manner through visions withheld from our lower moments and through utterances of an "inner voice," a restful belief in the presence of the Divine amidst human difficulty and suffering. The record is given in simple, refined language.

How We Rose. By David Nelson Beach. 16mo, pp. 86. Boston : Roberts Brothers. 60 cents.

A reverent vision of heaven, penetrated by an optimistic, somewhat mystical feeling, and by a faith in the "newer religious thinking" which finds Buddha and Jesus both incarnations of one divine being. The language has a certain remoteness from every-day style, befitting the subject matter.

Make Way for the King. By Flavius J. Brobst. 12mo, pp. 248. Boston : Lee & Shepard. \$1.25.

Dr. Brobst prints in this volume a series of religious addresses delivered before audiences of young people in Boston.

They present in a reverent, practical spirit conceptions of Christ as rules of the individual and society. The thought is simple and the style has the freshness, directness and force of an enthusiastic speaker. There are frequent references to Biblical passages.

ESSAYS, CRITICISM AND BELLES-LETTRES.

A Literary History of the English People from the Origins to the Renaissance. By J. J. Jusserand. Octavo, pp. 565. New York : G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$3.50.

M. Jusserand is the author of the well-known "English Wayfaring Life in the Middle Ages" and other works in the domain of English history and literature. He is now preparing a "Literary History of the English People, of which the first part, forming one volume now published, deals with the records from earliest times to the Renaissance. It does not seem probable that the careful student of Taine and more particularly of Stopford Brooke's history of early English literature will find much absolutely new material in this first volume. M. Jusserand has written, so his preface states, because he could not help it; because he loved the subject so much. This delight in his work is constantly manifested and will be shared by the reader. The volume is divided into three parts, devoted to "The Origins," "The French Invasion" and "England to the English." M. Tusserand has given particular attention to the "growing into shape of the people's genius." Two chapters which present matter not usually treated in much detail in the ordinary text-books are those upon "Literature in the French Language under the Norman and Angevin Kings," and upon the Latin literature of the same period. M. Tusserand's style is admirably lucid and attractive. In this volume, at least, he writes rather as a historian than as a literary critic. The influence of Taine is evident, and he is mentioned in the preface as "the master who first in France taught the way." Footnotes give an extended array of valuable references and an index is given. The book is handsomely printed and bound, and is graced with a frontispiece view of mediæval London, reproduced from a manuscript in the British Museum. The lover of English literature will eagerly await the second and third parts of M. Tusserand's work.

The Arthurian Epic. By S. Humphreys Gurteen, M.A., LL.B. 12mo, pp. 437. New York : G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.

Mr. Gurteen has made an intelligent comparative study of the Cambrian, Breton, Anglo-Norman and Tennysonian versions of the Arthurian stories, considered as a single epic. His chief aim has been to assist the investigations of lovers of the early English literature and he believes that in the popular mind, at least, the character and purpose of the cycles of romances he examines have been greatly misunderstood. He gives a very high place in literature to the Arthurian legends as treated by Walter Map and considers that Tennyson in important respects falls short of the excellencies of the earlier writer. Mr. Gurteen's style is clear and pleasant. His study is attractive, profitable reading for many outside the circles of English scholarship. Notes and a carefully prepared index add to its value. "The Epic of the Fall of Man, A Comparative Study of Cædmon, Dante and Milton," by the same author, is announced as in preparation.

Jewish Literature, and Other Essays. By Gustav Karpeles. 12mo, pp. 404. Philadelphia : Jewish Publication Society.

There have been many evidences of late in the way of book publication of a growing interest in the history and present condition of the Jews. Mr. Karpeles' volume contains fourteen addresses delivered in the past decade in the large cities of Germany. They were "born of devoted love to Judaism" and appeal primarily to adherents of that religious faith; but the natural, agreeable style and the interest of large portions of the matter will undoubtedly attract many Gentile readers. Among the more valuable essays—all seem to offer worthy instruction—are those upon "A Glance at Jewish Literature," "The Talmud," "Women in Jewish Literature," "Humor and Love in Jewish Poetry," "Heinrich Heine and Judaism" and "The Music of the Synagogue." In external details the volume is a credit to the Jewish Publication Society of America, whose issues have had occasional mention in the REVIEW heretofore.

Chaucer, Spencer, Sidney. By Gertrude H. Ely. 16mo, pp. 117. New York : E. L. Kellogg & Co.

As befitting a book intended for "boys and girls," considerable space in this volume is given to interesting biographical matter, though detailed account is given of the principal works of the authors mentioned in the title—a title not strictly accurate, as some attention is paid to writers between Chaucer and the Elizabethans. The style strikes that tone

of genial familiarity which children enjoy, and many will doubtless find in these pages a pleasant introduction to the three great English poets considered. The scholarship of the book seems reliable, though naturally it does not give evidence of great research.

FICTION AND THE DRAMA.

Tales of Mean Streets. By Arthur Morrison. 12mo, pp. 242. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.

The "mean streets" of Mr. Morrison's title are in the East End of London, a district with which duties and literary inclination have made him very familiar. The fifteen stories now gathered in this volume have for the most part appeared in British periodicals during the past four or five years. The book is dedicated to Mr. W. E. Henley and the introduction to the American edition informs one that Mr. Morrison has received valuable hints as to the story-teller's craftsmanship from Mr. Henley. The "Tales of Mean Streets" are intensely realistic; they deal with rough, degraded types of humanity and it is to be expected that the sordid, the pathetic elements, will predominate. But when humor appears, as it now and again does, against this dark background its effect is intensified. Mr. Morrison is not a painter of idyllic pictures, but his harshness is the harshness of actual human life; his London men and women have not a little in common with some of Hamlin Garland's agriculturists, though their dialect and habits are so different. It must be a hard reader who is not stirred to a profounder human sympathy by such glimpses of the "submerged" populace. As a recent correspondent of the *Critic* has written, one will learn from the pages of this book "more of the degradation and misery of a certain side of London life than they could in many weeks of philanthropic 'slumming.'" The reader regrets that this life exists, but knowing that it does exist he must give welcome to all serious and masterly efforts to present its facts in the form of fiction or otherwise.

Bog-Myrtle and Peat. By S. R. Crockett. 12mo, pp. 389. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

Mr. Crockett takes the title of his latest volume from the refrain of Andrew Lang's "Ballad of Mine Own Country,"

"With the smell of bog-myrtle and peat."

This ballad is given entire at the close of the book, and the preface—in itself a charming piece of writing—is preceded by a ballad, "Kenmure," written by Mr. Lang especially for this collection. Mr. Crockett's new stories—about thirty in number—are arranged in groups, entitled "Adventures," "Intimacies," "Histories," "Idylls" and "Tales of the Kirk." The stories are nearly all quite short, and each is preceded by an appropriate bit of verse. They are written largely in dialect and present the humor and pathos of Scotch character in the manner of Mr. Crockett's exquisite art. It may be affirmed without hesitancy that among books for pleasant summer reading of a high order, "Bog-Myrtle and Peat" deserves a conspicuous if not a first place. The tales are chiefly of Galloway, and Mr. Crockett has added an "Epilogue," eight or ten pages, in praise of that section and giving some descriptions of its bird life. Many passages in the stories themselves also give charming pictures of the natural scenery of Galloway.

Tom Cringle's Log. By Michael Scott. 12mo, pp. 593. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

Messrs. Macmillan & Co. are publishing in attractive form, but at a popular price, a series of standard old works in English fiction. "Tom Cringle's Log" was first published in serial form in *Blackwood's Magazine* from 1829 to 1833, and appeared in somewhat altered shape as a book in 1834. It is an exciting account of a seaman's life, crowded with incidents of sea adventure—warfare, pirating, smuggling and wreck—and no less stirring events in Jamaica and the West Indies, Panama, etc. The book is pleasantly introduced by Mowbray Morris, who tells us that the author was born in the outskirts of Glasgow, was engaged in mercantile life and passed many years in Jamaica. "Tom Cringle's Log" is a good old-fashioned tale, to be classed, broadly speaking, with Marryat's works, with sufficient bloodshed to keep the reader's fancy alive, and written in a vivacious, frequently intense style. It is extended, but the movement is rapid and the reader's thought is not occupied by psychological analysis or questions relating to intricate ethical problems. This edition is well printed and well bound and is graced by some two-score fitting illustrations of various size, by J. Ayton Symington.

The Son of Don Juan: An Original Drama in Three Acts. By José Echegaray. 16mo, pp. 131. Boston: Roberts Bros. \$1.

José Echegaray is among the foremost of present-day Spanish play writers. Mr. James Graham, in an interesting introductory sketch prefixed to this translation of *El Hijo de*

Don Juan, ventures the opinion that "in any selection of names of the greatest dramatists ever sprung from Spain, Lope de Vega and Calderon de la Barca will find the place nearest to themselves occupied by José Echegaray." The drama was inspired by reading Ibsen's "Ghosts," but the colors are of a deeper hue than those used in the Scandinavian work. The spirit of the play is eminently modern, and the evil results of dissipation, inherited and personal, are portrayed with an intense realism. The translation—graced by a portrait of the dramatist—is worthy of attention from all who are studying the *Zeitgeist* as manifested in literature, and it will entertain many less serious readers.

Under the Man-Fig. By M. E. M. Davis. 16mo, pp. 323. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

The scenes of this distinctly American story are laid for the most part in a small but historic Texas town, before, during and after the Civil War. In her somewhat complex and artificial plot and in her treatment of the two principal lovers the author employs more or less the traditional methods of the romancer; in her portrayal of negro character—which receives considerable attention—of Southern feeling during the war and in other respects her art impresses the reader as realistic. The characters of the story are distinct; the human interest is large. While the novel cannot be considered great it is a very acceptable addition to the long list of works of American "local fiction," and its easy style adapts it for restful summer reading.

Jim of Hellas; or, In Durance Vile, and Bethesda Pool.

By Laura E. Richards. Octavo, pp. 72. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. 50 cents.

Mrs. Laura E. Richards has achieved a remarkable success in her short stories of humble New England life composing the "Captain January" series. Her latest booklet includes two tales in her best style—simple, wholesome, human, mingling genuine pathos and a rich humor and reproducing an amusing dialect. Both are love stories of Yankeeedom; one about "Jim of Hellas," a Greek sailor whom fate brings among the quaint folk of an Atlantic Coast island, the other about "Bethesda Pool," and the way in which she made four people, including herself, happy in the affairs of Amor. The publishers have given the little volume an attractive appearance.

The Story of Sonny Sahib. By Mrs. Everard Cotes. 12mo, pp. 112. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.

Mrs. Cotes' latest venture in the domain of Anglo-Indian fiction is especially a children's story, but it offers very delightful entertainment to older readers. It records something of the history of a brave little son of an English officer living from babyhood to boyhood amidst the natives of India, during the years following the mutiny. The story has more than a touch of pathos, and it is told in Mrs. Cotes' direct, transparent style. Ten full-page illustrations add to the attractiveness of the narrative.

Madame Sans-Gene. Unabridged Translation. 16mo, pp. 744. Boston: Charles E. Brown & Co. \$1.25.

Still another English version of the stirring story of the French revolution which has aroused so much popular interest during the past few months. This translation reads smoothly and has a rapid dramatic movement. The publishers state that it is the only unabridged translation upon the market. About fifty full-page illustrations relieve the reader's eyes and are an agreeable addition, though not of very high artistic merit.

The Abbé Constantin. By Ludovic Halévy. Illustrated by Madeleine Lemaire. 16mo, pp. 202. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

An attractive, summery little edition of Halévy's well-known story. This charming tale of French love is worthy of a dozen readings and is a perpetual answer to those who hastily affirm that no pure fiction comes out of Paris. The present translation has been given nearly two-score attractive illustrations by Madeleine Lemaire.

TRAVEL.

Actual Africa; or, The Coming Continent. A Tour of Exploration. By Frank Vincent. Octavo, pp. 564. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$5.

After a quarter of a century devoted to travel and exploration, Mr. Frank Vincent declares that his enterprise has been fully accomplished and that no worlds remain unconquered. The book that signalizes his final achievements as a globe trotter surpasses its predecessors, both in the interest of the narrative itself and in the form of its presentation. In wealth of illustration no American book of the year has made a better showing. Nothing heretofore written so well supple-

ments the record of Stanley's explorations as this volume. It describes peoples and countries which, so far as we are concerned, have been practically undiscovered in every sense except the geographical. As the writer states in his preface, his attention was "equally divided between native states, with their tributary provinces, on the one hand, and European possessions, protectorates and spheres of influence, on the other." The book reveals to us not only the jungles but the settlements of the great dark continent.

Churches and Castles of Mediæval France. By Walter Cranston Larned. Octavo, pp. 236. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

This book is an illustrated description of old French castles and churches by "one who does not wish to study deeply into all their history and the minute details of the building of them, but who does love their beauty and cares about the place they hold in the history of the French people." The volume is intended less for the use of students than for that of the general reader and the summer traveler. The twenty-four halftone reproductions of photographs illustrate the more important of the buildings described.

Russian Rambles. By Isabel F. Hapgood. 12mo, pp. 379. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.

Some chapters of this volume have already appeared in various American periodicals. The author's travels in Russia—especially fruitful because of her acquaintance with the Russian language—have led her to wish to dispel some of the false ideas current in America concerning the common, everyday external aspects of Russian life. Her book is a record of interesting personal experiences told with good humor and in easy, conversational style. The view taken of the Czar's folk is in the main a very favorable one. Among the most entertaining of the thirteen chapters are those upon "Passports, Police and Post-office," "My Experience with the Russian Censor," "A Russian Summer Resort," "The Nizhni-Novgorod Fair and the Volga," and two describing interviews with Count Tolstoi. The volume is agreeably bound in buckram covers.

SCIENCE.

A Primer of Evolution. By Edward Clodd. 16mo, pp. 186. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 75 cents.

In this "Primer," dedicated to Professor Huxley, Mr. Clodd gives an abridgement of his "Story of Creation," and follows closely the plan of that work. "Part I. Descriptive," occupies about half the book and has chapters upon "The Contents of the Universe," "The Distribution of Matter," "The Solar System," "The Earth: Its Past Life-History," and "Present Life Forms." "Part II" is explanatory and expounds in simple scientific manner the main elements in the doctrine of evolution. Mr. Clodd might have omitted such a sentence as "The function of science is to classify the mind and to show how the beliefs of the past are the myths of the present; the duty of theology is to readjust itself to what science proves to be true, otherwise it is doomed." In the main, however, he confines himself to less partisan views, and gives a clear presentation of his subject admirable for wide popular reading. A few simple illustrations are used in explanation of the text.

The Story of the Stars. Simply Told for General Readers. By George F. Chambers, F.R.A.S. 32mo, pp. 156. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 30 cents.

This small volume has been prepared for the general intelligent reader and it is written in easy, non-technical language. The eighteen chapters discuss such astronomical topics of popular interest as the constellations, the number, brilliancy and distances of the stars, double stars, temporary stars, nebulae, the Milky Way, the use of the spectroscope, etc. This matter seems well arranged, and it is supplemented by more than a score of simple illustrations. The volume belongs to a "Library of Useful Stories."

A Manual for the Study of Insects. By John Henry Comstock and Anna Botsford Comstock. Octavo, pp. 701. Ithaca, N. Y.: Comstock Publishing Company. \$4.

This work will prove very serviceable, we feel sure, to the amateur as well as to the professional entomologist. The authors warn their readers that a complete system of analytical keys to all the orders and families of known insects, similar to the classified manuals of botany used in the study of plant life, is not to be expected in a handbook of entomology, since the number of insect species is too great to admit of such a scheme. It is possible to discuss the characteristics of orders and families, and to describe certain illustrative species. In the present case this has been done so thoroughly as to fully entitle the book to be called a manual of the science. The wood-cuts used to illustrate the volume were engraved from nature by the junior author. There are six full page plates, one of which (the frontispiece) is in colors.

Infection and Immunity, with Special Reference to the New Diphtheria Anti-Toxine. By Charles Russell Bardeen, B.A. Paper, 12mo, pp. 20. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen.

This pamphlet upon a topic of great current interest is by an Assistant in Histology at Johns Hopkins, and is reprinted from *The School Bulletin*. It gives a brief account of the history of inoculation from 1721 to the "serum method" now used in the treatment of diphtheria and tetanus.

MISCELLANEOUS.

After-Dinner and Other Speeches. By John D. Long. 12mo, pp. 223. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

Most of the thirty-eight addresses gathered in this volume were delivered upon various public occasions in Massachusetts, and the majority of them in Boston. They present a variety of political, patriotic, biographical, educational and religious topics, and bear dates from 1875 to 1895. The oratorical ability revealed here is of a quiet but solid order, befitting a high official of the "Old Bay State." Some of the addresses are of local interest mainly, but others touch matters of national import.

Popular Sayings Dissected. By A. Wallace. 32mo, pp. 168. New York: Frederick A. Stokes & Co. 75 cents.

From columns of "notes and queries" and from other sources the compiler of "Popular Sayings Dissected" has gathered the exact meaning and probable origin of several hundred such common expressions as "by hook or by crook," "catching a Tartar," "showing the white feather," "take time by the forelock," "to give the cold shoulder," "in the nick of time," etc. The original meaning of many of these phrases in daily use is not that which first suggests itself. Mr. Wallace has swept the cobwebs from many a dusty corner, to the entertainment and profit of his readers. A thorough index assists reference.

The Ways of Yale in the Consulship of Plancus. By Henry A. Beers. 32mo, pp. 245. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 75 cents.

This book contains a store of college lore of the middle and later sixties. This is interesting, in its way, to other college men of that period as well as to graduates of Yale. The literary quality of the book saves it from the unfavorable verdict that the critics might have passed on the subject matter intrinsically considered, but on the whole the theme can hardly be thought worthy of the rather careful treatment which Professor Beers has seen fit to give it. The college nonsense of 1886, while often as funny as the college nonsense of 1895, hardly calls for resurrection by the Professor of English in Yale University.

Cycling for Health and Pleasure. An Indispensable Guide to the Successful Use of the Wheel. By Luther H. Porter. 16mo, pp. 200. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.

A volume bearing this title, by the same author, appeared some five years ago, but the present work is by no means a mere revision of the former. The changes that have taken place in the interval have been so great that complete rewriting proved necessary. The author's connection with cycling began about 1870, with the wooden two-wheeled velocipede, and since 1880 he has made constant use of the modern bicycle, riding each new type as it has appeared. He writes as an enthusiast at wheeling, but his enthusiasm is tempered with plain common sense, and his little book is full of practical suggestions. The wood-cut illustrations are helpful, and an index would have been an additional aid to the reader.

The Evolution of Whist. By William Pole, F.R.S. 16mo, pp. 296. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.50.

Whist literature is already extensive, but Mr. Pole's latest work deals with a novel aspect of the subject. He has attempted to make a conscientious scientific study of the history of whist, for the "purpose of tracing out the principles and motives which have determined and guided its progressive changes." After a brief introduction "Part I" is concerned with "Early History" and "The Primitive Game." "Part II" devotes some thirty pages to "The Era of Hoyle," 1790 to 1890; "Part III" outlines the "Philosophical Era" and "Part IV," occupying nearly one hundred pages, deals with "Latter-Day Improvements" and gives a summary and conclusion of the study. There are four appendices, an index and a very full table of contents.

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Pilgrimage to the Buddhist Sanctuary of North China. W. W. Rockhill.
Vocal Culture in Its Relation to Literary Culture. Hiram Corson.

Century Magazine.—New York. June.
The Comédie Française at Orange. Thomas A. Janvier.
Life of Napoleon Bonaparte.—VIII. William M. Sloane.
The Discovery of Glacier Bay. John Muir.
The New Public Library in Boston. Lindsey Swift.
The New Old Testament. Newman Smyth.

The Chautauquan.—Meadville, Pa. June.
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How Many Women are Going Into Business. Martha J. Owens.
Sea Gardens Off the Bermudas. Mary F. Honeyman.
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Cosmopolitan Magazine.—Irvington, N. Y. June.
Bathing at the Continental Sea-Shore Resorts. J. Howe Adams.
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How Successful Plays are Built. Joseph Brooks.

Engineering Magazine. New York. June.
Malignant Effects of the Free-Silver Delusion. Edward Atkinson.
The Growth of American Export Trade. T. A. Eddy and Carl Schurz.
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Frank Leslie's Monthly.—New York. June.
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The Scilly Islands. Charles Edwardes.
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Harper's Magazine.—New York. June.
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First Impressions of Literary New York. William Dean Howells.
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Ladies' Home Journal.—Philadelphia. June.
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The Career of a Baltimore Girl. (Madame Bonaparte.) H. I. Langdon.
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Lippincott's Magazine.—Philadelphia. June.
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Reminiscence of Lincoln's Journey to Washington in 1861. A. K. McClure.

Munsey's Magazine.—New York. June.
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Types and Legends of the Magdalen. Margaret Field.
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New England Magazine.—Boston. June.
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Chicago, before the Fire, after the Fire, and To-day. Melville E. Stone.
American Wood Engravers.—Frank French.
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Bimetallism vs. the Single Standard.—II. L. B. Prince.
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Should Church Property be Taxed? W. H. Laird.

American Monthly.—Washington. April.
Proceedings of the Fourth Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The American Monthly.—Washington. May.
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The Battle of Stone Arabia. Louisa Johnson Smith.
Reminiscences of Valley Forge. Anna M. Holstein.
Oneida County (N. Y.), in the Revolution. W. P. White.

American Catholic Quarterly Review.—Philadelphia. April.
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Scientific Chronicle. T. J. A. Freeman.

Annals of the American Academy.—Philadelphia. (Bimonthly). May.
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Theories of Value and the Standard of Deferred Payments. F. Fetter.
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The Arena.—Boston. May.
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A Poet of the Northwest. James Realf, Jr.
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The State and Dwellings for the Poor. Frank B. Vrooman.

Art Amateur.—New York. May.
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The Grolier Club "Transactions." Henry G. Hose.
Talks on Designing.—I. Art in Applied Design. A. M. Hicks.

Atlanta.—London. May.
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Birds of Scotland. J. H. Crawford.

The Banker's Magazine.—New York. May.
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A Lesson from England's Banking Legislation. W. M. Daniels.

The World's Wheat Crops and Cause for Low Prices. A. C. Stevens.
Recent Laws and Decisions.

Bankers' Magazine.—London. May.
The Currency of the United Kingdom. R. H. Inglis Palgrave.
The Trade Revival in the United States. W. R. Lawson.
A. G. Sandeman, Governor of the Bank of England.

Biblical World.—Chicago. May.
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Introduction to the Gospel of Luke. Shailer Mathews.
An Introduction to the Quran.—II. Gustav Weil.
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Blackwood's Magazine.—London. May.
Thoughts on Imperial Defense. Major H. d'Arch Breton.
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Burmese Women. H. Fielding.
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Board of Trade Journal.—London. April.
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The Bookman.—New York. May.
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The First Illustrated Magazine Published in New York. W. L. Andrews.
Books and Culture.—IV. Hamilton W. Mable.
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The Bookman.—London. May.
Marion Crawford: An Estimate. W. Canton.
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Calcutta Review.—(Quarterly.) London. April.
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The Indian Mint Closing Measure: A Serious Blunder. E. F. Marriote.
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Canadian Magazine.—Toronto. May.
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The Early Artists of Ontario. 'J. W. L. Foster.
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Cassell's Family Magazine.—London. May.
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Cassier's Magazine.—New York. May.
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From an Inspector's Notebook. G. C. Homing.
Telegraphy as it Used to Be. G'r. Lodian.
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Chambers's Journal.—London. May.

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Charities Review.—Galesburg, Ill. April.

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Church at Home and Abroad.—Philadelphia. May.

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Church Quarterly Review.—London. April.

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Dublin Review.—(Quarterly.) London. April.

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The Catholic Church in Korea. Miss E. M. Clerke.
The Church and the Bible. Baron von Hügel.
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Welsh History by Non-Catholic Writers. J. H. Matthews.
Papal Supremacy at the Council of Ephesus. Rev. L. Rivington.

Economic Review.—(Quarterly.) London. April.

The Christian Social Union. Bishop Westcott.
Women's Work. C. G. Robertson.
The Fathers on Property. Rev. F. W. Cobb.
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Old-Age Pensions by Means of Municipal Dwellings. E. Thomas.
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Edinburgh Review.—(Quarterly.) London. April.

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Education.—Boston. May.

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Educational Review.—London. May.

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The Teaching of English Composition in Schools. Miss E. Irgall.
University Reform in India. T. Vijayaraghavan.
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Educational Review.—New York. May.

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English Illustrated Magazine.—London. May.

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Stalking the Haplocerus in the Selkirks. W. A. Baillie-Grohman.
A Day in the New Castle Garden, New York. F. Balgarnie.
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How the Oyster-Seller Lives. J. D. Symon.

Fortnightly Review.—London. May.

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The Rebound from Agnosticism: Mr. Balfour's Book. J. G. Schurman.
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Indications of Business Improvement.

Free Review.—London. May.

The Problem of Publishing. J. M. Robertson.
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 The Provincialism of Our Literature. A. Lynch.
 Legitimate Liberty. S. Parker Booth.
 On Friendship. F. H. Perry Coste.
 The Bimetallist Menace. J. M. Robertson.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London. May.

The Playhouse by Daylight. H. S. Wilson.
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 Anderida, a Mediæval Stronghold. A. W. B. Keble.
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 A Visit to a Japanese Shrine. A. F. Mockler-Ferryman.
 Concerning Beards. Roger E. Ingpen.
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 The Semi-Jubilee of State Telegraphy.

Geographical Journal.—London. April.

The Luchu Islands and Their Inhabitants. B. H. Chamberlain.
 A Journey to Taflet, Morocco. W. B. Harris.
 Four Months of Travel in British Guiana. George G. Dixon.
 A Journey Round Melville Bay, Greenland. Eivind Astrup.
 Count Götzen's Journey Across Equatorial Africa.
 The Challenger Publications. Hugh R. Mill.
 Baron Toll's Expedition to Arctic Siberia.

Geological Magazine.—London. April.

Fossil Fish Fauna of the English Purbeck Beds. A. S. Woodward.
 The Structure of Glacier Ice, etc. R. M. Deeley, G. Fletcher.
 An Interesting Contact Rock. W. M. Hutchings.

The Green Bag.—Boston. May.

John Van Buren. A. Oakley Hall.
 Should Women be Admitted to Full Citizenship? Percy L. Edwards.
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 William Atwood.—III. Charles F. Daly.

Home and Country.—New York. May.

The New York Police Force. Thomas Byrnes.
 The Vagaries of Child Life. Emil Meyne.
 Our Duty to Cuba. Henry Mann.
 The Whalers of the Arctic Sea. Rufus R. Wilson.

Homiletic Review.—New York. May.

Jesus' Thought of Himself. George Cross.
 Joseph Mazzini: A Study of Character. R. J. Hinton.
 Theosophy and Christianity Inreconcilable. C. R. Blauvelt.
 Church Machinery. John H. Edwards.
 Fair Play for Catholic Christians. John T. Smith.

Irrigation Age.—Chicago. April.

Demonstration Farms in the Arid Region.
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 The Irrigation of the Vegetable Garden.

Jewish Quarterly Review.—London. April.

Leopold Zunz. L. I. H. Weiss.
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 Jewish Arabic Liturgies. H. Hirschfeld.
 Expulsion of the Jews from England in 1290. B. L. Abraham.
 Gleanings From the Book of Isaiah. G. H. Skipwith.
 Florilegium Philonis. C. G. Montefiore.

Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.—Philadelphia. March.

The Chicago Sanitary District Canal.—I. Isham Randolph.
 The Use of Steel in Large Buildings. C. T. Purdy.
 Notes On a Broken Pinion Shaft. Onward Bats.
 River Surveys by Stadia Exclusively. J. L. Van Ornum.
 Country Road Bridges. C. C. Wentworth.
 What Our Bad Roads Cost Us. Clarence Coleman.
 Portland Cement Concrete at Fort Point. G. H. Mendell.
 Regulations for the Erection of Buildings.
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 Railroad Signaling. Charles S. Churchill.

Journal of Geology.—Chicago. (Semi-Quarterly.) April-May.

Classification of European Glacial Deposits. James Geikie.
 Classification of American Glacial Deposits. T. C. Chamberlain.
 The Variations of Glaciers. Harry Fielding Reid.
 St. Louis and Warsaw Formations in Southeastern Iowa. C. H. Gordon.
 Algonkian Rocks of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. C. D. Walcott.
 New Light on Isostasy.

Journal of the Military Service Institution.—New York. (Bi-monthly.) May.

A Paper On Military Libraries. Col. H. W. Closson.
 Relation of Hygiene to Military Efficiency. Major P. F. Harvey.
 The Army Artillery Reserve. Capt. James Chester.
 Training of the American Soldier. Lieut. E. L. Butts.
 Results of Experimental Firing with Service Rifle. Capt. W. M. Black.
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 United States Marine Guard. Major H. B. Lowry.
 The Fire of Dismounted Cavalry. Lieut. J. T. Dickman.
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 Distribution of Guns in an Army Corps. Major May.

Juridical Review.—(Quarterly.) London. April.

Early Law. P. J. Hamilton Grierson.
 Interest. Continued. J. Robertson Christie.
 The Courts of London and Proposed Changes. G. H. Knott.
 Recollections of Colonial Service in British Guiana. Continued.

Kindergarten Magazine.—Chicago. May.

Language Training in the Kindergarten. J. V. Denney.
 Knighthood a Symbol of Moral Power. Susan E. Blow.
 The First School Year.—IX. Katherine Beebe.

Knowledge.—London. May.

Some Strange Nursing Habits. R. Lydekker.
 On the Two Forms of Primrose. Rev. A. S. Wilson.
 Baron von Toll's Expedition to the New Siberian Islands. C. Siewers.
 Notes on a Solar Photograph. E. W. Maunder.
 The Winter Life of Insects. Continued. E. A. Butler.

Leisure Hour.—London. May.

The Olympic Games. A. Rankine.
 John Stuart Blackie. With Portrait. Mrs. Mayo.
 Rambles in Japan. Continued. Canon Tristram.
 Books in Prison. Tighe Hopkins.
 The Giraffe. C. Whympere.
 Crossing the Cordilleras. May Crommellin.
 New Serial Story: "A Question of Faith," by L. Dougall.

Lend a Hand.—Boston. May.

Ramabai Association. J. W. Andrews.
 Prison Reform in Japan. William W. Curtis.
 The Sloyd System. C. T. Work.
 The Free Public Library. H. H. Barber.

London Quarterly Review.—London. April.

Dean Church.
 Maria Edgeworth.
 The Present State of the Pentateuch Controversy.
 Pierre Loti: French Fiction of the Century.
 "Rob Roy" Magregor.
 The Migration of Birds.
 The Literature of King Arthur.
 Dr. Pfeiderer; a Philosophical Theist of the Present Day.

Longman's Magazine.—London. May.

Nature and Eternity. Richard Jefferies.
 Why the English Ranchman is a Failure.
 Prof. Jowett, the Master of Balliol. Miss I. A. Taylor.
 A Finland Paradise. Fred. Whishaw.

Lucifer.—London. April.

Plotinus. G. R. S. Mead.
 Helena Petrovna Blavatsky. Continued. Vera P. Jelihovaky.
 Myths of Observation. Continued. E. Tregear.
 Early Christianity and Its Teachings.
 Unpublished Letters of Eliphaz Lévi.
 The Clash of Opinion; Charges against Mr. Judge

Macmillan's Magazine.—London. May.

The Danger in France and Belgium.
 Admiral Lord Collingwood.
 Piety; a Forgotten Virtue.
 Major Knox; a Soldier's Journal.
 The Irresponsible Novelist.

Manchester Quarterly.—London. April.

Some Phases in the Life of Sir Walter Raleigh. J. T. Foard.
 Charles Wareing Bardley; Lancashire Novelist. B. A. Redfern.
 Sketches in North Africa. Illustrated. T. Kay.
 The Paraphrases. T. Newbigging.
 The Literary History of the Comedy of "The Drummer." W. E. A. Axon.

Menorah Monthly.—New York. May.
Convention Number.

Midland Monthly.—Des Moines, Iowa. May.
The Switzerland of America. Samuel Calvin.
Bicycle Ride to the Custer Battle Field. Eugene May.
Resting at Okoboji. S. H. M. Byers.

Missionary Herald.—Boston. May.
Guadalajara, Mexico. John Howland.
East Central African Mission, Gazaland. F. W. Bates.

Missionary Review of the World.—New York. May.
Hindrances and Helps in Evangelizing Laos Land.
The Negro as a Missionary. J. R. Bridges.
Railroads in Turkey. Henry H. Jessup.
Growth of the Christian Church in Japan. A. D. Hall.
Dr. Gordon's Relation to Missions. H. C. Mable.

Music.—Chicago. May.
Some Difficulties of Modern Song.
Stimuli to Genius. J. J. Kral.
Bruno Oscar Klein's "Kenilworth."
The German Folk-Song. Richard Lieber.
Is Perfect Intonation Practicable?—III. J. P. White.

National Review.—London. May.
Some Anglo-French Problems. James W. Lowther.
Coleridge's Letters. Leslie Stephen.
Headaches. A. Symons Eccles.
A Dialogue on Bimetallism. Leonard H. Courtney.
Twelve Hundred Miles in a Wagon through British South
Africa. With map. Miss Balfour.
The English Public House. Arthur Shadwell.
Pontresina. Bishop Browne.
Canadian Immigrants. Arthur Paterson.
Ireland; the Emperor's New Clothes. H. O. Arnold Forster.

Natural Science.—London. May.
Sir William Flower on the Principles of Nomenclature.
The Publication of Papers by Societies.
Toxins and Antitoxins.
Palaeontology and the Biogenetic Law. K. A. von Zittel.
Field-Club Work in Ireland. G. A. J. Cole.
The Last of the Challenger. George Murray.
Some Definitions of Instinct. C. L. Morgan.
The New Oban Cave. W. J. L. Abbott.
Bibliographical Reform and the "Zoological Record." H. H.
Field.

New Review.—London. May.
The Manning of the Fleet. David Hannay.
The Right of the People: The New Divine Right. W. S.
Lilly.
Some Recent Poets: A Poet's Corner. Vernon Blackburn.
The Art of Justice.
Cameos of Nero, Vespasian, Titus and Caligula. G. W. Steevens.
The French in Madagascar. Pasfield Oliver.
The Theatre in London. G. S. Street.
Thomas Pureney: Prisoner Ordinary. Charles Whibley.

New Science Review.—Philadelphia. (Quarterly.) April.
The Elements. William Crookes.
Autobiographical Notes. Prof. Richard A. Proctor.
Genius: The Model for Educational Methods. William George
Jordan.
Where the Steamboat was Born. Maggie Symington.
The Ether and its Functions. George F. Fitzgerald.
Changes in Spoken English. A. B. Kingsbury.
Electric Power Transmission. Lieut. F. Jarvis Patten.
Hands, as Indicative of Character. "Cheiro."
Railroad Facts and Figures. Melville Phillips.
The Operation of the Vibratory Circuit. John W. Keely.
The Veil Withdrawn. Mrs. Bloomfield Moore.
Are Physical and Spiritual Energy Identical? Mary Parmele.
The Continuity of Life.
Scientific Irritability. Evelyn J. Hardy.
Notes on the Progress of Science. Angelo Hellprin.

Nineteenth Century.—London. May.
An Object Lesson in "Prohibition." T. C. Down.
The Real Rulers of Turkey. H. A. Salmone.
A May-Queen Festival. John P. Faunthorpe.
Ancient English Office of the Easter Sepulchre. H. J. Feasey.
A Love Episode in Mazzini's Life. Mademoiselle Melegari.
Mr. Irvi g on the Art of Acting. Ouida.
Women in French Prisons. E. R. Spearman.
True and False Notions of Prayer. Norman Pearson.
Georgian Treaties with Russia. V. E. Cherkizov.
Joan of Arc. Mrs. Southwood Hill.
The False Pucelle. Andrew Lang.

Braggadocio About the Mediterranean: A Rejoinder. W.
Laird Clowes.
North American Review.—New York. May.

The Preacher and His Province. Cardinal Gibbons.
Glimpses of Charles Dickens.—I. Charles Dickens the
Younger.
Our Situation as Viewed from Without. Goldwin Smith.
Russia and England. A. Vambery.
Diplomacy and the Newspaper. E. L. Godkin.
The Progress of Meteorology. Frank Waldo.
The Income Tax. George S. Boutwell.
Personal History of the Second Empire.—V. A. D. Vandam.
The Future of Japan. S. Kurino.

Our Day.—Springfield, Ohio. May.
The P. S. A. Movement in England. Robinson Souttar.
Dr. Gordon as Preacher and Reformer. Joseph Cook.
Influence of the Chinese-Japanese War. H. Weinstock.

Outing.—New York. May.
A Fishing Trip in North Carolina. Benjamin Rush.
The Paris of China (Canton). Annetta Josefa Halliday-An-
tona.
Whitmore's Brook. Arthur F. Rice.
Fitting Out for a Cruise.
Oxford in the "Eights" Week. Evelyn Burnblum.
Lenz's World Tour Awhel.—Thabyedaung to Rangoon.
Up Among the Cattle Ranges of the Sierras. Mary C. John-
son.
The Illinois National Guard.—II. Lieut. W. R. Hamilton.

Overland Monthly.—San Francisco. May.
Path Finding Up Shasta. George S. Meredith.
Memorable Contests for Oregon Senatorships: Dolph's De-
feat.
The Bear Flag: More Light on an Historic Incident. John
Bidwell.
The Evolution of the Stamp Mill. A. B. Paul.
The Churches of Forty-nine. Arthur Inkersley.

Pall Mall Magazine.—London. May.
Littlecote. A. H. Malan.
The Imperial Family of Japan. Laura B. Starr.
Hands all Round. John O'Neill.
Cavalry in the Waterloo Campaign. Sir E. Wood.

Philosophical Review.—Boston. (Bi-monthly.) May.
Agnosticism. J. G. Schurman.
The Ethical System of Richard Cumberland. Ernest Albee.
Descartes and Modern Theories of Emotion. David Irons.

Photo-Beacon.—Chicago. May.
A Plea for Standards in Photographic Apparatus. S. A.
Hand.
Dame Nature. H. P. Robinson.
Control Over Results in Development. J. M. Tomlinson.
To Make Direct Positives in the Camera.
Art as Applied to Photography. William Crooke.
The Color of Negatives.
The Kallitype Process.
Combined versus Separate Toning and Fixing Baths.

The Photographic Times.—New York. May.
Photographing Children. Xanthus Smith.
System. Walter D. Welford.
Photography Applied to Book Illustration. Max Madder.
Pictorial Telegraphy.
Emulsion Photography. James Stebbins, Jr.
Wanted, a Shutter. W. J. Stillman.
Artificial Atmosphere.

Popular Astronomy.—Northfield, Minn. May.
Nathaniel Bowditch. T. J. J. See.
The Lowell Observatory and Its Work. A. E. Douglass.
The Spectroscope in Astronomy. Taylor Reed.
The Solar Ephemeris. J. Morrison.

Popular Science Monthly.—New York. May.
Studies of Childhood.—VIII. Fear. James Sully.
Archæology in Denmark. Frederick Starr.
The Office of Luxury. Paul Leroy Beaulieu.
Professional Institutions.—I. Herbert Spencer.
Kidd on "Social Evolution." W. D. Le Sueur.
An Old Naturalist. W. K. Brooks.
The Work of the Naturalist in the World. Charles S. Minot.
Business, Friendship, and Charity. Logan G. McPherson.
Race Mixture and National Character. L. R. Harley.
Woman as an Inventor and Manufacturer.
Microbes as Factors in Society. M. L. Capitan.
The Illustrious Boerhave. William T. Luak.

Quarterly Journal of Economics.—Boston. April.

The Positive Theory of Capital and Its Critics.—II. E. Böhm-Bawerk.
 The Origin of Interest. John B. Clark.
 The Classification of Public Revenues. E. B. A. Seligman.
 Von Thünen's Theory of Natural Wages.—I. H. L. Moore.
 State Regulation of Prices and Rates. W. H. Dunbar.
 Aristotle's Doctrine of Barter. W. J. Ashley.

Quarterly Review.—London. April.

The Bible at Home and Abroad.
 Robert Louis Stevenson.
 The Conciergerie.
 A Century of Science.
 Perish Agriculture!
 The Waverley Novels.
 Jeanne D'Arc.
 A. J. Balfour's "Foundations of Belief."
 The Poetry of Chaucer.
 The Conservatism of To-day.

Review of the Churches.—London. (Quarterly.) April.

Dr. R. W. Dale. Dr. A. Mackennal.
 Ethical Basis of the Welsh Disestablishment Controversy.
 The Salvation Army and the Sacraments. Rev. H. S. Lunn.

Review of Reviews.—New York. May.

Conventions and Summer Gatherings of 1895.
 The Art of John La Farge.
 Sir John Everett Millais, Bart., R. A.
 The Rt. Hon. Herbert Henry Asquith. W. T. Stead.

Review of Reviews.—London. May.

Li Hung Chang: A Character Sketch. John Russell Young.
 The National Social Union.
 Wanted: A Sherlock Holmes.

The Rosary.—New York. May.

Joan of Arc before the Bar of the Church. Reuben Parsons.
 The Royal Sceptre and Imperial Crown of Silence. Carola Milanis.
 A Page of Church History in New York.—II. St. John's, Utica.

The Sanitarian.—New York. May.

Home Sanitation. Moreau Morris.
 Household Water Supply. J. C. Chase.
 Sewerage in Foreign Cities. C. W. Chancellor.
 Hygiene in Medical Education. J. I. Desroches.

School Review.—Hamilton, N. Y. May.

The High School Teacher's Equipment in French. A. H. Edgren.
 The Curriculum of a Small High School. E. J. Goodwin.
 The Moral Problem in the Public School System. H. B. Ryley.
 Future of the American High School. J. R. Bishop.

Scottish Geographical Magazine.—Edinburgh. April.

British New Guinea. Sir W. Macgregor.
 Beiro, Zambesia. A. Carnegie Ross.
 The Areas of the Land and Water of the Globe. Prof. H. Wagner.

Scottish Review.—Paisley. (Quarterly.) April.

The Songs of Scotland Before Burns. J. Cuthbert Hadden.
 A. J. Balfour's "Foundations of Belief." The Persistence of Rationality. Dr. R. M. Wenley.
 The Gay Gordons.
 The Malcontent Woman. Colonel T. Pilkington White.
 The Development of the Scottish Highlands. J. H. Fullarton.
 Henri Beyle and His Critics. E. C. Price.
 History of the Commonwealth and Protectorate. W. O'Connor Morris.
 The Representative Peers of Scotland. Wm. C. Macpherson.
 Local Taxation in Scotland. Ben Taylor.

Social Economist.—New York. May.

Claims of Bimetallists.
 The Economy of the Large.
 Public Effect of Great Fortunes.
 Prices and Volume of Money.
 A Colonial Experiment in Communism.
 The Secrecy of the Legislation Against Silver.

The Stenographer.—Philadelphia. May.

Pure Graham. Mr. Sexton. Mr. Dement. Mr. Dunham.
 Law Reporting. H. W. Thorne.

The Prevost-Delaunay Shorthand. L. Fontaine.
 Thomas Towndrow. Fac-simile Letter and Portrait.
 Mr. Howard and the Missing Link.—VIII. George R. Bishop.
 The "Oids." Isaac S. Dement.
 Use and Abuse of the Graham Word-Sign Lists. H. L. Andrews.

Strand Magazine.—London. April 15.

The British Museum: Our National Library. M. San-Léon.
 Elephant Catching. D. H. Wise.
 With Her Majesty's Mails to Ireland. E. J. Hart.
 Friedrichsof. A. H. Beavan.
 St. Leonards and Great Harrowden Hall; Girls' Schools of To-day. Mrs. L. T. Meade.

Students' Journal.—New York. May.

Andrew J. Graham. George R. Bishop.
 "The Land of the Midnight Sun." Walter H. Richards.
 The Social Evolution of Woman. Haryot Holt Cahoon.
 Engraved Shorthand—eight pages.
 The Resurrection of the Body.

Sunday at Home.—London. May.

Henry Nott, the Apostle of Tahiti. With Portrait. Rev. B. Lovett.
 Prince Khilkow: A Disciple of Count Tolstoi. R. Stadling.
 Dr. R. W. Dale. With Portrait. Rev. J. G. Rogers.
 A Visit to Bashan and Argob. Continued. Major A. Heber-Percy.
 The Well of Jacob. Rev. H. Macmillan.
 Sunday in Stepney.

Sunday Magazine.—London. May.

Birds of the Cliffs. C. J. Cornish.
 Christening the Niger. Rev. T. C. Collings.
 The Eve of Christianity. Continued. F. T. Richards.
 China and the Bible. Dr. W. Wright.
 Dr. Dale. With Portrait. Rev. P. T. Forsyth.
 Salisbury Cathedral. Continued. Dean of Salisbury.

Temple Bar.—London. May.

Madame de Leccure: a Heroine of France. Mrs. A. Crossa.
 Letters of Edward Fitzgerald to Fanny Kemble, 1871-1883.
 Continued.
 John Byron: a Manchester Man. Continued.
 Spring in New York. Walter Frith.
 "Sundowners" and Other Bush Types.

United Service.—Philadelphia. May.

Detached Service.
 Uniform. Lieut. Charles DeL. Hine.
 Origin and Development of Steam Navigation. G. H. Preble.
 Supply of the Armies of Frederick the Great and Napoleon.

United Service Magazine.—London. May.

England and the New Japan. W. H. Wilson.
 Madagascar. Captain Pasfield Oliver.
 The Executive Naval Officer.
 The Functions of Navy and Army. Capt. W. H. James.
 Enteric Fever: the Scourge of India—A Rejoinder. Surg.-Maj. Perry Marsh.
 Our Garrison at Tientsin. Lieut. Col. James.
 The Passage of the Red Sea by Moses. Maj.-Gen. Tulloch.
 The "Chinese Puzzle" No Puzzle. Col. Maurice.
 Hermann Penschke: a German Kipling. Edith E. Cuthell.

Westminster Review.—London. May.

The Unification of the Liberal Party. H. H. L. Bellot.
 A. J. Balfour's "The Foundations of Belief." M. Todhunter.
 International Agreements and the Sufferers in War. J. King.
 Her Majesty's Treasury: Its History and Associations. C. E. D. Black.
 Charles Bradlaugh. C. Waterer.
 Some Modern Ideas About Marriage.
 Woman Suffrage. C. H. Matters.
 Amphill: Past and Present. C. Wynn Williams.
 Our Defenseless Navy.
 The Crisis in Free Thought. S. Dewey.
 Recollections of Samoa and the Home of Robert Louis Stevenson.
 Ought Capital Punishment to Be Abolished? G. Rayleigh Vickers.

Wilson's Photographic Magazine.—New York. May.

Photographing Plants and Flowers.
 Does Photography Describe? E. L. Wilson.
 Our Summer Studio. D. Bachrach, Jr.
 Figures in Landscape Photographs.
 The Camera and the Bicycle.
 Some Neglected Outdoor Opportunities. John A. Tennant.
 Sulphur Toning Once More. W. H. Sherman.
 Concerning Copyright.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Alte und Neue Welt.—Einsiedeln. May.
 Madagascar. M. Klein.
 German May Songs. F. J. Holly.
 Philip Nerl.
 Finger Rings.
 Burghardt Freiherr von Schorlemer-Alst. With portrait.
 H. Kerner.
 Daheim.—Leipzig.
 April 6.
 Johann Christian Günther. Poet. With portrait. R. Koenig.
 Hermann Vogel. Artist. F. von Ostini.
 April 13.
 What Fishes Did the Apostles Catch in Lake Genesareth?
 W. Marshall.
 The Entombment in Art. H. Knackfuss.
 April 20.
 Torquato Tasso. L. Witte.
 April 27.
 Capri. Frida Schanz.
 Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg. Heft 9.
 Members of the Centre of Bavarian Parliament. Dr. A.
 Kausen.
 The Hygiene of the House. D. A. Kellner.
 The Chief Door of the Dome of Regensburg.
 Johannes Schrott. Poet. With portrait. D. W. Schenz.
 Deutsche Revue.—Stuttgart. April.
 Prince Bismarck and the Parliamentarians. Continued. H.
 von Poschinger.
 The Prussian Diet and the Theatre. J. Lewinsky.
 An Optical Goethe Relic. E. von Lomel.
 Rule Britannia. Sir M. Grant Duff.
 Leopold von Ranke, and Bettina von Arnim. T. Wiedmann.
 Life in the Harem. Kérimee-Hanoum.
 What Has Become of the German Bourgeoisie?
 A Conversation with José Benlliure. Hermine von Preuss-
 chen.
 The Court of Japan Then and Now. Alexander Freiherr von
 Siebold.
 The German Use of Foreign Words. Daniel Sanders.
 Frederick the Great in Breslau Archives. Dr. M. Grunwald.
 Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin. April.
 The Eightieth Birthday of Prince Bismarck. Dr. J. Roden-
 berg.
 Karl Friedrich Reinhard. Continued. W. Lang.
 Sic et Non: New Documents of the Time of the Persecution
 of the Christians. Paul Rohrbach.
 Eduard Mörike's Letters. Continued. R. Krauss.
 The Rise of South Africa. Continued. A. Wirth.
 Udo in England: Letters in the Collection of Marie von Bun-
 sen.
 Four Poems. Julius Petri.
 Berlin Music Life. Carl Krebs.
 Die Gartenlaube.—Leipzig. Heft 4.
 Formosa. Dr. A. Fritze.
 King Conrad and the Königstein Wall. C. Gurlitt.
 Among the Giant Trees of California. T. Kirchhoff.
 Ideal Female Beauty. E. Eckstein.
 Torquato Tasso. R. Schröder.
 Injuries to the Ear. Dr. R. Hang.
 Die Gesellschaft.—Leipzig. April.
 Richard Strauss's Opera "Guntram." W. Mauke.
 Capitalism in Literature. H. Starkenburg.
 Poems by Richard Dehmel, and Others.
 Nietzsche and Good and Evil. Martha Asmus.
 Can Women be Geniuses? Dr. B. Münz.
 The So-Called Aesthetics of Culture. R. Dehmel.
 Konservative Monatschrift.—Leipzig. April.
 The Religion of Moriz Carriere: A German Idealist. M. von
 Nathusius.
 Autumn Days in Scandinavia. C. Balan.

Madagascar. Spanuth Pöhlde
 The Time of Weimer's Greatness.
 Neue Revue.—Vienna.
 April 3.
 Professional Criminals. Dr. R. Schüller.
 The Weather and Disease. Dr. M. Neuburger.
 La Fontaine. Karl Bleibtreu.
 April 17.
 The Nationalization of Railways. "Nestor."
 La Fontaine. Continued.
 April 24.
 The Semitic Spirit and German Society. G. Ferrero.
 Women's Education in England. L. Fleischner.
 Neue Zeit.—Stuttgart.
 No. 27.
 The Bismarck Interlude.
 Introduction to Marx's "Class War in France, 1848-1850." F.
 Engels
 Intelligence and Social Democracy K. Kautsky.
 Modern Marriage. E. Bernstein.
 No. 28.
 Marx Continued.
 Intelligence and Social Democracy. Continued.
 The Agrarian Question in the United States. J. L. Franz.
 No. 29.
 Proportional Representation and the German Elections.
 Intelligence and Social Democracy. Concluded.
 No. 30.
 Proportional Representation. Continued.
 Nord und Süd.—Breslau. April.
 Modern Dialogues in Ancient Greek Style. A. Meinhart.
 Field Marshal Count von Blumenthal. With portrait. A.
 Rogall von Bieberstein.
 The Character of the Doctor. Max Dessoir.
 The Army Under Frederick the Great. Konrad Wutke.
 Shipping in all Ages and Among all Nations. E. Böttcher.
 Maria Joniaux, Poisoner. Paul Lindau.
 Sphinx.—Brunswick. April.
 A Theosophical Principle in the Roman Literary World. R.
 von Koeber.
 Dr. Hübbe-Schleiden's Weltanschauung. W. Friedrichsott
 Cremation from the Standpoint of the Religions of the East.
 Dr. F. Hartmann.
 Ueber Land und Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 10.
 Prince Bismarck's Birthday at Jever. F. W. Riemann.
 Reminiscences of Prince Bismarck. H. Lüders.
 Professor Hans Gude. With Portrait R. Pietsch.
 The Town of Cilli. J. Fuhrmann.
 The New Rhine Bridge at Bonn.
 Bruno Piglhein, Artist. A. Braun.
 A Hunting Year in the Bavarian Mountains. A. von Perfall.
 Characters of German Fairy Tales on the Banks of the Nile.
 Dr. A. Schilbach.
 Velhagen und Klasing's Monatshefte.—Berlin. April.
 The Wattenmeer—Cuxhaven, Neuwerk, etc. Hans Bohrdt.
 Velazquez. Continued H. Knackfuss.
 Berlin Theatres. Continued. P. von Szczepanski.
 Japan in China. H. von Spielberg.
 Vom Fels zum Meer.—Stuttgart.
 Heft 16.
 Adele Sandrock. Actress. A. Bettelheim.
 The Nile Reservoir and Philae. H. Resener.
 Heft 17.
 Ex-Libris. P. Dobert.
 New York. P. Hann.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—Paris. April.
 Compulsory Assurance. Numa Droz.
 The Literary Movement in Spain. E. Rios.
 The Dictatorship in Italy. V. Pareto.
 "Reminiscences of a Portrait Painter." George P. A. Healy.
 The Sensibility and Imagination of George Sand. L. Maril-
 lier.

Nouvelle Revue.—Paris. April 1.
 Curiosity Sully Prudhomme.
 A Sailor's Recollections. G. Hugo
 The Last Years of Luther. J. Zeller.
 I Become a Colonist. H. Le Roux.
 The Press of To-day. J. Case.
 Letter on Foreign Politics. Madame Juliette Adam.

April 15.

German Military Law. Curiosity. Sully Prudhomme.
A Sailor's Recollections. G. Hugo.
French Landscapes. A. Ernst.
Letter on Foreign Politics. Madame Juliette Adam.

Nouvelle Revue Internationale.—Paris. April 1.

Review of European Politics. Emilio Castelar.
M. Rochefoucauld, a Contemporary Moralist. A. Lacausade.
April 25.

Review of European Politics. Emilio Castelar.
Charles van der Stappen, Belgian Sculptor. Ray. Nyst.
The Historical and Literary Movements. Eug. Asse.

Quinzaine.—Paris. April 1.

Unpublished Correspondence of Eugénie de Guérin.
Two Unpublished Memoirs of Joseph de Maistre.
Piano Solo: "Carillon." Eugène Lacroix.

April 15.

Rome and What We Find There. L. Olle-Laprune.
Ernest Hello and Georges Seigneur. O. Havard.
Women Missionaries. Lucien Normand.
Sacred Song: "Pie Jesu." G. Pfeiffer.

Revue Bleue.—Paris.

March 30.

Unpublished Letters of Napoleon I to the Duc de Vicence, 1808-9.
Gabriel d'Annunzio. René Doumic.
Contemporary French Society; the Nobles. Concluded. G. de Rivallière.

April 6.

Unpublished Letters of Napoleon I to the Duc de Vicence. Continued.
Prince Bismarck's Birthday. F. Amouretti.

April 13.

The Centenary of the Normal School, Paris. George Duruy and A. Lalande.
Unpublished Letters of Napoleon I to the Duc de Vicence. Continued.
Camille Doucet. Jacques Normand.

April 20.

The Budgets of the Future. Paul Lafitte.
The Normal School and the *Revue Bleue*. F. Sarcey.
Unpublished Letters of Napoleon I to the Duc de Vicence. Continued.
Hector Berlioz as Composer of Religious Music. J. Tiersot.

April 27.

The True Sense of the Gospels. Count Tolstol.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—Paris.

April 1.

The Proconsulate of Bonaparte. A. Sorel.
A Tour in Spain. R. Bazin.
The Finances of the German Empire. G. Levy.
Three Italian Masters. Marcella. C. Bellaigue.
Mrs. Humphry Ward: An English Novelist. C. Bonet-Maury.
Yellow France. Vicomte Melchior de Vogüé.
April 15.
Modern Infantry Tactics.

Revue Générale.—Paris. April.

"Biography of Renan," by Gabriel Séailles. H. Bordeaux.
The Position of Christians in the Ottoman Empire. Mgr. T. J. Lamy.
Hilda Ram, Poetess of Antwerp. A. Delbeke.

Revue de Paris.—Paris.

April 1.

The Angelus. Guy de Maupassant.
Felice Cavallotti, Italian Statesman. G. Giacometti.
Napoleon at Valladolid. General Baron Thiebault.
Waldeck Rousseau: A French Statesman. H. Leyret.
Madame Craven and Her Correspondence. Y. Blaise de Bury.

April 15.

Early Letters. Pope Leo XIII.
The Japanese at the Battle of Yalou.
The Symbolism of Colors. P. Souriau.
A Fortnight in the United States. Marquis de Castellane.

Revue des Revues.—Paris.

April 1.

The Right to Die. Professor E. Ferri.
The High Buildings of America.

April 15.

The Psychology of Woman. Scipio Sighele.
Russian Vagabonds.

Revue Scientifique.—Paris.

March 30.

The Struggle Against Alcoholism in the United States. J. Van den Heuvel.
Aerial Flight. R. Soreau.

April 6.

The Psychology of Mobs. Gustave Le Bon.
Madagascar and Its Future. E. Gautier.

April 13.

The Centenary of the Normal School, Paris. E. Duclaux and J. Tannery.
A Journey to Lake Tchad. P. L. Montell.

April 20.

New Operations in Their Relation with Clinical Instruction. Paul Berger.
The Psychology of Mobs. Concluded. Gustave Le Bon.

April 27.

The Means of Transport in the United States. L. Wuarin.

Revue Socialiste.—Paris. April.

State Socialism and Its Officials. J. Jaurès.
The Opening of Museums in the Evening. R. de Mailion.
Conciliation, Arbitration, and the Social Question. L. Claux.

Vie Contemporaine.—Paris.

April 1.

The Centenary of the Normal School, Paris. Jules Simon.
The French Expedition to Madagascar. Dr. Jules Rochard.
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Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

A.	Arena.	F.	Forum.	NSR.	New Science Review.
AA.	Art Amateur.	FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly.	NW.	New World.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.	FR.	Fortnightly Review.	NH.	Newbery House Magazine.
AI.	Art Interchange.	G.	Godey's.	NN.	Nature Notes.
AMC.	American Magazine of Civica.	GJ.	Geographical Journal.	O.	Outing.
ACQ.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.	GBag.	Green Bag.	OD.	Our Day.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.	GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.	OM.	Overland Monthly.
AmAnt.	American Antiquarian.	GOP.	Girl's Own Paper.	PA.	Photo-American.
Ant.	Antiquary.	GW.	Good Words.	PB.	Photo-Beacon.
AP.	American Amateur Photog- rapher.	HC.	Home and Country.	PAst.	Popular Astronomy.
Arg.	Argosy.	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	PL.	Post Lore.
Ata.	Atlanta.	HGM.	Harvard Graduates' Magazine.	PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine (London).	HomR.	Homiletic Review.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
Bank.	Banker's Magazine (New York).	IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	IED.	Journal of Education.	PT.	Photographic Times.
Bkman.	Bookman.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Ser- vice Institution.	PR.	Philosophical Review.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of En- gineering Societies.	PS.	Popular Science Monthly.
BW.	Biblical World.	JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy.	PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly.
C.	Cornhill.	JurR.	Juridical Review.	PsyR.	Psychical Review.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	JAP.	Journal of American Politics.	Q.	Quiver.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.	K.	Knowledge.	QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Eco- nomics.
ChHA.	Church at Home and Abroad.	KO.	King's Own.	QR.	Quarterly Review.
ChMis.	Church Missionary Intelligen- cer and Record.	LAH.	Lend a Hand.	BE.	Review of Reviews.
ChQ.	Church Quarterly Review.	LH.	Leisure Hour.	RRL.	Review of Reviews (London).
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.	LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal.	BC.	Review of the Churches.
CM.	Century Magazine.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.	SJ.	Students' Journal.
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	SRev.	School Review.
CasM.	Cassell's Magazine.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review.	San.	Sanitarian.
CRev.	Charities Review.	LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly Review.	SEcon.	Social Economist.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.	Lucifer.	Lucifer.	ScotGM.	Scottish Geographical Maga- zine.
CR.	Contemporary Review.	LucM.	Ludgate Monthly.	ScotR.	Scottish Review.
CritR.	Critical Review.	M.	Month.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
CSJ.	Cassell's Saturday Journal.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	Sten.	Stenographer.
CW.	Catholic World.	McCl.	McClure's Magazine.	Str.	Strand.
D.	Dial.	Men.	Menorah Monthly.	SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	MidM.	Midland Monthly.	SunH.	Sunday at Home.
DR.	Dublin Review.	MisR.	Missionary Review of World.	TB.	Temple Bar.
EconJ.	Economic Journal.	MisH.	Missionary Herald.	Treas.	Treasury.
EconR.	Economic Review.	Mon.	Monist.	UE.	University Extension.
EdRA.	Educational Review (New York).	MM.	Munsey's Magazine.	US.	United Service.
EdRL.	Educational Review (London)	Mus.	Music.	USM.	United Service Magazine.
Ed.	Education.	MP.	Monthly Packet.	WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Maga- zine.
EngM.	Engineering Magazine.	MR.	Methodist Review.	WR.	Westminster Review.
EL.	English Illustrated Magazine.	NAR.	North American Review.	YE.	Young England.
ER.	Edinburgh Review.	NatR.	National Review.	YM.	Young Man.
Ex.	Expositor.	NC.	Nineteenth Century.	YR.	Yale Review.
		NEM.	New England Magazine.	YW.	Young Woman.
		NR.	New Review.		

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

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